The New-York Times.

VOL. XXV......NO. 7605. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JANUARY 30, 1876.---TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

ENGLISH LIFE.

EMPLOYERS AND WORKMEN.

AN IMPENDING CONFLICT—THE EXACTIONS OF THE LABORING CLASSES—THE INTRODUCTION OF PIECE-WORK DETERMINED UPON—PAST AND PRESENT PRICES —THE MINISTRY AND THE SUEZ SHARES —ROYALTY IN INDIA—MISCELLANEOUS TOPICS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 15, 1876.

More important than any political question of the moment is the great battle which is now about to be fought out between employers and workmen in this country on the subject of piece-work. The trades-unionists have always set themselves against this form of remuneration for labor, and, indeed, their principles being what they are, this is with them a logical necessity. The essence of trades-unionism is to destroy freedom of contract, and to restrict the productiveness of industry, in order to produce an artificial rise in the general scale of wages. Their attacks are directed quite as much against the better men of their own class as against employers or consumers. They claim the right of limiting the amount of work which shall be done in a given time, in order that it may be spread out and may furnish employment for a larger number of workmen, good workmen and bad being reduced to the same level both of production and of wage. What the unionists want is to be paid in all cases by time, because they then know that this leaves them power of frittering away time so that a hundred men may be required where fifty would suffice. Things have at last come to such a pass in this country that payment by time is now a perfect farce. The bricklayers have a rule against working with both hands, and a limit is set to the number of bricks, which a man is at liberty to lay in a given time. The house-painters and carpenters are equally bound over to do make-believe work which will waste time, so that two days may be spent on one day's moderate work. The manufacture of machine-made bricks is kept in check by an infernal system of gunpowder plots; and in Sheffield persecution by rattening, that is destroying or stealing gear and tools, is still kept up in the case of all workers who show more than the lowest capacity in their respective branches. Hired labor has in fact become simply a process of black-mail by which wages are exacted for shirking work. In the engineering trade this has been carried to an extent which has become intolerable. A few years ago the engineers at Newcastle succeeded in establishing what was called the nine hours' movement, by which they were to work only nine hours a day, and the result was that instead of working nine hours they could not be got to do even eight hours' honest work. A stand is now being made by the masters against this disgraceful system, and they have resolved to introduce piece-work as far as possible. This is, of course, resented by the men, and hence a conflict. The first engagement has taken place at Erith, on the Thames, near Gravesend, where the hands at a well-known engineering establishment have struck. The employers threaten to retaliate by a lock-out, but have deferred proceeding to extremities until they have tried to fill the places of the malcontents with other men. Meanwhile the union has sent out its pickets, and independent workmen who are not afraid of piece-work are frightened away by the menaces of the idlers. The unionists, of course, deny that they began the quarrel, but there can be no question of their hostility to piece-work in toto. Mr. Burnell, the President of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, has published a letter in which he states the objections to piece-work, and the ground of opposition is very evident. In the first place, he says, workingmen dislike it on principle, as tempting men to over-exertion, and as also leading them to care less for the quality and soundness of their work than for the quantity turned off. It also tends materially to impoverish men employed by the day, as it keeps down the time-rate of wages. Moreovor men who have taken work by the piece sometimes get into debt to their employers when the work is finished, and this debt they have been compelled to pay. In short, the tendency of all piece-work is to reduce toil to mere task-work, and thus destroy that feeling of spontaneity, freshness, and pride of handicraft which is the essential of all sound workmanship. The meaning of these arguments is, of course, that men must not be allowed to exert their natural abilities, lest idle and incompetent workmen should suffer for it; that workmen who cannot do a fair amount of work are to be paid just the same as if they did; and that when a substantial return for wages is enforced it is oppressive. It will be seen that this is a very serious quarrel, and may possibly throw seventy thousand skilled workmen out of employment. Still the prospects of trade are, on the whole, healthy, and it is doubtful whether the unionists will persevere in their headlong policy, especially as public opinion has declared very strongly against them on the question of piece-work.

PRICES PAST AND PRESENT.

The *Economist* of to-day gives an interesting review of the prices of commodities in England during the past year. The most notable fact is the stationariness of prices at the low level to which they descended in the beginning of 1874. This shows that the condition of business has of late been utterly non-speculative, although the level of price is so low that consumption absorbs what is offered at those prices, or very nearly does so, while the prices themselves are so little above the cost of production that no material fall takes place. These conditions, the *Economist* thinks, are most favorable to the development of a highly profitable period of trade; and that they also indicate that the failures and commercial crisis of the past year have not been the beginning of an unprosperous period, but the result of a previous period of adversity, their actual effects on trade being of a most superficial and transient kind, so, that now the momentary disturbance to credit is over, business resumes its former course. The conclusion is that there is no reason why this year should not be very prosperous, because it follows a year of crisis. Even the iron trade is beginning to look up a little, and more has been doing in it last year than in the year before. The depression has been due to the excessive amount of capital and labor engaged in the trade, but not to an absolute diminution of demand. Indeed, prices are now at a level at which the demand steadily increases, and there is every prospect of continuous improvement, though possibly subject to temporary reactions.

POLITICS.

An attempt is being made by the Radical section of the Liberal Party to get up an agitation against the new Slave Trade Circular, but the responsible politicians of the party hold aloof. There can be no doubt that England is bound to respect the territorial waters of slave States, and that the consequences of refusing to do so would entail a wide-spread series of hostilities. The Cabinet councils will be resumed on Tuesday, when Count Andrassy's circular will be considered. This is a vary awkward question for England, and will require great caution, for any appearance of truckling to Russia would at once produce popular indignation.

THE MINISTRY AND THE SUEZ SHARES.

If the Ministry expect to get much popularity out of the Suez Canal business, I am afraid they will be somewhat disappointed, for the enthusiasm is rapidly dying down. The whole idea, though fascinating in its first startling radiance, was too fanciful to last. People are now asking, "What is the good of shares which cannot vote, and an annuity which may not be paid?" In the new number of the *Edinburgh Review* there is an article on the purchase of the canal, in which the present condition and prospects of that undertaking are very thoroughly analyzed, and which does not present a very cheerful view of the future. The *Edingburgh* may, of course, be suspected of some degree of party prejudice in taking this tone, but it will be difficult to get rid of the facts of the case. The writer makes one point at least, for he shows that the main object of England must be to secure a route by which military reliefs and reinforcements may be sent to India, and that the permission to use the canal in this way does not rest with the company at all. It is a prerogative which the Khédive has obtained by delegation from the Sultan, and the exercise of it depends, just the same as before, on the consent of the Khédive and his master.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO INDIA.

Although none of the darker apprehensions which were suggested as a possible result of the Prince's visit to India have as yet been realized, it is tolerably evident that the expedition has been, on the whole, a mistake, and certainly not worth the trouble, risk, and expense which it involves. The original route of the journey has been repeatedly curtailed, the pace has been forced, and the Prince, whose whole time almost is absorbed by dull state ceremonies, has had little opportunity of doing more than take a flying glimpse of the outer surface of Indian life. As to the influence which the visit has had on the people, it does not seem to have amounted to more than the gratification of a mild kind of curiosity. It is doubtful whether the Princes and Rajahs are really pleased at being trotted out in honor of the Queen's son, but at any rate they have done their best to appear at ease, and if they have felt any chagrin they have not ventured to express it. The multitude, on the other hand, like the shows provided for them, and have shown no symptoms of discontent or disaffection. That the Prince's personal appearance has produced a deep impression on the native mind there is no reason to suppose, and the most, therefore, that can be said for the social or political results of his visit is that if nobody is much the better for it nobody seems to be any the worse. The *Athenæum* has printed a translation of a poem in honor of his Royal Highness by a Hindoo scholar, in which he is invoked as a deity:

> "If I ask for rain, the Prince will give it.
> If I ask for the sun, the Prince will smile.
> Is he not omniscient, omnipresent, almighty—the essence of perfection?
> I will breathe him, and he shall be my food."

But it may be suspected that this is rather satire than worship, and that the Prince is meant to be chaffed by the inquiries whether a fat boy in a red coat is the "essence of perfection," and able to send rain or sunshine at will. The newspaper correspondents with the Prince find it very hard work to impart any interest to their letters, and their employers would be very glad to see them home again. The illustrated papers have been filling their pages with Indian illustrations, and have consequently suffered in circulation. People do not care to have India thrust down their throats at every meal just because the Prince chooses to take a trip there.

THE DEATH OF LORD AMBERLEY.

Poor Lord Amberley is widely regretted, but it cannot be said that he filled a place of any importance in public life. His diminutive figure and weak voice were against him, and both in the House of Commons and on the hustings he was a most unimpressive speaker. Lord Russell is also a little man, but not so tiny as his son was, and besides he has a dignity of bearing which fully compensates for his want of stature. Besides his physical disadvantages, Lord Amberley also suffered from a kind of perverse independence which led him to identify himself rashly with unpopular views on various subjects. He was really a man of good intellectual capacity, and his instincts were always of a free and gerenous kind, but he made himself a reputation for crotchets which much diminished the influence for his opinions. He took little part in active politics, the bent of his mind being rather toward social and philosophical problems; and his connection by marriage with the Stanleys of Alderly, who are of rather a flighty and eccentric character, probably tended to deepen some of his peculiarities. The loss of his wife and infant child by diphtheria, a year or two since, threw him into a state of deep depression, and his constitution had never been robust. His death was due to a severe attack of pulmonary congestion following upon the weakening effects of bronchitis.

MR. BOUCICAULT'S LATEST.

Dion Boucicault has been making a tool of himself by an impudent attempt to make out that because his play of the "Shaughraun" has drawn pretty good audiences, that shows that the English public are very tolerant and well-disposed to Fenianism. The explanation, I fancy, is that Mr. Boucicault is being ousted from the Adelphi Theatre to make way for his rival, Mr. Falconer, with "Peep o'Day," and that he intends to damage the chances of the latter by bringing Irish plays into disrepute. But Falconer advertises that his is not a treasonable play.

J. H. F.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 29.—The joint resolution to investigate Senator West's election passed to a third reading to-day. Amendments including the names of Pinchback and Eustis in the investigation were offered, but were rejected after a long debate. Mr. Wiltz, in the House to-day, denied having knowledge of any document going to show that Senator West procured his election by means of bribery and corrupting members of the Legislature by which he was chosen, and declared he had not heard of it until this morning, notwithstanding the statement published in New-York.

THE VINELAND TRAGEDY.

BRIDGETON, N. J., Jan. 29.—In the Landis trial this morning, shortly after the court had assembled, Attorney General Vanatta announced that the State would rest its case. The defense offered a half-dozen witnesses in surrebuttal. Among them Drs. Ray and Buttolph, the experts on insanity, who testified that the evidence had not modified the opinion previously expressed by them to the effect that they considered the defendant insane at the time of the shooting. The defense here rested their case, and Judge Reed announced that the summing up would begin on Monday morning at 11 o'clock. The court then adjourned until that time.

WASHINGTON.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE UNION REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The following is the Union Republican Congressional Committee as agreed on by the Republican caucus to-night:

Alabama—Representative Charles Hays.
Arkansas—Senator S. W. Dorsey.
California—Senator A. A. Sargent.
Connecticut—No representative on the committee.
Delaware—No representation.
Florida—Senator S. B. Conover.
Georgia—No representation.
Illinois—Senator John A. Logan.
Indiana—Representative M. C. Hunter.
Iowa—Representative James Wilson.
Kansas—Representative W. A. Phillips.
Kentucky—Representative John D. White.
Louisiana—Senator J. R. West.
Maine—Representative Eugene Hale.
Maryland—No representation.
Massachusetts—Representative Henry L. Pierce.
Michigan—Representative Jay A. Hubbell.
Minnesota—Representative H. B. Strait.
Mississippi—Senator James L. Alcorn.
Nebraska—Senator P. W. Hitchcock.
Nevada—Representative William Woodburn.
New-Hampshire—Senator A. H. Cragin.
New-Jersey—Representative C. H. Sinnickson.
New-York—Representative Thomas C. Platt.
North Carolina—Representative John A. Hyman.
Ohio—Representative Charles Foster.
Oregon—Senator John H. Mitchel.
Pennsylvania—Senator Simon Cameron.
Rhode Island—Representative L. W. Ballou.
South Carolina—Representative A. S. Wallace.
Tennessee—Representative Jacob M. Thornburgh.
Texas—Senator Morgan Hamilton.
Vermont—Representative C. H. Joyce.
Virginia—Representative William H. H. Stowell.
West Virginia—No representation.
Wisconsin—Representative J. M. Rusk.

TERRITORIES.

Idaho—Delegate Thomas W. Bennett.
Colorado—No representation.
Dakota—Delegate J. P. Kidder.
Montana—No representation.
New-Mexico—Delegate S. B. Elkins.
Utah—No representation.
Washington—Delegate Orange Jacobs.
Wyoming—No representation.
District of Columbia—No representation.

A LETTER OF DECLINATION FROM SPEAKER KERR.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 29.—The following is the full text of Speaker Kerr's letter to Mr. J. H. Reall, of Philadelphia, in regard to the national ticket of this year:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25, 1876.

J. H. Reall, Esq., Philadelphia:

DEAR SIR: Several days ago I received by mail, accompanied with your card, an article over your name, published in the *Delaware County Democrat* of Dec. 30 last. I perused the article with much interest, and many of its views command my unqualified approval, but I have only time now to thank you for your very kind reference to me in that article, and to say that it is not my desire in any degree whatever that my name shall be used in connection with the national ticket of this year. The Indiana Democrats will present to our next National Convention another of her sons as a candidate for the Presidency—Gov. Hendricks—in whose advocacy for that high place I will stand with them in hearty co-operation. My judgment is that our friends this year cannot do better, if so well, than to nominate Gov. Hendricks. I am, with great respect, very truly yours,

M. C. KERR.

DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS POSTPONED.

THE BOURBON GATHERING IN WASHINGTON POSTPONED UNTIL TUESDAY NEXT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The announcement that the Democratic caucus would meet to-night was not made last evening until some time after the House had adjourned, and many members not hearing the announcement left the city to be absent until Monday. In consequence of the large number of members absent from the city, the caucus was postponed until Tuesday night next. The inflationists are determined to make a vigorous effort at the caucus to have an expression of opinion upon repealing the specie resumption acts.

UNITED STATES POSTAL AFFAIRS.

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE RAILWAY SERVICE—BIDS FOR CARRYING THE MAILS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Mr. T. M. Vail, of Iowa, Assistant Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service, will be appointed Superintendent of such service immediately on the resignation of Col. Bangs, who leaves on or about the 1st of February. Mr. Vail entered the service of the Department as a route agent on the Union Pacific Railroad in 1869, and is thoroughly conversant with all the details of the Postal Railway Service. The Assistant Superintendents of the Railway Mail Service, who have been in session at the Post Office Department, for the purpose of consultation in regard to the service, leave this evening for their respective stations.

The 2d of February will close the period for receiving bids for carrying the mails in the following States: Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, and Indiana. The bids will be opened on the 3d of February. A large number of proposals has been received, and Judge Tyner, the Second Assistant Postmaster General, states he has no hesitation in saying that, with the precautions thrown around the method of opening of the bids, frauds such as have sometimes heretofore occurred will be utterly impossible.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

THE FINANCES OF THE COUNTRY—THE GENEVA AWARD—NAVAL ORDERS—THE OCEAN MAILS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The following were the balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day: Currency, $8,404,162; special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, $39,135,000; coin, including $34,512,600 in coin certificates, $70,972,277; outstanding legal tendeas, $371,273,140.

Following are the receipts of national bank notes forwarded for redemption for the week ending to-day, as compared with the corresponding week of last year:

	1875.	1876.
New-York	$3,006,000	$1,879,000
Boston	483,000	1,940,000
Philadelphia	217,000	184,000
Chicago	61,000	76,000
Cincinnati	63,000	54,000
Miscellaneous	735,000	753,000
Total	$4,565,000	$4,886,000

Receipts to-day, $630,678. Internal revenue receipts to-day, $362,428 91; for the month to date, $9,312,192 99; for the fiscal year to date, $66,508,336 24. The Customs receipts to-day were $371,950 62; for the month to date, $10,452,180 81; for the fiscal year to date, $86,475,558 56. Treasury shipments of legal tenders and fractional currency for the week ending to-day, $1,439,410.

The following appointments were made to-day: Storekeepers—William T. Noell, Monroe Cash, James A. Hodgin, James Martin, and Columbus W. Blackburn, for the Fifth District of North Carolina; William Masson, for the Second District of Illinois; Cline Albert, for the First District of Missouri; Calvin E. Scott, for the Second District of North Carolina, and Richard D. Craig, for the Seventh District of Kentucky. Gaugers—J. M. Bosworth, for the Second District of Georgia, and D. N. Brand, for the Third District of Arkansas.

The House Judiciary Committee having last night given a hearing to representatives of the war claimants, and all the other applications for extending the cases entitled to share in the Geneva award having been argued previously, the case is now closed, and the whole question of extending the present limitations has been referred to a subcommittee, consisting of Messrs. Lord, Caulfield, McCrary, and Frye, for a report to the full committee at an early day.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30—1 A. M.—Rain prevailed in New-England and the Middle States, and light snow in the lower lake region during the day, followed by clearing and decidedly colder weather, brisk and high northerly to westerly winds and rising barometer. Clear and colder weather has prevailed in the remaining districts, except the South Atlantic States, where rain is reported. The barometer has risen in the districts east of the Mississippi and the south-west, with northerly winds. It is high, but is falling in the North-west, with southerly winds. The Ohio River has risen during the day at all stations, and is above the danger line one foot and nine inches at Cincinnati, seven feet at Louisville, and six feet at Evansville. The Mississippi has risen twenty-one inches at St. Louis: two feet at Cairo, where it is one foot and seven inches above the danger line, and at stations below Cairo the river has risen slowly.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England and the Middle States, clear or clearing and decidedly colder weather, fresh and brisk northerly to westerly winds, and rising barometer.

For the South Atlantic States, light rains, followed by decidedly colder, partly cloudy weather, northerly winds, and rising barometer.

The Ohio River will continue to rise. The danger will increase at stations between Cincinnati and Paducah. Floods will occur in the Mississippi between Cairo and Memphis, and the river will probably reach the danger line at Memphis on Tuesday.

Cautionary signals continue at stations on the Atlantic Coast from Cape Hatteras to Eastport.

FIGHT WITH OSAGE INDIANS.

LEAVENWORTH, Jan. 29.—A special to the Leavenworth *Times* from Camp Supply Indian Territory, says: "On the night of the 19th inst. a messenger arrived at this post bringing intelligence that a party of Osages had stolen fifty head of cattle from the camp of Lee and Reynolds, about thirty-five miles south of this place. Major Gordon, of the Fifth Cavalry, commanding the post, immediately ordered pursuit, and Lieut. Bishop, with 150 men started the same night with orders to punish the Indians should the latter be overtaken, and, if necessary, to pursue them to their agency, and demand the surrender of the thieves and stolen stock. A detachment returned to-day, bringing as prisoners three squaws and one boy, and thirty-five Indian ponies.

About noon on the 25th Lieut. Bishop arrived near the Indian camp, which was located in high grass, their ponies grazing on a neighboring hill. Dismounting his men, and favored by a hazy atmosphere the Indians were taken by surprise, but refusing to surrender made a desperate fight, resulting in the killing of three Indians and wounding of several more, who escaped, and the whole band dispersed, with one exception. All the lodges were burned. One old squaw declared she would prefer death to going as a prisoner, and she was left the sole occupant of the camp. The stolen cattle had been slaughtered before the Indians were overtaken.

ARREST OF A MAIL ROBBER.

BUFFALO, Jan. 29.—Harvey D. Windsor, of Detroit, was arrested here to-day by Deputy United States Marshal Simpson, of Milwaukee, Wis., on a charge of robbing the mails thirteen years ago, while employed in the Post Office there. Windsor states that he was arrested at the time and admitted to bail, but leaving, failed to appear for trial, whereupon his bail was forfeited. He will be remembered as starting large mining companies raising the Cumberland Safe, and withstanding prosecution for heavy forgeries in Detroit, Mich. He states he has instituted suit against the parties for false imprisonment and slander at whose instance he was arrested, that he was allowed to go free upon testifying against parties concerned in his crime, and that the present prosecution is instituted by the parties against whom his suit is entered. He will have a hearing next Saturday.

FLOATING DOWN THE RIVER.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 29.—Capt. Paul Boyton swam from Alton, Ill., to this city to-day, a distance of twenty-five miles, in his life-saving apparatus. The steamer De Smet, with a large excursion party on board, met him ten miles above this city, and accompanied him here, affording those on board an opportunity of seeing the practical working of his invention. The Captain left Alton at 5:30 A. M., and arrived here at about 3 P. M. There were immense crowds on the bridge and levee to witness his arrival.

HIGH WATER IN THE OHIO RIVER.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 29.—The Ohio River at this point, in consequence of the continued heavy rains throughout the entire valley, has risen rapidly for the last twenty-four hours. Since yesterday it has been rising at the rate of three inches per hour. Residences and stores along the levee are rapidly filling, and the occupants have nearly all fled elsewhere for safety. The rise still continues, and it is feared will cause great damage to river property. No loss of life is yet reported from the overflow.

AN ABSCONDING CITY TREASURER.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 29.—The disappearance of Smith M. Hawes, who retired from the office of the City Treasurer of Covington last month, and the subsequent discovery of a deficit in his account of some $16,000, has caused quite a sensation in that city. Mr. Hawes stood very high in society, and many doubted the truth of the reported defalcation until the reception of an undated letter signed by him in which he acknowledges the crime, and says the money was spent in drinking and gambling. The city will not suffer as the sureties are ample.

FRAUDULENT BANKING CLAIMS.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 29.—Esquire H. C. Brewer, of this county, was convicted to-day, in the United States Circuit Court, of complicity with McCombs in the collection of fraudulent banking claims. The proof was clear, but the jury, out of consideration for the family of Brewer, recommended him to the mercy of the court. Sentence was withheld.

DELIBERATE MURDER.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 29.—At McEwen Station, Humphreys County, to-day, an old man named Jackson, was deliberately murdered by a saloon-keeper named A. S. Pemberton. As far as is known there was no provocation for the deed. Pemberton was arrested and placed in jail. Threats of lynching him were indulged in, which may yet be carried out.

THE TEXAS PACIFIC RAILROAD.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 29.—The joint resolution instructing the Senators and requesting the Representatives in Congress from Kentucky to vote and use their influence in favor of the Texas Pacific Railroad bill, now before Congress, passed the Senate to-day by a vote of 25 to 6.

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 29.—The following are the closing official prices of mining stocks to-day: Consolidated Virginia, 418½; California, 85¾; Segregated Belcher, 80; Ophir, 59¼; Chollar, 92; Savage, (new stock,) 22¼; Imperial, 9¼; Mexican, 19½; Gould and Curry, 22¼; Best and Belcher, 60½; Hale and Norcross, 59½; Crown Point, 23½; Yellow Jacket, 97; Empire, 5¾; Alpha, 24¼; Belcher, 32¾; Confidence, 22; Sierra Nevada, 22¼; Exchequer, 12½; Overman, 61¼; Justice, 26½; Caledonia, 31½.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

TURKEY.

A DECLARATION OF WAR AGAINST MONTENEGRO DOUBTED—THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT AND COUNT ANDRASSY'S NOTE.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 29.—The *Journal* to-day doubts the truth of the assertion of the official Montenegrin *Journal* that Turkey has determined to declare war against Montenegro. The Sublime Porte has no wish to add to the existing embarrassments.

BERLIN, Jan. 29.—Telegrams received from trustworthy sources at Vienna state that instructions from the British Government to its Ambassador at Constantinople, directing him to give full support to Count Andrassy's note, are on the way, and may be expected to reach their destination by the end of next week. The same telegrams say there is no doubt the Porte will accept the note.

RAGUSA, Jan. 29.—The Herzegovinian insurgents are marching north of Trebigne. They are pursued by the Turks. The insurrectionists have burned nine villages.

PARIS, Jan. 29.—It is asserted that the powers have now arrived at a definite agreement respecting the form of presentation to the Porte of Count Andrassy's note. It will be presented by Austria and subsequently supported separately by the other powers.

SPAIN.

THE WAR IN THE NORTH—THE RECENT ELECTIONS—RELIGIOUS INTOLERANCE.

MADRID, Jan. 29.—The following information in regard to the operations in the north has just been received here: The Alfonsist General, Quesada, occupied Villa Real, on the frontiers of the Provinces of Alava and Guipuzcoa, an important Carlist position, defended by five battalions of troops, with four Whitworth guns and some cavalry. The royalists captured the artillerymen, two of their guns, and all of their material. The Carlists also lost heavily in killed and wounded. The Alfonsist General, Maldonada, simultaneously occupied the hights of Artaban, to the east of Villa Real, meeting with only slight resistance. Gen. Moriones, after taking the Montgararte Cordillera, occupied Zaros, from which he threatens the Carlist rear. The Carlists have suspended the bombardment of San Sebastian, and commenced withdrawing their siege artillery.

It now seems that there has been but one Republican (Castelar) returned to the new Cortes, and but one Radical (Anglada.) The Marquis of Sardsal, extreme Monarchist, will lead a group of six or seven deputies. The Constitutionalists or Sagastists will number thirty-six. Very few moderados, or partisans of religious unity have been returned. The election to the Senate will probably be favorable to the Government.

COLOGNE, Jan. 29.—The Cologne *Gazette's* Madrid correspondent writes that by order of the Spanish Bishops, the bodies of all persons dead prior to the 9th of February, 1875, who were only civilly married, will be exhumed and removed from consecrated ground. One decision of the Spiritual Court relating to a case of this kind, has already been approved by the Minister of Public Worship.

SAN SEBASTIAN, Jan. 29.—Heavy musketry firing in the San Cristobal Valley was heard yesterday. The Alfonsist troops have taken several Carlist positions, commanding the mouth of the Urola River.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE CHALLENGE OF THE NEW-YORK ROWING ASSOCIATION—THE ANNUAL BOAT RACE BETWEEN OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—A meeting of the Oxford University boatmen will be held on Wednesday next, when the New-York Association's challenge will be considered. Cambridge will also answer next week. There is little prospect of either of the universities accepting. The *Evening Standard* says that Oxford may send a crew to contest in the Philadelphia regatta.

The regular annual University boat race between the Cambridge and Oxford crews, has been fixed for Saturday, the 8th of April. The course will be the usual one from Putney to Mortlake, or *vice versa*, a distance of four and a quarter miles, and will take place at about the turn of the tide from high water.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—During the past week Mincing lane has been dull and unsettled, with a downward tendency. The only feature in sugar has been a decline of 1s. 6d. per hundredweight on crystallized Demerara. The coffee market has been well supplied with foreign sorts, which went slowly—many parcels remaining unsold. Numerous cargoes of rice have arrived off the coast. A few of these have been sold at barely former terms.

There have been a number of minor failures in various branches of trade throughout the country during the week.

Business at the Stock Exchange to-day was very quiet, as it usually is on Saturdays. The changes in prices are generally unimportant. Government securities and home railway shares have been dull. In the foreign market Egyptian securities monopolized attention. There have been considerable sales at from one-half to one and a half per cent. decline. Hungarian, Argentine, Italian, and Turkish securities have been slightly lower. The discount demand is inactive, and the open market is rather weaker under the competition for the few bills offering.

HUNGARY.

THE PREPARATIONS FOR M. DEAK'S FUNERAL ON THE 3D OF FEBRUARY.

BUDA-PESTH, Jan. 29.—The Hungarian Diet has adopted a resolution that M. Deak's funeral shall be at the expense of the country. Great preparations are being made for that event. The House of Representatives will adjourn over the day of the funeral, which is fixed for the 3d of February. The body will lie in state in the vestibule of the Academical Palace.

GERMANY.

THE CODE PROHIBITING THE POSTING OF OBJECTIONABLE RELIGIOUS COMMUNICATIONS REJECTED—THE PUNISHMENT OF DIPLOMATIC SERVANTS.

BERLIN, Jan. 29.—The rejection by the Reichstag of the additions to the Penal Code for further restricting the clergy by prohibiting the posting of objectionable communications on the doors of churches, occasions general surprise. It was intended as a supplement to a previous bill prohibiting abuse of the pulpit. The latter bill was evaded by placarding the objectionable communications on church doors or by pamphlet pastorals, and the proposed clauses would have applied the pulpit law to those communications.

A compromise has been reached by a majority of the Reichstag, including the National Liberals and the Liberal Conservatives, regarding the proposed Arnim clauses to the Penal Code, that, in order to make a diplomatic servant punishable, the intention to offend must be proved.

In the Reichstag to-day the second reading of the Penal Code amendment bill was concluded. The so-called Arnim clause was adopted by a vote of 179 against 120.

FRANCE.

THE FUNERAL OF M. LEMAITRE, THE ACTOR.

PARIS, Jan. 29.—The remains of M. Lemaitre, the actor, were buried to-day at Montmartre. His funeral was attended by an immense and somewhat noisy crowd. Victor Hugo delivered a speech at the grave eulogizing the deceased.

RUSSIA.

THE ESTIMATES FOR THE PUBLIC REVENUES.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 29.—The estimates for the public revenues for the current year are published to-day as follows: Total revenue (about) 570,000,000 roubles. Total expenditures (about) 569,914,000 roubles.

Prince Bagration-Mouchransky is dead.

THE WHISKY RING.

THE ARGUMENT IN THE M'KEE TRIAL AT ST. LOUIS—THE CASE TO BE SUBMITTED TO THE JURY TO-MORROW.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 29.—Mr. Daniel W. Voorhees, in closing the defense of William McKee, on trial for alleged complicity in the whisky frauds, poured out his invective upon the accomplices who had sworn for the Government, and then compared with them the defendant, a resident of St. Louis for thirty-four years, whose character had been unsullied up to the time of this charge. The jurors, he said, might have frequently sat on juries in criminal cases in their own counties, but they had never been called upon to try a man of such a towering character as Mr. McKee. He had lived a public life as a pure exponent of party and social principles, and in the hour of his trouble the great men and the honorable men of the country had gathered around him and upheld him. If a man like him was to be hounded to death—for a conviction would be even worse than death to the defendant if it be by perjured scoundrels, thieves, and suborners of perjury—then what is a life of rectitude worth? A charge of conspiracy when sustained by men who have turned State's evidence, as it is called, is one of the most dangerous charges that can be brought against a man, and some of the noblest and best heads of old England fell upon the block as a result of such testimony. So fully alive to the danger did England finally become, that in 100 years not one man has suffered conviction by such means. If you allow dishonest men to tell their infamous stories, and at the same time close the mouth of the honest citizen whom they prosecute, and if you give credence to their uncorroborated testimony, then we will have the strange spectacle, not of honest men prosecuting the lawless, but of rogues and thieves prosecuting good citizens. When a man has committed perjury with every change of the moon, how can it be told where his lies end and the truth begins. It is deplorable that such witnesses as those produced should come forward as representing the Government. God forbid that the Government is in any need of such representation. A majority of over forty millions of people are honest, and it is an outrage that their boasted Government should come into court with thieves and perjurers at the right, on the left, and behind it to prosecute one of its citizens. If McKee could go upon the stand and deny the statements of these scoundrels, which story would be entitled to belief, theirs or his? But, under the impolicy of the law, he is not permitted to do that. It is a cause for congratulation that a Congressional Committee is now considering favorably a bill which will permit an honest man to go upon the stand and contradict the perjuries of men who have conspired to ruin him. McKee's own denial was worth more than the oaths of a thousand perjurers, and the jury had no right to destroy his life on such uncorroborated testimony. The only logical conclusion of Col. Dyer's argument was, that the testimony of his own witnesses should not be credited by any jury, and that it was an insult to ask a conviction of even a dog upon such testimony. There is no testimony in this case to warrant the blotting out of a life, and if the jury decide that there is, every man's household is at the mercy of villains, and the jury is but a weapon as against honest men. The speaker then took up each witness in turn, analyzed his testimony, and poured forth such a stream of denunciation and invective against each as has never been heard here, perhaps not anywhere. No words were too bitter to hurl at or cast upon the conspirators, who, he said, had not only cheated, robbed, and defrauded the Government, but attempted to drag a pure and honest man down to their own level. If the Government has to found its justice on men of this class, then its sky is gloomy indeed; more gloomy than the speaker had ever regarded it in its darkest day. If a system such as this is to prevail, it is a standing advertisement for rogues and villains to sacrifice reputable citizens to save their blackened selves.

Col. Brodhead followed Mr. Voorhees, and closed the argument. His speech was plain and unpretentious, and consisted largely of reading testimony to the jury, making a concise and connected story of it, and dwelling upon and explaining its various points. He placed particular stress upon the fact that the defense had freely admitted the existence of a conspiracy, proved, too by evidence of accomplices; but when the same kind of testimony was brought directly against their client they pronounced it perjured and worthy of no consideration. He pronounced the testimony of Louis Bohle, concerning Engelke's interview with McKee, as extremely improbable, and considered it absurd that McKee should tell a stranger that he would use his influence with Collector Maguire to have seized goods released. After Mr. Brodhead finished, the court adjourned. The jury will be instructed on Monday morning, and the case given them by or before noon.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 29.—The evening *Picayune* says, of the crooked whisky investigation, the following are the names of the parties known to be indicted for alleged destruction or of failure to produce their books: John A. Walsh, D. M. Carey, Mr. Ryan, John Henderson, and Flash, Lewis & Co.

MURDERED BY A JEALOUS LOVER.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 29.—Ten days ago Henry Harris, while in company with Mollie Adriane, an actress of the vaudeville line, was approached by W. G. Sharp, an old friend of the woman. Sharp was intoxicated, and in his drunken stupidity imagined Harris was endeavoring to establish himself in the favor of Adriane. While laboring under this belief he shot Harris in the stomach, then picked up the woman, sprang into his buggy and escaped. He was subsequently captured and is now in jail. Harris lived in great agony until last night when his death occurred.

MISSISSIPPI LEGISLATURE.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 29.—A special dispatch from Jackson, Miss., to the *Avalanche* to-night says: It is reported that the committee of investigation have evidence rendering the impeachment of Lieut. Gov. Davis certain. There is no question about Superintendent of Education Cardozo's guilt. He will certainly be removed. The committee investigating the case of Gov. Ames are reticent. Notwithstanding the voluminous testimony against him, the impression prevails that his impeachment will not be pressed, as conviction is regarded uncertain.

WEST VIRGINIA OFFICIALS.

WHEELING, Jan. 29.—John S. Burdett, Treasurer of this State, was to-day found guilty of the articles of impeachment preferred against him, and removed from office by a vote of 20 to 3. The impeachment trial of E. A. Bennett, Auditor of the State, will be commenced on Monday next.

NOTES FROM OVER THE SEA.

BY GRACE GREENWOOD.

DROPPED STITCHES OF TRAVEL—A LOOK AT SWITZERLAND—INTERLAKEN AND BERNE —LAUSANNE AND VEVAY—A CLIMB ON THE MOUNTAINS AND SOME OF THE SIGHTS ON THE WAY.

PARIS, Saturday, Jan. 15, 1876.

We were able to remain but a short time at Interlaken, darlingest of Swiss Summer resorts. I have never left a place altogether strange to me with so much regret. The scenery about it is, though imposing, not especially fine, with the exception of a grand view of the Jungfrau, most beautiful of all the Alps, as she should be. This view is like a stupendous picture, framed in the dark Lauterbrunner gorge, full in sight from the heart of the town, the gay *Cursaal*, and the centre of the *Hoheweg*, a noble double avenue of walnuts. We shall long and longingly remember that charming avenue, and the brilliant shops in its shade, all filled with alluring jewelry, Swiss carving and paintings—the most fascinating shops out of Paris. We have another association with Interlaken, a little tenacious recollection, not fine, or even pleasant, but which will not away. We here encountered our first *Crétin*. He was seated on the stone parapet, under the walnuts, a wierd, droll, dwarfish boy, or man, for he was a strange mixture of childhood and old age. He mutely extended one hand for alms, while with the other he caressed a pet marmot, nestled down against his breast, and shyly reconnoitring the strangers. There was a singular look of understanding, fellowship, and kinship between the two creatures. On our expressing a desire to acquire possession of the smaller animal, the poor *Crétin* gave a cry of alarm and clasped his treasure closer, while there came into his dull, distorted face a touching expression of troubled tenderness. We hastened to give him the assurance that we had not lost any marmot, and to bestow on him a handful of sous. Then the dull face broke into a thousand wrinkles and looked older, more wierd and melancholy and marmotish than ever. He was saddest when he smiled.

On the Lake of Thun we encountered a terrible storm. It seemed for awhile that the mountains were closing in around us, and about to fall on and crush us, so heavy and black were the clouds which pressed in on every side and hid all heaven. It was a positive relief when a little lightning came, though accompanied by sullen thunder and torrents of rain. We early took refuge in the cabin, leaving on deck a large party of resolute, high-toned, weather-proof English ladies and gentlemen, whose air was cooler than the evening, and whose inflections rose with the rising of the wind. But at the height of the tempest they were obliged to knock under, and came tripping and dripping down the companion-way sights to behold.

Berne, our next stopping place, is a quaint, peculiar city, grandly situated on a lofty, rocky peninsula, above the Aar. In its arcaded streets and antique houses it reminds one of Chester, and is altogether in a picturesque point of view, a very satisfactory old town. Berne is rampant with bears. Bruin is the heraldic emblem of the Canton, and an object of popular affection and almost religious regard. He appears in a thousand forms of carved wood, granite, bronze, marble, ivory, silver, and gold. He ornaments town-clocks and public fountains and monuments, and in a large and commodious pen in an open and salubrious spot he is supported in ease and *in perpetuum* at the expense of the municipality. After a visit to the museum to pay our respects to the mortal stuffed remains of the immortal dog Barry, who in his pious life among the snows of Mount St. Bernard rescued fifteen poor, perishing travelers; after waiting half an hour before the clock tower to see the march of the hours performed by automaton bears, we drove out to the den to see the real beasts alive and at home. We found not a large or rare collection. Helvetia grows frugal as she grows rich on foreign travelers, and worldly as the world comes to her, and is fast losing all veneration for saints and symbols. The animals, however, are in excellent condition—partly through the charity of tourists. Near by are venders of carrots, of which vegetable bears are particularly fond, and every visitor buys a bunch or two to fling to the lazy creatures, who lie by the hour on their backs, with their mouths open, like so many contribution-boxes. Clumsy as they are and indolent, they have great skill in catching your golden offerings. All look like reproductions of the "good-natured bear" of the story-book—jovial, honest, and friendly—but beware! Baedeker tells us that once upon a time a hapless English officer, in leaning over the parapet to drop a carrot to the big bruin of all, dropped himself into the den, and that "the big bear, the little bear, and the middling-sized bear," having small respect for her Majesty's service, immediately fell upon him and "tore him to pieces." The poor beasts, doubtless, regarded him as equally with the carrots, one of the good gifts provided for them by that Providence which looks out for good bears.

Besides this cantonal bear-den, they have the National Council at Berne, it being the capital of Switzerland. The debates are said to remind one of the brief stormy session which must have had place in Babel on the morning after the gift of strange tongues, as they are held in French, German, in the Swiss dialect, and even in Italian. What jolly confusion such polyglot politics would make in our House of Representatives!

I shall best remember Berne by the view we had from its great terrace, of the Bernese Oberland, distant and dreamy, but divinely beautiful. Lausanne was our next point—a pleasant, though rather commonplace town, charmingly situated. The approach to it by the railroad from Berne gives one a sudden view of the city and the lake, marvelously beautiful, and like a piece of enchantment. Its cathedral, which you reach by mounting nearly two hundred mean and dirty steps, contains a few interesting monuments, but, beyond them, has the usual dreary, dismantled appearance of the confiscated and Calvinized churches of Switzerland. Lausanne abounds in school-pensions, mostly filled with English and American pupils. You are constantly meeting on its promenades processions of boys and girls, scarcely less melancholy than those of monks and nuns. I suppose it contains more homesickness than any other town in Europe.

We were charmed with Vevay, and keenly regretted not having spent a portion of our Summer in a place so lovely and so gay—the brightest, sweetest, most bewitching of all the pretty towns that Leman mirrors in his serene blue deeps. There is not much of historical interest here, except the tombs of the English regicides, Ludlow and Broughton, who took refuge here from the reflux of royalty, and here died, full of years if not of honors. They were buried in the Church of St. Martin, which stands on an eminence among grand old lime and chestnut trees, and shadows a beautiful old graveyard, in which repose many strangers, who came to lovely Vevay on a vain pilgrimage for health, who, to the soft lapse of Leman's waves, drifted away upon a brighter and grander sea; who, in sight of "the joyous Alps," were granted visions, yet more entrancing and uplifting, of the palm-set heights of God. This old church, shadowy and chill, seems a fit burial place for the men who had to do with that fearful State tragedy, played before an appalled and wondering world—that deed that still darkens our history and chills the blood like a transmitted shudder, and yet the deed was a necessity, not of war, but of peace. Liberty, and so humanity, gained by it immeasurably, and the world recoiled at the shock, only to take a grand, long, irrevocable leap forward. The Commonwealth formed a sombre, ominous background to the gay picture of the Restoration. With noise and pomp, riot and revelry, the King came to his own. Silently and quietly and very surely, the Master of Kings is still coming to his own. Cromwell's stout English soul, banished from England, returns in every advance of English liberty, in every popular reform. The faith that prayed and the will that fought at Worcester, are neither dead nor sleeping. Wonderfully near I seemed to those tumultuous old times, as I stood over the grave of Broughton, the stern, strong man who stood up before an anointed King, and read to him his death-sentence—looking straight into those dark, sad eyes, full of dreadful reproach, and a more dreadful patience.

FROM VEVAY TO CHILLON.

We had a charming little lake trip from Vevay to Chillon, passing "Sweet Clarens" and half a dozen other poetical little villages. Then followed a long, dusty, hot walk from the landing to the castle; but we made light of such slight discomforts. Our hearts were full of the melodious woes of Byron's white-haired hero—though we know there never was "sech a person"—and we were eager to behold his gloomy dungeon, with its heavy arches and its massive pillars covered with valuable autographs, and that dark stone pavement, worn with the tread of his restless feet—or, rather, Bonnivard's. There is such an amiable satisfaction in visiting other people's dungeons and in spouting poetry over other people's misfortunes! But a sad disappointment awaited us. We passed over the moat, we attained the very gate of the castle, when we were stopped by a gendarme, who informed us that that historical old edifice was closed for that day and the next, by order of the Governor, who was about to give in its halls a grand Masonic entertainment. It seemed a sort of anachronism, but really this insolent order is ordering everything and pushing its way everywhere. If the New Jerusalem should come down, the Masons would hold a lodge in Solomon's Temple the first thing. A score or two of other tourists—pilgrims with alpenstocks, Peris in ulsters—were in the same unpleasant box with us, all standing idly round, feeling foolish and rebellious, longing to be let in at the gate at which so many had longed to be let out—that gate with the comprehensive legend, "God bless all who enter and depart." Vainly we strove to move that smiling but inflexible official by entreaty, flattery, bribery, and corruption. He was stolidity itself; he was virtue incarnate and a cocked hat. At last we three turned sadly away and sought out an inn, where we dined and where I must confess, Boniface consoled us for Bonnivard. As we could not "spoon" on Byron, we did our best on bouillon. That evening we took the train and went on to Martigny—an interesting and very picturesque little journey, mostly up the valley of the Rhone. We passed quaint old towns, castles, towers, and monasteries, and came in sight of grand Alpine peaks and waterfalls. At St. Maurice, a hoary and holy old place, the scene of the wholesale martyrdom of the Saint of that name and 6,000 soldiers of the inexhaustible Theban Legion, we saw an Abbey of Augustinian Monks, with some of the venerable brothers loafing about, looking at the train—and high up against a sheer precipice, clinging to the rock like a swallow's nest, the famous hermitage of *Notre Dame du Sex*—and as we neared Martigny, we saw—best, most impressive, and solemn sight of all—the vast snow fields of Mont Vélan, lit by the rising moon.

The next morning betimes, we took mules and a guide and set out for Chamounix, by the route of the *Col di Balme*, a rather fool-hardy choice, as it necessitated the hardest sort of a ride of over nine hours. But it was the most adventurous and primitive way of traveling—the mule is such a scriptural and poetical creature. It was a fine, cool morning, and we set forth in the best of spirits, finding food for mirth in countless objects and incidents on our way—first of all in a Bardolph of a soldier, who marched before us for a mile or so out of Martigny, displaying in his strut and swagger the might and pride of the whole Swiss confederacy. We were inclined to think that he was a sort of advance guard of honor given us by the authorities of the town, until he unceremoniously dropped off at the first village, where we last saw him in a little auberge furbishing up his nose with something hot. Next to this swashing fellow we were amused by our guide, who in personal appearance bore a startling resemblance to that pleasant and sportive animal, the gorilla. His admonitory cry to his mules was calculated to strengthen the illusion—hoarse, guttural, inarticulate, it was a sort of savage hiccough. Yet he was not bad old fellow after all, but simple and honest, with a sort of naive confidence and communicativeness about him that were quite human and hearty. He informed us that he had been forty years a guide, most of the time between Martigny and Chamounix. The mule which I rode was his property, and he boasted that, though twenty years old, she could outwalk any mule on the route. He also had a cow, quite as remarkable an animal in her way—the milky way. I thoughtlessly inquired if he owned the other two mules and had other cows. With a look of grave surprise he answered, "Ah, no, Madame; I am not a rich man." After forty years' tramping over the hills, up and down the weary, rocky passes, one old mule, one cow, and a rude châlet of his own making comprised his worldly possessions! Yet he seemed content, or piously resigned to his lot, and professed a true Switzer's love for the mountains. I wonder how it will be when the long tramp is over. I wonder if, after the snows and glaciers, white heights and black depths, roaring torrents and shouting waterfalls, the "pleasant pastures" and "still waters" of the Psalmist will be to his taste; and whether he will not, after a little rest, gird up his loins, take his staff, call for his mule, and set out to conduct some saint of like vagrant tendencies—you or me perhaps—over the Delectable Mountains.

A TIRESOME AND CROOKED CLIMB.

On the first green slopes of the ascent we had delight in seeing the fine herds of cattle, watched by shepherd boys and girls, and in listening to the tinkle and the jingle of innumerable cow-bells—but more delight in making short cuts and so getting ahead of the Fête-Noire tourists, who had started ahead of us, and were slowly creeping along in their carriages—an unheroic, sybaritic way of mountaineering, which I, nevertheless, advise all visitors to Chamounix, not as strong as horses and as patient as mules, to make choice of.

The wretched, squalid little hamlets and most of the isolated châlets we passed that day, seemed the natural nurseries of disease, deformity, and idiotcy, and we were on the look-out for the monsters of Murray and Baedeker; but were forced to the conclusion that cretinism is falling off, like other interesting and primitive features of the country. There seems also to be a decrease in the number and size of goitre. We saw several matrons moderately endowed with this peculiar protuberance—having *embonpoint*, as Mr. Ben Allen's little hospital patient had the croup, "in the wrong place;" but we looked in vain for the traditional mountain belle, who, so far from attempting to conceal a deformity considered in high Alpine social circles as an ornament, walks abroad with a prodigious development of goitre jauntily flung over her left shoulder, like a wrap. Once, while we stopped to rest before a group of miserable châlets, two little girls came up to beg of us—one leading a wretched *cretin*, goitred like a pelican, and the other a poor old blind woman. As we gave first to the first little mendicant, she turned to her companion with looks of exultation and said, or seemed to say in her queer *patois*: "Ah, ah! don't you wish you had a *cretin* auntie instead of a blind grandma?"

The latter part of our climb up the pass was most toilsome and tortuous. The uncompromising gait of our mules and the sharp interminable turnings of the trail seemed dislocating our joints, twisting our muscles, and tying our spinal cords into knots. Secretly we longed to be creeping comfortably and ingloriously upward on the carriage road of the Fête-Noire route. But when we reached the Col de Balme all was forgotten—weariness, soreness, discomfort—in a great rush of wonder and delight; for on that sharp summit we came suddenly on one of the grandest of grand Alpine views, and had our first sight of the mighty, shining Mecca of our pilgrimage, Mont Blanc. So absolutely did he dominate the scene, all supreme and supernal, that for some moments we had no eyes for other mountains—lesser but stupendous shapes—or for other glaciers than those which formed his royal robes of green and silver, flowing almost from his head among the gray clouds to his feet in the flowery valley.

There is an inn on the Col de Balme, yet we did not take our nooning in its smokey *salle-a-manger*, but out on the breezy declivity in face of Mont Blanc. Seated quite by ourselves, under the brow of the mountain, we seemed utterly alone in a mighty uplifted solitude, shut in by sublimities and awesome forms of beauty. We had need to wrap ourselves well, for the air, most unlike the fine, electrical, vital, winey air of our Rocky Mountains, had in it a rude and savage chill—something that seemed to tell of age and death—sweeping as it did over eternal snows, where no life was. The very sunshine was brilliant without glow, as it had a soul of frost instead of fire. To the right of the Col de Balme towers the Aiguille de Balme, a sharp, rocky point very difficult of ascent, but which some adventurous tourists climb for the sake of a grander view of Mont Blanc and of the Bernese Oberland. A cross on this point marks the spot where a rash young German lost his life. Such melancholy memorials meet one everywhere in the Alps. Everywhere the heart is harrowed by stories of these sad and useless martyrdoms, and the imagination is haunted by tragedies which partake of the awfulness and stupendousness of their scenes. The first martyrs of the Matterhorn are forever taking their plunge of four thousand feet down its horrible, jagged steeps; and awfully visible to us still are Mont Blanc's many martyrs, though folded deep in the snows of its summit—every Winter adding a new winding sheet—or lying in the ghastly green graves of its crevasses a thousand feet down, frozen till the resurrection. So to these stern, pitiless shapes is attached a pathetic human interest, which all their snows cannot chill, which their immensity cannot annihilate. But nature has, at best, on high Alpine summits, a harsh and alien aspect. There is something appalling in their very immutability—the rise and set of suns, the planetary influences, the changing seasons touch them so little. In their shining tranquillity they betray no outward trace, no memory of the time, before time, when from the earth's mysterious depths under the sea, propelled by central fires, they battled their way through darkness and wild convulsion, bearing destruction to a thousand forms of life, up to where they now stand serene and supreme. They are like some hard natures, which, after a youth of fiery passion, of tumult and strife, attain to an old age of frigid virtue and rigid calm. To me heaven seems further off from the loftiest mountain than from the profoundest valley, and the love and mercy of God seem on the heights resolved into cold and dread infinity. His omnipresence is there lost in His omnipotence, and it is always with glad and grateful reassurance that I come again upon trees and waving green fields and human habitations, and would rather at any time have my feet among the flowers than my head among the stars. So we were not sorry when our old guide informed us that it was time to move on. We declined the mules for the first mile or two, but taking to our sure, well-shod feet, and cutting across the endless zigzags of the bridle-path, went plunging down toward Chamounix.

ELECTORAL CORRUPTION IN FRANCE.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* of Jan. 13 says: "The Bourbons, in establishing British institutions, also founded the system of elections *del'Anglaise*. As the payment of 350 francs a year in taxes was required to confer the right of voting, the number of electors in each constituency was small and the amount of bribery enormous. A petition presented in 1822 against the return of Count De Colgnet alleged that this free-handed nobleman had spent 300,000 francs and kept the whole Arrondissement of Villiers inebriate for a fortnight; moreover, that he had promised no fewer than eighty crosses of the Legion of Honor to divers electors. The Count was not unseated, and the account of his largesses seemed to excite only amusement in the House, for the Marquis de Dreux-Brezé remarked aloud that Villiers was a cheaper seat than his own in the Charente. Corruption continued in more or less force all through the reigns of Charles X. and Louis Philippe, but under the latter King decorations and Government posts were more lavished than money. The thing led at last to a parliamentary inquiry, and a very amusing scene one day occurred. A Norman cattle vender, having been summoned before the committee to give evidence, was asked by Baron de Tournelles, one of the Deputies for Rouen, whether he had ever been promised a decoration for his vote. 'Yes, you promised me one,' answered the cattleman. 'I! how dare you say that?' inquired the Baron indignantly. 'You did, but I don't believe you knew what you were saying at the time, for we had drunk two bottles together,' replied the man, who was, of course, allowed leave to retire without further question. Great, however, as was the corruption under Louis Philippe, it never occurred to that King's Government to institute the system of official candidates which Napoleon III. invented. The Imperial Prefects were not simply bidden to give occult support to this or that candidate; Government frankly declared in the *Moniteur* who were its candidates, and treated all others as enemies of the dynasty. Until the last year of the Empire no electoral meetings were allowed, and both the circulars and the posters of candidates were taxed at five cents, the circulars of the Government nominees being all the while distributed gratis by the gardes champêtres and the gendarmerie. Prefects still weigh heavily on the electors, but at the coming elections we are not likely to witness such scenes as were freely indulged in so late as six years ago. In one circumscription a Mayor took the ballot-box to his private house after the voting was over and said he would not open it till the morrow. Next day it was found to contain none but Government votes. In another place a Mayor gave orders to the Police to tear down the posters of opposition candidates as fast as they were placarded. Finally, there were Mayors who at the eleventh hour, and just before the voting commenced, issued circulars announcing that the opposition candidates had retired, or had suddenly died. It was by an ingenious move of this kind that M. Barthélémy St. Hilaire lost his seat in the Seine-et-Oise in 1869."

ALEXANDRE DUMAS.

A MORNING WITH THE DRAMATIST.

EARLY EXPERIENCES—A PROSPEROUS AUTHOR'S SUBURBAN DWELLING—WHAT A NEW PLAY IS WORTH TO HIM—THE MASTER ANATOMIST OF THE FEMALE HEART.

From the London Daily News.

The impending performance of *L'Etrangère* excites more interest in Paris than the approaching general election, and M. Alexandre Dumas is a person whose sayings and doings are furnishing daily anecdotes to the *chroniquers* of newspapers. I recently called on him at his house in the Avenue de Villiers, and spent a delightful morning, conversing with him about the incidents of his extraordinarily successful but laborious career. Will it be believed that the illustrious name he bears was at first an almost insuperable drawback to him? He was twenty-four when he wrote "La Dame aux Camélias," and the now famous drama which he drew from the novel was refused by all the managers in Paris, who declared with one voice that such a piece would scandalize the public and be hissed off the stage. At last the manager of the Vaudeville, who was on the verge of bankruptcy, reasoned thus: "This is a piece by Alexandre Dumas' son; it will cost me nothing to put on the stage; somebody is sure to come and see it on the first night for the father's sake. I have nothing to lose and so will risk it." But the *coup d'état* was needed before the play could be performed. The censors refused to license it, and M. Leon Faucher, the Home Minister, declared categorically that it should never be put upon the stage so long as he was in office. Happily the young author had a powerful friend in the Comte de Morny, who had not been three days in the Ministry of the Interior before he removed all difficulties. Thus in the early part of 1852 the piece which the Government had tabooed as immoral and in the success of which neither manager nor actors much believed—for Mlle. Fargeuil had refused to accept the part of the heroine, and M. Fechter, who played *Armand Duval*, had prophesied a dead failure—that piece was represented with a success so immense, so startling, that no dramatic event before or since has ever equaled it. Fame and fortune came to the young author in one evening; to this day the piece continues to yield him a fine income, and he computes that under any equitable international copyright law the profits which he would have drawn from the United States alone would have amounted to a million francs. After the success of the "Dame aux Camélias," M. Fould, then Minister of the Emperor's Household, pressed M. Alexandre Dumas to write something for the Théâtre Français, his object in this being less to befriend the young author than to play an evil turn to Mlle. Rachel, who was at once the pride and the termagant tyrant of the National Comedy House. Mlle. Rachel had brought matters to such a pass at the Français, by opposing the engagement of all actresses who would rival her, that on the nights when she did not perform (and she performed about seventy times in a year) the house was empty. It occurred to M. Fould that if the Français could bring out some sensational piece in which Mlle. Rachel took no part her ascendancy would thenceforth decline; but when M. Dumas brought him the "Demi-Monde" he hesitated. The piece was taken to the Emperor, who read it in manuscript, and said that it would dishonor the National Theatre, though it might do for a smaller house, and a short time afterward M. Fould, having proposed the author for the Legion of Honor, his Majesty, with his own hand, effaced his name from his list—a very unusual proceeding. All this did not prevent the "Demi-Monde" from being played at the Gymnase with almost the same success as the "Dame aux Camélias," nay more, a jury of distinguished playwrights and critics recommended it for the annual prize which M. Léon Faucher, the author's first persecutor, had founded to encourage the piece "best calculated to improve the morals of the working classes." M. Baroche, whose function it was to award the prize, refused to confer it on M. Dumas, whereon the jury, declining to reconsider their report, moved that the prize should be abolished, which was done accordingly.

M. Alexandre Dumas' suburban house is like one of those pleasant citizens' boxes out of London, with a garden round it, bare at this season of the year, but in Summer all abloom with flowers. The author does all his work in a spacious ground-floor study, with large windows overlooking this garden, and with walls covered by artistic treasures, among which are two admirable pictures of Manon Lescaut and Marguerite Gautier. He is tall, stalwart, very pale, and his first aspect is proud, cold, stern, and a little defiant. But he quickly thaws and shows himself the most fascinating of *causeurs*. He is gay, cordial, vivacious, and simple, full of anecdote, wit, and laughter. He seems to wear his heart upon his sleeve, and to hear his conversation is like drinking champagne of a fine vintage. He talks freely about anything and everything. When his pamphlet, *L'Homme-Femme*, was published, it sold the unprecedented number of 70,000 copies right off without stopping. A few days afterward M. Dumas went to an evening party and was mobbed by ladies, who vehemently abused him, saying that he knew nothing of women—that it was always "tue-la, tue-la," and so forth. He left early to escape from their scolding, and met one of the youngest and prettiest of these great ladies in the ante-room. She allowed him to assist her in putting on her cloak, and as he was doing so she turned round and suddenly said, "*Ne les écoutez pas; c'est un chef d'œuvre.*" Monsignor Dupanloup, Bishop of Orleans, approved this vigorous pamphlet, excepting its closing advice, "Tue-la;" and when M. Dumas met him, shortly after its publication, the Bishop asked him incidentally whether he had read Gustave Flaubert's "Madame Bovary." "Yes, Monsignor, have you?" rejoined the dramatist. "I have read it," rejoined the prelate, mildly, "and one must have been a confessor in the rural districts to understand how true it is." The cream of this anecdote lies in the fact that "Madame Bovary" drew down on its author a criminal prosecution as being an outrage on public morals.

M. Alexandre Dumas reckons that a new play is always worth to him a sum of £6,000 down, including, of course, the sums received from performances in the provinces; but the majority of his pieces also bring him in a permanent income, so that he has solved a problem which to an eighteenth century author would have seemed fantastical—namely, how to earn an income of £8,000 a year out of one's pen without writing in a twelvemonth more than would fill 300 octavo pages. The labor to which M. Dumas subjects himself in producing these 300 pages is, however, enormous and incessant. Like M. Sardou, he is an indefatigable searcher after facts, but his mind, far larger and more powerful than Sardou's, digests facts better. Preparatory to writing his "Etrangère," M. Dumas consulted the works of all modern authors who have treated of the United States, from De Tocqueville to Mr. Hepworth Dixon; and he believes that he has produced a tolerably accurate picture of American character and manners. He shows the chivalrous regard of Americans for women, their adventurousness, courage, free-and-easy customs. The play contains some startling incidents (the hero kills three men,) but all these incidents are based on proved facts. It has been humorously remarked that M. Alexandre Dumas' father would have reasoned that since it requires three months to wade through all the American literature which the author of "L'Etrangère" undertook, whereas it takes but a month to go to New-York, spend ten days there, and return, he would have crossed the Atlantic, and on coming back have written a work teeming with that sort of knowledge which can be acquired of a people after a ten days' acquaintanceship with their manners. M. Alexandre Dumas, Jr., has done more wisely in trusting to books, and here it may be observed that, however much the plots and catastrophes of M. Dumas' plays may be inveighed against by the public, the perception which they evince of the workings of human nature is faultless. I must cite, as an instance of this, the *dénouement* of the *Princesse Georges*, which aroused such fierce controversy among critics three years ago. The incidents of this comedy turn upon the unfaithfulness and depravity of a man who is wedded to a devoted but passionately jealous wife, and as the author's pamphlet "L'Homme Femme" had then just been published, it was generally supposed that M. Dumas was going to plead in his play the companion thesis to that promulgated in his pamphlet, and, in fact, to demonstrate that if a husband has a right to kill an erring wife, so is an abandoned wife entitled to slay a miscreant of a husband. All the scenes of the play seemed to lead up to such a catastrophe. The wife recounted in moving terms her deceptions and trials, the husband was a cynical scamp, and in the last act an opportunity occurred of killing him, not by his wife's own hand, but by simply allowing him to fall into an ambuscade prepared by the husband whose honor he defiled. But at the moment when the Princesse Georges, in a paroxysm of jealous wrath, tells the Prince to "go," knowing what fate awaits him if he leaves the house, she suddenly rushes to the door, throws her arms across it to bar his egress, and pants, "*Non—tu n'iras pas.*" The movement was womanly, true to nature, and, as poor Aimée Desclée acted it, indescribably touching and sublime; but the public wanted their "pound of flesh," so did the critics, and this conclusion was generally pronounced impotent and lame. Few chose to perceive that if Dumas had let his treacherous husband be killed, he would have written a possibly stirring, but certainly commonplace melodrama; whereas in portraying the noble inconsistency of the betrayed wife, he was but doing justice to that grandest weakness of woman's character, which (save in exceptionally monstrous natures) makes them always shrink from the punishment of men whom they have once loved, however much those men may wrong them. M. Alexandre Dumas is indeed a master anatomist of woman's heart, and this accounts for the irresistible fascination which his works exercise over women in France, although few French ladies are disposed to admit that his portraits of themselves are exact. A closing anecdote concerning M. Dumas will illustrate his personal character and serve to explain what kind of firmness he displays in following any line he has once marked out for himself—firmness which has enabled him to force all his plays one after another over the prejudices and upon the sympathies of managers and audiences. M. Dumas used to be a great smoker; but one day, being at a bachelor's dinner, he heard a doctor descant upon the evils which come from excessive use of tobacco—mental apathy, loss of reason, &c. He had got half through a cigar when the doctor began; he laid it down there and then unfinished, and although this happened twenty years ago he has never lit another since.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met as if in Committee of the Whole—Mr. Eden, of Illinois, in the Chair—for general debate. Very few of the seats of members were occupied.

Mr. SCHLEICHER, of Texas, opened the debate with a speech on the financial question. He commenced by showing the importance of raising the credit of the Government in order to reduce the burdens of the people consequent upon the necessity of paying the interest on the public debt, and then called attention to the difference between a debt due at home and a debt due abroad. High credit produced low interest, and *vice versa*, and therefore it was to the benefit of the taxpayers that the credit of the nation should be high. The greenbacks alone, he contended, stood in the way of the highest credit of the Government, inasmuch as the promise of the Government made in 1862, and renewed in 1869, to pay them at the earliest practical period, had not been kept, although the means had been at hand. The Government had in reality spent more money in paying bonds not due than would have been required to pay all these over due promises. When gold was quoted at seventeen per cent. it caused an increase in the cost of imported goods of at least forty per cent. to the ultimate consumers of them; so that the expense of the fluctuating currency to the people had been more than ten times as great as the saving of interest on the Government bonds withdrawn and destroyed. That was one great evil. Another was the withdrawal of capital from legitimate business to be used in speculations, thereby throwing out of employment productive labor to a corresponding extent. This explained the present state of the labor market, and the fact that the country was overrun by tramps. By the resumption of specie payments, and the consequent cessation of gambling in the fluctuations of money, more capital would be thrown into legitimate business than the boldest inflationist had ever proposed to issue to suit the demands of trade. As to the remedy for the evil, the great need now was public confidence in some fixed financial policy. Without confidence there was no investment; without investment there was no business. A speedy return to a coin basis could alone give the confidence. He considered the act of 14th January, 1875, judged by the test of certainty, a failure. It indicated no plan of redemption, nor did it provide the means. All the late discussions throughout the country showed that the act was not considered by the people as a settlement of the question. Its only practical result was to postpone action till 1879. He could not imagine any cause for delay. He therefore advocated a speedy commencement of resumption. He would first resume payment of the fractional currency next June, redeeming $1,000,000 a month, beginning with the smallest denomination. Then he would commence to redeem the legal-tenders next November by selling $10,000,000 of gold or silver monthly for legal-tender notes, destroying all the redeemed currency, and this plan he would keep up till it was all destroyed. He calculated that this could be done in three and one-half years, without any shock to business, and then there would be left a national bank circulation redeemable in gold and silver on demand. The means for this operation might be obtained, first, by the use of all surplus gold in the Treasury; then, by the use of the thirty millions paid annually to the sinking fund, (which was no more sacred than the payment of past-due promissory notes,) and then by the issue of $150,000,000 of five per cent. bonds, and their sale for gold. Contraction formed no part of this scheme; and resumption on this basis should not, therefore, be preceded by contraction. The only sale of bonds for currency that he would advocate would be for the purpose of obtaining funds to meet the deficiencies of the current expenses of the Government, caused by the appropriation of the gold; and then he would have this currency at once paid out to remain in circulation until, in its turn, it was redeemed, which would occur but once or twice, because, as soon as currency had reached par, gold, silver, and currency would appear indiscriminately in the receipts of the Government, as well as in its disbursements.

Speeches on the finances were also made by Mr. Ward, of New-York, and Mr. Campbell, of Illinois, and against the protective tariff by Mr. Mills, of Texas.

The House then, at 4:30 P. M., adjourned.

TUNNELING THE BRITISH CHANNEL.

The Paris *Opinion Nationale* gives prominence to an article on the various projects before the public for connecting England and France by a tunnel, an object to which this journal attaches great importance. Till within the past year, it says, the proposition of a tunnel remained in the domain of theory, but now a first step has been taken toward a practical accomplishment of the scheme. During the past year M. Michel Chevalier and some capitalists obtained from the French Government a provisional concession to construct a submarine tunnel to England, and this concession was ratified by the National Assembly on the 2d of August. The object of M. Chevalier was stated to be to ascertain by preliminary experiments whether it was possible to carry out the work with any real chances of ultimate success. From being mere speculation and propositions on paper, the project has entered on a new phase of experiment more immediately practical. From the time when the engineer Mathieu proposed in 1802 to construct a regular submarine highway across the channel, paved and lighted like our public roads, many schemes have been submitted to the public. Seventy years ago, when the proposal was laughed at as chimerical, there did not exist the immense facilities which the researches of the nineteenth century furnish for carrying out such a scheme. After alluding with some minuteness to the various proposals of M. Favre, M. Franches, M. Teinier, M. Payerne, M. Thome, and the English engineer, Sir John Hawkshaw, the *Opinion* expatiates at some length on the latest project of M. Castanier, as described in his pamphlet, "A New Project for a Transmarine Tunnel Across the Channel." All the other schemes proposed to pass under the bed of the sea, he proposes to pass above it. He places on the bed of the sea, not one tube alone, but two longitudinal tubes, bound together by transverse tubes, and placed at distances of fifty mètres. These two tubes thus connected will form a solid body resting on the bed of the sea, supported by columns of various height, and will follow all the irregularities of the ground. They would be of immovable solidity. M. Castanier proposes a novel and ingenious method for placing the tubes. His project is at present under the consideration of the Department of Roads and Bridges, which has not, it is said, raised any fundamental objection to the principle of the plan.

LONGEVITY IN NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

A Concord correspondent of the Boston *Journal* presents some statistics to show that New-Hampshire people are long-lived. Possibly if the number of young people, particularly of the male sex, who remove from the State were taken into consideration, the proportion of old people who die there would not be as great. These are his figures: "One hundred and sixty-two men and 198 women over ninety years of age have died in New-Hampshire in six years from Jan. 1, 1869, to Dec. 31, 1875. Of this number, sixteen—eight men and eight women—passed their century. Sullivan County furnished the largest number in proportion to population. Belknap furnishes a larger proportion of women than any other county—fourteen women and five men. The lake county seems, for some unexplained reason, to be most favorable to the longevity of the female sex. Of the centenarians, the oldest was 106 years; another had passed the 105th year; and another 105 years, less one day; one woman was from Rockingham County, four men and one woman from Strafford, one man and one woman from Carroll, and the same from Belknap, one man from Merrimack, one man from Sullivan, two women from Cheshire, and one woman each from Hillsboro and Grafton. The City of Concord is recognized as one of the most healthful places in the country. A carefully prepared mortuary record for eight years—1867 to 1875—estimated on an average population of 13,000, shows an average death rate of fourteen to 1,000 persons. Very few places of its population can show so low a rate on an equal number of years. In the years named ninety-six persons died having attained to an age between eighty and ninety years, or one to 1,000; also thirteen persons between ninety and 100, or one to 12,000.

GOV. HENDRICKS.

A recent letter from Col. C. W. Woolley contained the following:

"As to the second choice of New-York, which is Mr. Hendricks, it is notorious here that he became a candidate before the National Convention of 1868 in direct violation of a personal pledge made at his own house in Indianapolis on the night of the 4th of January in that year, that he would support Mr. Pendleton, and would not permit his own name to be used against him. It is also known here that at that time he was under an agreement, made through mutual friends, to run as Vice-Presidential candidate with Gen. Hancock for President; that Hon. L. D. Campbell and others met him in Washington City on the 12th of that month, in a Hancock and Hendricks conference, and that he told Gen. James B. Steedman, on the 1st of May following, of his continued adherence to Hancock."

The Cincinnati *Gazette's* correspondent says that Gov. Hendricks' attention was recently called to this, and, after reading over the extract seemingly very carefully, he replied meekly: "Mr. Woolley has been making frequent statements about the conversation at my house, but I have always declined to make any statement about it myself. Nobody was present at the time except Mr. Woolley, myself, and Mrs. Hendricks."

A NEW WAY TO END A STRIKE.

Frank Weiss, a buckle manufacturer doing business on Jersey City Height, reduced the wages of fifty boys in his employ recently. The boys struck, and he undertook to thrash them into submission by the infliction of personal violence. He was arrested and held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

BASE-BALL.

PROSPECTS FOR THE CENTENNIAL YEAR—LIST OF PROMINENT AMATEUR AND PROFESSIONAL CLUBS.

Everything indicates that the approaching base-ball season of 1876 will be the most successful of any since the development of this manly and now "national" game. Everywhere clubs, both professional and amateur, are being organized, and the utmost enthusiasm seems to pervade the friends, admirers, and participants of this pastime. In and about New-York those time-honored non-professional organizations, known as the Excelsior, Gotham, Star, Knickerbocker, Franklin, Montauk, Empire, Eagle, and Enterprise, are again coming to the front, and will once more take their places upon that field of sport which they did so much in years gone by to popularize. This shaking up of the dry bones is just what has been needed this half dozen years past. It is hoped that with the reorganization of those clubs, of whom it may be said that they really founded base-ball, will return those evidences of honorable, manly exhibitions and fraternal feeling that in former years were ever noticeable upon the diamond field. The number of embryo clubs, and clubs just organized, is legion. Among them, however, one of the most important is probably that known as the Press Base-ball Club. It was organized on the 14th inst. by the election of Mr. Henry Chadwick, of the *Clipper*, as President; Mr. S. A. MacKeever, of *Frank Leslie's*, as Vice President, and Mr. T. Bayard Brasher, of the *Herald*, as Secretary and Treasurer. In selecting a first nine to represent them in the field care was had to designate such gentlemen as were known to be most skillful in the game. These players are as follows: Mr. Charles Blodget, of the *Aldine*, pitcher; Mr. Howard Crosby, of the *Telegram*, catcher; Mr. John Hamilton, of the *Herald*, first base; Mr. Benjamin Loughlin, or Mr. M. Malone, second base; Mr. T. B. Brasher third base; Mr. John R. Carpenter, of the *Herald*, short stop and Captain; Mr. Albert Martin, of the Bible House, left field; Mr. A. B. Rankin, of the *Herald*, centrefield, and Mr. Carlton Joy, of the *Tribune*, right field. The club has already arranged an extensive programme for the season, including two trips to Philadelphia, where they will play their brothers of the fraternity a series of games for a sponge-monkey penwiper; a trip to Boston and Cambridge, where they will cross bats with the journalists, the Harvard University Nine and the Beacon Club, and a trip to New-Haven to take lessons from the University nine of Yale. Their opening game of the season will probably be played with the Excelsiors or Nameless, of Brooklyn.

The Arlingtons, of this City, have made elaborate arrangements for the coming base-ball season. They have secured the services of a number of the best amateur players about New-York for their regular nine, and have some five or six players that any club would be proud of as a corps of "substitutes." They have in their Captain a gentleman who thoroughly understands all the most minute points of the game, and is in every way competent to fill that exceedingly difficult position. The nine has two splendid pitchers and a like number of fine catchers, while every man in the nine has the reputation of being a first-class batter. In a social point of view the club stands with the best, while its treasury is always in what the banks call a healthy condition. The club will make two trips during the Summer, one through the northern portion of Pennsylvania and Western New-York, and another through the Eastern States.

The Nameless, of Brooklyn, will move along in the even tenor of their way, making no special effort to organize a "champion" nine. All their players of last year will remain with them.

The Excelsiors, of Brooklyn, will put into the field a nine composed exclusively of their old-time representatives, and while they do not propose to play any great number of games, such matches as they do participate in will be as enjoyable as those of years ago.

The Chelseas, of Brooklyn, over-elated perhaps with their success of last season, are seriously considering an unfortunate and ill-advised proposition to go into semi-professionalism, playing here, there, and everywhere for gate money. They have made but one change in their nine of last year, the team now standing as follows: Clare, catcher; Rule, pitcher; Dunne, first base; West, second base; Devyr, third base; McCabe, short stop; Hourigan, left field; Cassidy, centre field; and Fallon, of last year's Flyaways, right field. This is doubtless a very strong nine, but their proposed course in regard to gate-money business is deprecated by the better class of their friends.

The Atlantics, of Jamaica, Long Island; the Enterprise, of New-Rochelle; Alaskas, of New-York; Reliance, of Brooklyn; Olympic, of Paterson, N. J.; Stars, of Newark; Burlington, of Burlington; Trentons, of Trenton, and a host of other first-class clubs will put strong nines in the field.

Of professional clubs there is even more than the usual number. Very many people are of the opinion that the Centennial year will be a perfect bonanza for this class of players, and all the club managers are making great calculations on their gate-money receipts during the Exhibition at Philadelphia. It is just possible, however, that some of them will be grievously mistaken. There are already in existence thirteen or fourteen professional nines, but there is reason to anticipate that ere the close of the season's play this number will have been lessened by at least three or four. First in the list comes the Bostons. This club has always been characterized by honorable, manly play, and it is to be regretted that so many of their excellent players, who have helped build up the organization to such a high position in the estimation of the true friends of the game, should now "run after strange gods." But Chicago was able to outbid the "Hub," and actually agreed to pay the men they allured from the Boston ranks such exorbitant sums as $2,000 and $3,000; one of them, indeed, getting as high as $3,500 for the season. Harry Wright, however, has been busily engaged during the Winter selecting players to fill the places made vacant, and has succeeded very well. The nine engaged is as follows: Borden, ("Josephs") pitcher; McGinley, formerly of the New-Havens, and originally with the Centennials, catcher; O'Rourke, first base; (second base is still vacant); Schaffer, third base; Geo. Wright, short stop; Leonard, left field; Harry Wright, centre field, and Heifert or Manning right field and change pitcher. What is still wanted is a good change catcher. This secured, and the thorough training and discipline for which Harry Wright is pre-eminent, gone through with, the Boston Club should still be very strong, and may be able to retain the championship pennant for another season. Borden, who pitched for the Philadelphias, under the name of "Josephs," a portion of last season, displayed remarkable ability for so young a player. The strongest batters in the country found the greatest difficulty in hitting against him successfully. McGinley is really a good catcher, and will, doubtless, under Harry Wright's tuition, fill his position almost, if not quite as well as did White. O'Rourke, it must be said, is only an average first baseman, but he is a strong batter and good base-runner. Harry Schaffer is a medium third baseman, a good batter, and a swift runner. George Wright needs no characterization, while Andy Leonard, in the left field, is probably without an equal. Harry Wright has played in the centre "garden" well, and may do it again. Heifert is a new player, whom Harry Wright took last season, and he is certainly one of the most promising base-ball players in the country. Large and powerfully built, he is a tremendous hitter, a good first baseman, a first-class out-fielder, and a very fair pitcher.

The Athletics, of Philadelphia, have not yet perfected their arrangements for the season, and their entire nine is not as yet known. The following players, however, have been engaged: Towser, of the Shibes, Fisler, Eggler, Sutton, Force, and Hall. Other players necessary to make up a nine will probably be selected from the amatuer clubs in and about the Quaker City. McBride has not yet decided whether or not he will play ball any longer.

Of course the Philadelphias will put a nine in the field, the club's managers having already engaged such able and honorable players as Dick Higham, John Nelson, George Zettlein, Billy Craver, Tracy, Meyerle, Bob Addy, and Shafer. Mr. Bob Addy will officiate in the capacity of Captain. The one great advantage in having a nine of this kind is that they always play to win—perhaps. As an evidence of the high standing of this club, it is only necessary to state that at a recent election all the officers were required to subscribe to an oath to the effect that they would not countenance the selling of a single game. Some people are curious to know why the imposing of such an oath was necessary.

The Chicago Club is, individually, stronger than any of the strong nines they have yet put forth. White will catch, Spaulding pitch, McVey play first base, Barnes second base, Anson third base, Peters short stop, Jones left field, Glenn centre field, Bielaski right field. Spaulding will be Captain of the nine, and he is in every way qualified to fill this important position.

The St. Louis club will put forth pretty much the same nine as last year. Bradley will pitch, Clapp catch, Dehlman play first base, Battin second, and Miller third, Pierce short stop, Cuthbert left field, Pike centre field, and Mack right field. The addition of Clapp and Mack have strengthened the team somewhat.

The Hartfords retain their last year's nine to a man. It is as follows: Allison, catcher; Bond, Mills, first base; Burdock, second base; Ferguson, third base; Carey, short stop; York, left field; Remsen, centre field, and Cunmings, right field.

Louisville, Ky., has engaged a professional nine. The players are: Devlin, pitcher; Snyder, catcher; Corbine, first base; Gerhardt; Nanz, third base; Fulmer, short stop and Captain; Ryan, left field; Hastings, centre field and change catcher, and Chapman, right field.

The Mutual Club nine will be: Hicks, catcher; Matthews, pitcher; Start, first base; Farrell, second base; Nichols, third base; Hallihan, short stop; Hatfield, left field; Holdsworth, centre field; and Booth, right field. All honest men will rejoice at the return to the ranks of professionalism of that marvelously upright young man, Johnny Hatfield. John's great forte is throwing—the ball, of course.

The Red Sox, of St. Louis, have also announced their intention of putting a professional nine in the field, but as yet have engaged but few players.

With the exception of the Athletic, the Boston, and the Hartford Clubs, all are now run upon the co-operative plan. Cincinnati, Columbus, Covington, and several other Western cities will support semi-professional nines, paying their players from $10 to $15 a week and playing for as much gate-money as they can get.

The regular convention of professional clubs, for this year, will be held in New-Haven, Conn., and will meet on Wednesday, March 1. Among the business that will come before the convention will be the propositions to amend or change the rules governing the game of base-ball. Several important changes have already been proposed in these rules, some of which were mentioned in THE TIMES of Jan. 13, inst. The convention will also have the matter of the adoption of the revised constitution or by-laws of the Professional Association to attend to.

THE TURF.

THE AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB BETTING-BOOKS.

Following are the odds and changes on the books in the Withers and Belmont Stakes at the rooms of the American Jockey Club:

WITHERS STAKES.

Brother to Bassett	4 to 1	Julietta colt	10 to 1
Sultana	6 to 1	Lord Carlisle	10 to 1
Merciless	7 to 1	Sue Washington colt	10 to 1
Freebooter	7 to 1	Algerine	10 to 1
Fiddlestick	7 to 1	Bay Flower colt	10 to 1
Bertram	7 to 1	Leamington-Kate Anderson filly	10 to 1
Viceroy	7 to 1		
Merlin	7 to 1	Bambino	12 to 1
Sunburst	7 to 1	Little Miss filly	12 to 1
Cyril	7 to 1	Crab Orchard	12 to 1
Baronet	7 to 1	Lillie Bell	12 to 1
Pastor	8 to 1	Jenipher	12 to 1
Brenna colt	8 to 1	Eleanor colt	12 to 1
Eagless filly	8 to 1	Maidstone	12 to 1
Privelity colt	8 to 1	Osseo	15 to 1
Bertram	8 to 1	Bryen	15 to 1
Ecliptic filly	9 to 1	Johnny B	15 to 1
Killarney	9 to 1	Danville	15 to 1
Ambush	9 to 1	Sister to Jo Johnson	15 to 1
Clematis	9 to 1	Panic colt	15 to 1
Bengal	9 to 1	Dundreary	20 to 1
Daligasian	9 to 1	Cornucopia	20 to 1
Chamade filly	10 to 1	Revolver colt	20 to 1

BELMONT STAKES.

Brother to Bassett	5 to 1	Little Miss filly	12 to 1
Sultana	7 to 1	Lillie Bell	12 to 1
Baronet	8 to 1	Bay Flower colt	14 to 1
Bertram	8 to 1	Eleanor colt	14 to 1
Merlin	8 to 1	Crab Orchard	14 to 1
Alaric	8 to 1	Bryen	14 to 1
Malcolm	8 to 1	Maidstone	14 to 1
Pastor	8 to 1	Osseo	15 to 1
Sunburst	9 to 1	Danville	15 to 1
Barricade	9 to 1	Bank Stock	15 to 1
Verona filly	9 to 1	Long Nine colt	15 to 1
Bengal	9 to 1	Rappahannock	15 to 1
Fiddlestick	9 to 1	Panic colt	15 to 1
Bertram	9 to 1	Sister to Jo Johnson	15 to 1
Killarney	10 to 1	Fredericktown	15 to 1
Frivolity colt	10 to 1	Annie Tarleton colt	15 to 1
Leamington filly	10 to 1	Red Coat	15 to 1
Ambush	10 to 1	Dundreary	20 to 1
Sue Washington colt	10 to 1	Revolver colt	20 to 1
Daligasian	10 to 1	Compliment	20 to 1
Clematis	12 to 1	Donough	20 to 1
Waco	12 to 1	Nina Douglas	20 to 1
Algerine	12 to 1	Wah-ta-Wah	20 to 1

TURF NOTES.

The Kentucky journals assert that the breeders of that section are opposed to the new weights of the American Jockey Club. They say that the numerous stakes to close March 1 will suffer in consequence, as few Western entries will be made. Opposition was expected, but it is not believed by turfmen here that it will amount to anything. If horses in this section can carry the weights, certainly those of the West can, and Kentucky breeders will not find it to their interests to keep out of stakes in the East.

The turf meeting at Philadelphia promises to be very successful. Two meetings are to be given of four days each, and $12,000 will be offered as purses and added money to stakes. The meetings will be under the auspices of the Maryland Jockey Club, and Mr. J. D. Ferguson will act as Secretary and clerk of course.

The biennial convention of the National Trotting Association will be held at the Everett House, in this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 7.

PIGEON-SHOOTING.

THE CONTEST BETWEEN KING AND BOGARDUS—THE LATTER WINS THE MATCH—SWEEPSTAKES.

The pigeon-shooting match announced between William King and Capt. Bogardus came off yesterday at Deerfoot Park, Long Island, and was witnessed by nearly a hundred professional and amateur shooters. The conditions of the match, as originally made, were twenty-five double rises, each at twenty-one yards, from spring-traps ten yards apart, each man to spring his own traps and to put up $250. Mr. King was not willing to put up the entire amount agreed upon, and the match was therefore altered to $125 a side, with fifteen instead of twenty-five double rises. Bogardus was, of course, the favorite, and odds were offered in his favor of five to one. Even at these figures there was very little betting. Bogardus went to the score first, and killed both his birds. King had two good birds, one to the left and one to the right. He killed the latter. In the second round Bogardus had both birds to the left. He shot carelessly and missed one of them. King failed to kill either of his birds. In the third round Bogardus killed two birds and King missed two. And so the match progressed, Bogardus scoring at the close 20 and King 12 killed birds. The score was as follows:

Bogardus—2 1 2 1 1 1 2 1 1 0 0 2 2 2 2—20.
King—1 0 0 0 1 0 2 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 0—12.

Mr. Birdseye acted as Referee. Mr. King it is said was once a famous shot, one of the best in the country. Of late years he has not practiced much, this being his first match in a dozen years.

At the conclusion of the match there were some sweepstakes. There were five entries in the first sweepstake at $3 each, and the money was divided into two purses of $10 and $5. The conditions were five birds, twenty-one yards rise, H. and T. traps, eighty yards bounds. Messrs. Paine, Gildersleeve, Johnson, Connor, and Bogardus entered. Bogardus and Johnson scoring each four birds divided the entire money. For the second sweepstakes there were six entries, and the money was divided in purses of $13 and $5. Messrs. Johnson, King, Paine, Wood, Bogardus, and Connor entered. Paine took first money and Bogardus second. The last sweepstake was a "miss and go out," with purses of $12 and $6. The shooters went out in the following order: Duffy, Connor, Johnson, Bohlme, and Paine. Bogardus was left in and took first money, the second going to Paine.

On Tuesday, Feb. 2, Capt. Bogardus will shoot at Trenton.

On Friday there will be a match of double rises at Dexter Park between Ben. West and Dr. Talbot, followed by sweepstakes.

On Washington's Birthday there will be one of the most interesting sweepstakes of the season. It will be open for all comers to enter at $20 each.

An interesting sweepstakes match of double rises is in preparation, to come off at Dexter Park, between ten well-known shooters, $20 to enter. The time will be fixed this week.

GALLERY RIFLE PRACTICE.

A rifle match was contested at "Creedmoor, Jr.," corner of Broadway and Warren street, yesterday afternoon, between teams of six, representing the Continental and Citizens' Insurance Companies. The conditions were as follows: Distance, 100 yards; position, standing; ten scoring shots. The contest was very close, and terminated in a victory for the Citizens' team. Following are the scores, the highest possible individual score being fifty points:

CITIZENS'.

F. M. Parker 4 4 5 3 4 4 5 4 4 3—40
George W. Jones 2 4 3 4 3 4 2 3 5 4—34
J. Donaldson 3 3 4 4 2 4 4 3 3 4—34
J. W. Edwards 2 2 3 3 4 3 3 4 4 4—32
Robert Chapman 3 3 4 3 3 4 4 0 5 2—31
J. R. Wemple 2 3 2 3 2 3 0 3 2 2—22
Total 193

CONTINENTAL.

J. W. Oakley 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 4 3 3—39
William Ellsworth 4 3 4 3 5 4 4 2 3 5—37
George W. Hope 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 4—36
Lloyd Roberts 3 4 5 0 4 3 4 2 4 3—32
C. E. Truslow 3 2 2 2 4 3 5 3 3 4—31
F. H. Grierson 2 0 0 2 0 0 2 3 3 0—12
Total 187

Next Saturday a match will be contested between teams representing the Continental and Home Insurance Companies.

THE REMAINS OF CONGRESSMAN STARKWEATHER.

The remains of Congressman Henry H. Starkweather, of Connecticut, left Washington yesterday morning, on the limited express, and arrived at Jersey City at 4 P. M. The arrangements were under the charge of Sergeant at Arms Thompson, of the House of Representatives, and a committee of the House of Representatives consisting of Hon. William H. Barnum, of Connecticut; Gen. James A. Garfield, of Ohio; William A. Wheeler, of New-York; James Phelps, of Connecticut; George F. Hoar, of Massachusetts; G. M. Landers, of Connecticut; A. E. Stevenson, of Illinois; and T. S. Ashe, of North Carolina. Besides the committee, there were in the cortége: Postmaster General Jewell; E. G. Bidwell, Postmaster at Norwich; Col. Allen Tenny, Mr. Starkweather's law partner; Mr. R. L. Wheeler, Mr. H. F. Sperry, of the Hartford *Post*; Mr. A. H. Byington, Mr. A. G. Wilkinson, of the Patent Office, and ex-Congressman Stephen W. Kellogg. Mrs. Starkweather was accompanied by Miss Fox, Mrs. Byington, and Mrs. Landers, wife of the Congressman. The palace car "Mayflower" was placed at the disposal of the party, and attached to the regular train which left for New-Haven at 5:15 P. M. The cortége left New-Haven by special train for Norwich, where they arrived about midnight. The funeral services will be held at 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

A RELIC OF OLD TIMES.

Yesterday some laborers engaged in pulling down the old Wenner homestead, on Bergen avenue, Jersey City Heights, discovered, concealed between the rafters of the building, two bags of old English coin, valued at upward of $1,000.

PANEL THIEVING.

A WARNING TO POLICE CAPTAINS.

A PANEL-HOUSE BROKEN UP BY INSPECTOR M'DERMOTT—HOW IT WAS ACCOMPLISHED—THE POLICE CAPTAINS SUMMONED TO HEAD-QUARTERS AND LECTURED BY PRESIDENT SMITH.

Over a week ago President Smith, of the Board of Police, received information that a "panel" house had been established on the second floor of the premises No. 139 West Twenty-fifth street, and was doing a successful business. The information was referred to Superintendent Walling, who, under the rules laid down by the Board of Police, placed the matter in the hands of Inspector McDermott, of the Second District, for investigation. A watch was placed on the house in question, and it was quickly discovered that the place was resorted to by "Jack" Green, alias "Three-fingered Jack," and his three women, named Nellie Green, Kate Manning, and Ella Black, all of whom are well-known panel-thieves. It was also apparent that Ella Black and Nellie Green were used as the decoys to lure men into the den to be robbed, while Kate Manning and "Jack" Green emptied their pocket-books in the usual panel-house style. After watching the house for several nights, the Inspector became satisfied that persons were being robbed in the den, but notwithstanding his utmost endeavors he failed to find a victim who would make a complaint against the house. Men who were decoyed into the house by the women named were accosted by the Inspector after leaving the den, but they invariably denied that they had met with any loss, and became indignant when closely questioned. In this dilemma Inspector McDermott enlisted the services of a young man not connected with the Police Department to assist him in breaking up the vile den. This young man was furnished with $200 in counterfeit greenbacks, all in $20 bills, a very tempting bait for the panel-thieves. With this worthless money in his pocket-book, he promenaded Broadway last night until he was accosted by Ella Black, and after some conversation accompanied her to the house indicated. Inspector McDermott, with his aids, Sergts. Pickett and McGiven, and Roundsman Fitzpatrick, were watching in the neighborhood, and as the woman with her supposed victim entered the house they were quickly followed by the Inspector, while Sergt. Pickett and the others remained outside. In a few minutes Jack and Nellie Green were seen leaving the house, and they were followed and arrested. Within the house mentioned the usual panel game had been played. Through a door which opened noiselessly the supposed victim's clothing was removed from where he had placed it, his pocketbook was opened and $160 in (counterfeit) money was abstracted and the pocketbook returned. At the proper time the victim, finding that he had been robbed, gave a signal, and Sergt. Pickett knocked loudly at the front door of the apartments and demanded admission. At this juncture the rear door, at which the Inspector was standing, was cautiously opened, and Kate Manning, carrying her shoes in her hand, stepped out quietly and endeavored to make her way down stairs. She was met by the Inspector, whom she recognized, and who ordered her back into the room. As she re-entered the apartment she threw the $160 in counterfeit money under the sofa. This woman and Ella Black, who was found in the front room, were arrested, and with Green, and the other woman, were taken to Police Head-quarters, where they were locked up. The rooms were examined and found to be fitted with the sliding doors, bolts, &c., usually found in panel-houses.

The Inspector reported yesterday morning to Superintendent Walling and to Gen. Smith, who had taken a personal interest in the breaking up of this den. The matter was brought before the board, and it was determined to summon all the Captains of Police to the Central Office, where a lecture on panel-thieving and gambling was to be read to them by the President. Accordingly orders were issued by telegraph directing all the Captains to assemble in the court-room at 2 P. M. At the hour named the Captains, with the exception of Capt. Siebert, of the Thirty-first Precinct, (who did not receive his notice in time,) gathered in the court-room, and were soon joined by Superintendent Walling and Inspectors Dilks, McDermott, and Thorne. President Smith and Commissioners Voorhis, Erhardt, and Wheeler soon after entered, and took seats on the raised platform at the head of the room. President Smith rose in his place and spoke substantially as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE POLICE FORCE: You have been ordered to assemble by the Board of Police, owing to certain recent circumstances, and I am desired by my colleagues to inform you of what is expected of you in the future. It is the unalterable decision of the Board of Police to hold you to a strict accountability in the performance of your duties in the responsible positions to which you have been assigned. I desire to impress upon your minds that if there is any one crime that carries with it a lower depth of degradation than another, it is the crime of panel thieving. There is no other crime through which suspicion of evil attaches to members of the force more easily than panel thieving, and no crime has gone more unwhipped of justice in this City. There is no excuse for a Captain of Police to allow a "panel" house to exist in his precinct beyond a certain limited time. All the testimony I have heard and read, a great deal of it given in this court-room by persons presumed to have knowledge of the subject, is to that effect. A Captain of Police who allows a panel-house to exist in his precinct is either so inefficient as to be no good to the public or still worse than that. The Board of Police expects you to understand the general orders issued for your guidance and the rules and regulations of the department. Your future welfare in the department, under the present board, depends upon your living up to the spirit and letter of the rules and regulations. You are not expected to go about your precincts, or have men under you going about with eyes that see not and ears that hear not, but you are always to be on the alert, both in and out of your precinct, for the detection and suppression of crime. I warn you that it will not be safe for any Captain to allow any of these vile dens to exist. They are a public nuisance to the neighborhood and to those who are compelled to pass by them. It will be exceedingly unsafe for a Captain to allow a gambling-house which has existed in his precinct to be broken up by any but his own men, or through his own orders. I desire to state distinctly that it will be a cause for dismissal for a Captain to allow a "panel game" to run with his knowledge. The one which was broken up last night ran for a week to my own personal knowledge, and that is a good deal longer time than will be allowed hereafter. With reference to those especial things to which I have called your attention to-day, I desire to say that the first information about them must come from you, and not from outside parties. You must find them out for yourselves. It will not do to shield yourselves behind the Inspectors of your respective districts. You will be held responsible whether the Inspector shows the alertness we have reason to expect or not.

The speech of President Smith was listened to with attention by the Captains, and at its conclusion Superintendent Walling said he desired to call the attention of the Captains to chapter 281 of the Laws of 1862, entitled "An act to regulate places of public amusement in the cities and incorporated villages of this State." The Superintendent read the law, the provisions of which are as follows:

The first section provides that it shall not be lawful to give public theatrical or musical performances without a license. The second section prohibits the sale or furnishing of any wine, beer, or spirituous liquors to any person in the place where such exhibitions are given, or in any department connected therewith by any door, window, or other aperture, and makes it unlawful to employ, furnish, permit, or assent to the employment or attendance of any female to wait on or attend, in any or furnish refreshments to the audience or spectators, or any of them, at any exhibitions or performances. The third section provides that no license shall be granted for any exhibition or performance given in violation of the second section, and the violation of the second section renders null and void any license previously granted. The fourth section provides that any person violating any of the provisions of the act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction, shall be imprisoned in the Penitentiary for a term not less than three months nor more than one year, or a fine not less than $100 nor more than $500, or both fine and imprisonment. The fifth section makes it the duty of every Chief of Police, Sheriff, Captain of Police, &c., to enter at all times such places of amusement and arrest any person or persons violating the law.

The Superintendent stated that he had been given to understand that in some precincts the provisions of this law were habitually violated, and he therefore desired to call the attention of the Captains to the matter, so that the law might be enforced. The Captains were then dismissed.

THE CHAIN-GANG.

Deputy Sheriffs Daly and Coughlin during the past week removed the following-named persons from the Tombs to Sing Sing: Henry Miller, grand larceny, two years and six months; John Morton, grand larceny, two years and six months; John Brown, grand larceny, two years and six months; John Coffey, burglary, one year and six months; Joseph Walsh, burglary, four years; Gustave Fuller, burglary, four years and ten months; John Murphy, grand larceny, one year and six months; Terence McGowan, burglary, two years and six months.

HIS BOY'S QUESTION.

The *Free Press* says that the other day a Detroiter who has a good record of army service took down his revolver to shoot a cat which had been hanging around the house. After looking at him while he fired six shots the cat walked away. While he was loading up for more destruction, the shooter's small boy inquired:

"Father, did you ever kill any one while you were in the Army?"

"I suppose so, my son."

After a long pause the boy continued:

"Then you must have got near enough to hit 'em with an ax, didn't you?"

It was then discovered to be about school time.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

FLOWERS AND STARS.

I.

I leaned from my window at even
And looked on the garden below,
Where bright-eyed, like stars in the heaven,
Bloomed the flowers in their beauty and glow.
Their odorous breathings rose slowly
Perfuming the warm air above,
Earth offering to heaven most holy
The incense of worship and love.

II.

I sat in my window as night fell,
And gazed on the deep Summer sky;
'Twas glittering with stars whose soft light fell
In glory serene from the sky;
Till heaven, to my fancy, was seeming
A garden celestial and bright,
Where star-flowers immortal were beaming,
Returning earth's love with their light.

III.

And I thought that the angels may rightly,
When they look on our world from afar,
Mistake each fair flower that glows brightly,
And deem that on earth 'tis a STAR.
While we, when the skies spread before us,
All lustrous at midnight's still hour,
May deem that each star beaming o'er us
In the garden of heaven is a FLOWER.

—*Temple Bar.* JOHN FRANCIS WALLER.

THE MILL OF ST. HERBOT.

A BRETON STORY.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "PATTY."

IN TWO PARTS—PART ONE.

CHAPTER I.

JEAN MARIE.

It was a very stormy afternoon. Although one of the last days of April, it seemed as if the equinoctial gales were in full fury, and that if the storm of careering, whirling wind lasted much longer, the curious old chimneys of the farm-house of Braspart would be carried either into the wood below, or into the granite-strewn valley in front, where they would certainly dash themselves in pieces on the round, gray, time-honored stones of Huelgoat.

A tall, broad-shouldered man was making his way to the farm-house across the bit of half-waste, half-potato plot in front. Between this and the house itself was a yard covered with loose straw, just now blowing in all directions, where mud and long-legged, lean, white pigs did not serve to keep it in place. The house was larger than many Breton dwellings, as there was a story above the great ground-floor room that served for sleeping, eating, and living in; but, like the rest of Huelgoat, it was built of granite, and had small and few windows, and a thatched roof, gray with weather stains. The tall man had to stoop to pass under the arched doorway, and he put his hand up to keep his broad-leaved, low-crowned black hat on his head, as he stepped into the passage which divided the chief sitting-room from a smaller one at the side of the house.

"One might as well be at sea." He gave a frank, hearty laugh. "Wake up there, Jean Marie. I tell thee the old chimneys are shaking in the wind. Rouse up, brother."

He walked noisily across the uneven earthen floor, his sabots jarring against the stones set every here and there, to a long bench in front of the open fire-place, and put his hand on Jean Marie's shoulder.

The man had been sitting crouched in a heap before the blazing logs, but he rose at his brother's touch, and smiled up at him, "Is it thou, Christophe? I was asleep."

They would scarcely have been taken for brothers. Christophe was tall, and straight, and stalwart; but he had a young, irresolute face, frank gray eyes, with long black lashes, and brown, closely-cut hair. Judging by his smooth, round cheeks, one would have guessed him to be very young; he was, however, twenty-three, seven years younger than Jean Marie. Christophe was much handsomer than his brother, and much healthier-looking. Jean Marie was shorter by a head, and though his broad shoulders and deep chest told of much strength, his dark, yellow skin and colorless lips made him look sickly. But there was no weakness in Jean Marie's face; his black hair spread over his shoulders, and hung down over his face, and just now, through this, his deep-set black eyes seemed to glow with light under their shaggy brows; his long, straight nose and stern, square jaw were full of determination; and as he smiled at his brother his gleaming white front teeth added to the somewhat savage character of his face. His dress was like Christophe's—a long yellow-brown jacket and dark trousers; but Christophe wore a knitted blue jersey in place of a shirt, while Jean Marie had a brown waistcoat, trimmed with black velvet and decorated with two closely-set rows of silver buttons. Both of them kept on their immense black hats, and both of them wore rusty-looking black gaiters, buttoned with small metal buttons up to the knees; but Christophe's gaiters looked as if they were worn to disply a finely-developed calf, and Jean Marie's seemed intended to hide his legs, in size more like those of a grandfather than of a man of thirty.

"Well?" He took his pipe out of his mouth, and looked inquiringly at Christophe.

"Well"—a broad, genial smile lightened up Christophe's pleasant face—"I have decided, brother. I give up the fishery for this year at least, and take work with thee here."

Jean Marie stretched out his hand, and Christophe clapped his broad palm into his brother's smaller, sinewy grasp with a noise that might have been heard across the pig-yard.

Nothing more was said, but Jean Marie got up and went to an old oak table which stood below the window. From a deep drawer in this he took two mugs and a tin can, and filling the mugs with cider, he nodded to Christophe, and drank his mugful off at a draught. Then he went and seated himself again in front of the fire.

"I wish I had not such a soft heart, Christophe."

He spoke over his shoulder, for Christophe still stood at the table staring through the little window, sipping his cider with seemingly little relish. At this, however, he drained his mug, set it down, and placed himself on the seat beside Jean Marie.

"Is it so?" he laughed, "to say the truth, except it be toward me, my good friend"—the young man's eyes looked as if tears were in them—"I should not have suspected thee of soft-heartedness, Jean Marie."

A curious smile, half-humorous, half-stern, curved the elder brother's straight, colorless lips.

"Thou art ungrateful, Christophe. For thy sake I am tempted to ask Widow Rusquec to seek another home, and put thee in possession of the mill of the cascades. I could buy her out."

Christophe looked confused, he hung his head sheepishly; but Jean Marie's gaze had gone back to the fire, and he seemed to address his next words to the blazing logs.

"So long as Mathurin works for the Widow Rusquec things go on pretty much as usual, but not as they would if thou hadst the mill, Christophe; and Mathurin would be glad enough to take service under thee—thou wert always his favorite."

"Poor old Mathurin! I remember the grief it was to him when I would go to sea."

"If thou hadst staid at home my father would have taken back the mill when Rusquec died; he always said he meant the farm for me and the mill for thee."

Christophe sighed.

"And if he had taken back the mill, he would have ruined it as he ruined the farm. Brother, thou must have worked hard to give the place its old look again."

Jean Marie looked proudly round the great room, full of Breton comforts. Over his head were open rafters, and depending from them a wooden platform, laden with skins of lard, sides of bacon, faggots of herbs, and in one corner a pile of tough-looking crêpes. Facing the windows stood two tall, dark, carved oak presses, and on each side the fire-place were box-bedsteads fixed high against the wall; the frames and doors richly carved and ornamented; beneath these, on each side, was a long, carved oak chest; the mattresses on the beds being piled to a great height, it would have been impossible to get into them without the help of the chests. There were two other bedsteads against the opposite wall; and over the fireplace hung a long double-barreled gun. A collector would have gloated over the carving on the bed-panels and on the chests, and longed to possess them; but Jean Marie set great store by these family relics. His father had ruined himself and his land by drinking. In his drunken fits he had been cheated and plundered to a large amount; and when he died, it was found that the house and furniture were all he had to leave; the land had been so neglected that it would take some years to reclaim. His widow, a second wife, much younger than her husband, demanded her portion imperiously. She even proposed to Jean Marie to sell the old furniture which had been in the Mao family for generations. Jean Marie had no one to consult or study—he stood alone in the world; Christophe had gone away to sea years ago, and the young farmer who, till his father died, had been kept in entire subjection, resolved to wipe off the disgrace which his father had brought on the family. He refused to sell even a chair, but he went to see the owner of the old château near the mill, and got him to advance money on the pieces of ancient furniture, with the understanding that if he had not redeemed them in five years, they would become the property of the old virtuoso who burned to decorate his dilapidated rooms with such relics; but before the stipulated time, interest and principal had been duly paid.

When Jean Marie had paid off his step-mother's claims he found himself almost penniless, but he set to work to reclaim the land his father had neglected, and when, a few months ago, Christophe grew tired of the hard life of a fisherman on the south coast, and came home to Huelgoat, he found a great change for the better in the old place; the crops were larger, the land thoroughly cultivated, and Jean Marie seemingly far better off than ever their father had been. Literally, when the father died there had been no inheritance for the sons. If Jean Marie had not worked early and late for years he might have starved, for he gave up all the money he could make to satisfy and silence his greedy, exacting stepmother; but when he had worked his way up again he wrote to Christophe. "Come home now, brother, when you please," the letter said; "there will always be a home for you, while I live, in the old farm-house of Braspart."

Jean Marie looked round him now, and then his eyes turned to his brother. "I am glad thou hast settled to stay. It has never been the same home since our mother was taken, Christophe; well, she was taken from the evil that was to come. If she had lived, Mathurin would have been here now, instead of taking service at the mill; she was a peace-maker." He stopped to light a fresh pipe with a glowing bit of the logs. He sat silent for some time. It very rarely happened that he talked as much as he had talked this afternoon. Jean Marie seldom drank anything but milk or water; his father's bad example, and the stern self-denial his resolution had imposed on his habits, had kept him much more sober than most men of his age.

Christophe, naturally of a gayer temperament, drank much more freely than Jean Marie did, and despised the thin cider which his brother looked on as a treat, and which had given him unusual eloquence this afternoon.

"The Widow Rusquec must have had some man to help her," Christophe said, when the pause had lasted nearly ten minutes; "if my father quarreled with Mathurin, it was better that he should go; but I do not wish the widow to be turned out for me."

All at once Jean Marie smiled; the smile broadened till his white teeth gleamed between his dusky lips. "I have it, Christophe; thou canst be the miller if thou wilt, and that without turning Widow Rusquec adrift. There is Louise, her daughter—dost thou remember her? I have not seen her for some time, but she must be a grown woman now. Well, what dost thou say? Wilt thou marry her? She has not much of a dowry, but she has been taught by a good, thrifty mother."

He clapped Christophe on the back and laughed.

The young man grew red and looked shy and vexed. "I marry a wife! no, I thank thee."

At this Jean Marie laughed again. "I am but joking; thou art too young, my boy, to think of marriage. Women are incumbrances where they are not needed, and they are not needed here while we have Jeanne——"

"Ah, Jeanne—where is she?" Christophe started up abruptly. "She promised me some knit stockings. I must go find her."

He went out and looked into the room across the passage. Jean Marie looked after him, and smiled grimly.

"I have frightened the lad by hinting at marriage; no, he is right, we want no wives here; but I may as well see Mother Rusquec, and find out what her views are. It is possible she may be tired of keeping on the mill; Mathurin grows old, and it is a fearsome, lonely spot for two women to live in."

CHAPTER II.

THE MILL.

The village of St. Herbot is about four miles from Huelgoat, but the mill of Rusquec lies high above the solitary gray old church, and stands at the beginning of the cascades. In Summer time the cascades are comparatively quiet. One hears their roar as one mounts through the thick steep wood which overhangs the road; but it is subdued, not like the awful thunder that in Winter and Spring time seems to make the old tree-trunks rock as the torrent swelled by the mountain floods falls more than one hundred feet, and then rushes violently along the rocky river-bed for nearly six hundred feet further. Such rocks, too! huge bowlders of granite, and yet mere playthings in the hands of the giant Guéord, who flung them, so tradition says, into the river-bed, in order to clear the ground of his friend, a Druid who dwelt on the hill which overhangs the torrent.

The ground all around the mill is strewn with these rocky fragments, and it is a hard matter to get space for even a cabbage garden—that necessity of a Breton household. The cottage belonging to the mill is so perched among the rocks, that it is a wonder it has not been carried away when the torrent, which sweeps so close by, has been more swollen than usual. The house is a miniature of the Braspart farm-house, except that one steps at once into the family room; there is no entrance passage, and the sweet breath of the cows comes through an arched opening on one side; cocks and hens cluck in and out through this opening, in search of stray crumbs, which Louise or her mother may have let fall from their supper.

There is no table spread for this meal. The old woman in her black gown and white muslin cap, the long lappets of which are pinned behind her head, sits on one side of the open fireplace, with a red bowl on her knees; Louise sits opposite. She is dressed like her mother, except that she wears greenish blue instead of black, and that the long broad-hemmed ends of her cap reach nearly to her waist. She has a keen appetite, for while her mother plays with her wooden spoon, and looks seriously into the fire, the girl goes on swallowing spoonful after spoonful of the crêpe and sour butter-milk which makes her supper.

A much larger red bowl, filled with the same uninviting-looking meal, is on the long oak table that stands across the room, between the front door and the back window, for the only light from the front of the house comes through the open half of the entrance door.

"Mathurin is late for his supper;" the girl looked at the bowl on the table; "he will be hungry, poor old man! hast thou anything in the pot, mother, to warm him with this cold, windy evening? he works so hard."

"Thou art a spendthrift, Louise." Madame Rusquec's heavy severe face did not soften even when she looked at her pretty daughter; "meat costs too dear to eat every day, and Mathurin had ragout at dinner time."

"Well, mother, thou knowest best, and the money is thine, but it seems to me that men need meat more than we women do; they have more need of strength."

Madame Rusquec shook her head, and drew down her long upper lip.

"Thou hast yet to begin life, Louise; thou knowest nothing. Mathurin works fairly, but then he is a paid servant; if he were my husband would he take so large a share of labor? No, no. Wait, child, wait; thou art but a child. I am not vexed with thee"—this because she saw tears in the bright blue eyes—"thou canst not have the knowledge without the sorrow, and I would keep thee from sorrow as long as I can."

The pretty, round childish face still worked nervously.

"Mother," the girl sat thinking for some minutes before she spoke; "if husbands make their wives work so hard, why do women marry?"

Mère Rusquec raised her head, which had sunk on her breast, and looked sharply at her daughter.

"Child, there are many reasons. They marry to live: for though a girl may have a portion, there may not be enough to keep her for life, and if she is to work, she may as well work for two as for one; then they marry for company, it is dull to be always alone, and there are the children at home if the husband stays abroad. Bah!" she ended impatiently, "a girl marries because she is asked; she knows it is what she is made for, and when God sends her a husband she takes him."

Louise smiled as she listened—she said to herself, "Perhaps all husbands are not tyrants; if a bachelor sends to ask for me I will marry him if he is handsome, and if he will take me to all the fairs of the neighborhood. Yes—yes; I will marry."

"Mother, didst thou take the first bachelor who asked for thee?"

Madame Rusquec's heavy, straight eyebrows knit together, and her thick lips parted and opened inquiringly, showing her large teeth.

"Idle questions are not good for thee nor for me. I took the man I liked, and he was thy father, Louise. No need to trouble thy little head by asking questions."

She got up and drew a quaint old spinning-wheel close to the half-open door, and was soon plying her distaff and filling the cottage with the whirr of the wheel.

Louise was not so active-minded as her mother, she slowly washed up the red bowls and set them on one of a row of black shelves, and the spoons in a curious rack just below; then she went and looked out of the back window.

"Mother," she called out presently, "why has not any bachelor asked for me?"

The whirr of the wheel suddenly ceased, and Madame Rusquec's thread snapped.

"The child is a fool though she is so pretty," she muttered. "Thou art spoiled, Louise," she went on, "and Mathurin says it is my fault; he says if I gave thee more to do instead of doing all myself, thou wouldst have less time for talking; thou wouldst have something more useful to think of than a bachelor."

"Then why dost thou spoil me, mother?"

She came across to her mother and looked down in her face, putting one plump pink hand on the old woman's shoulder.

"Thou art set on asking questions, child. Who can always give reasons for what he does? It may be because I know that this is thy holiday time I wish thee to enjoy it; and see, all that thou thinkest of is how to shorten it by taking a husband."

Louise kissed the brown puckered forehead; but she pouted, and her fair face looked sad. She was very pretty, like a pink and white sweet-pea or a bunch of honeysuckle newly opened; her fair hair scarcely showed on her forehead, but through her clear muslin cap it was easy to see golden silky coils rolled round and round her head, leaving the delicate little ears visible. A deeper tinge of color flamed up into her cheeks when she spoke again.

"But, mother, I may be lucky; all men are not alike—perhaps my husband will not expect me to work hard."

"There—there, silly child, have done—go and look for Mathurin. Perhaps the stones in the cascades will change themselves into loaves of bread and feed the beggars; perhaps wheat will grow among the bowiders—there is no end to 'perhaps,' Louise; it is the largest word that was ever spelled with seven letters."

She fastened her thread together, and whirr, whirr went the wheel again.

Louise had gone back to the window, but this time she did not look out. Instead, she gazed earnestly at the tall, broad-shouldered woman stooping over the spinning-wheel as the thread slipped a little.

"It is all very well," she thought, as a bright, saucy look came on her face, "mother was a fine woman, no doubt, but she never could have been so pretty as I am. I get my looks from father. Mother has fine dark eyes still, but they are so sunk in her head, and she must always have had a sallow skin. Ah, I shall have more chances than she had, I know—I know. It must be so sad not to be pretty."

She gave her mother a compassionate glance, and looked out of window again.

There was not much to be seen beyond the early green of the trees, for the wood began here and stretched downward over the whole breadth of the lofty hill, until it ended in the valley of St. Herbot. The trees wore the exquisite clothing which no Autumn tints can rival in tenderness of color though they may surpass in richness; and among the lovely green, and gray, and yellow of beech, and ash, and sycamore, the oak showed as yet only a russet bronze, which looked gilded in the strange, weird light of the setting sun.

"Here he is—here is Mathurin."

Louise clapped her hands, and went out to meet the old servant.

He moved with long strides through the trees—bent with age as well as with the weight of the package strapped on his back. His long white hair streamed from under his broad-brimmed hat, one lock fell over his wrinkled face, and he pushed it aside as he saw Louise springing over the stones to meet him.

"Give me your cudgel, old man," she said, gayly, "and tell me some news. Ah! I wish I were you, Mathurin, then I would find a reason for going to Huelgoat twice a week at least."

Mathurin smiled grimly. He stopped and drew a long breath as the girl pulled his heavy penbas out of his hand.

"If I had your young legs I might like it also; but I should like to see you climb the wood with this burden on your back, maiden."

"Tell me some news, quick—quick," she looked toward the cottage as if to signify that she wished to hear the news out of her mother's presence.

"News—well, the Widow Coatfreo has lost a cow and she is angry; she says she laid a whole tuft of the cow's tail on the saint's tomb, and that he ought to have spared her. It seems as if St. Herbot had been asleep, for Pierre Kerest's pigs are dying of measles, and every one knows how pious a man is Pierre Kerest."

Louise looked quite unmoved, there was not even a smile on her lips as she walked beside Mathurin.

"Yes—yes, but is there no news about people, as well as about cows and pigs?"

A cynical smile came on Mathurin's thin lips.

"Cows and pigs are of more worth than some people, but, in truth, there is no news. Stay," he had paused for a moment to think, "Christophe Mao, the young brother of the farmer of Braspart—dost thou remember him?"

"No"—Louise's eyes sparkled at this mention of a new bachelor—"I have seen Jean Marie Mao, but it is years ago, he must be ever so old now; but you say this brother is younger?"

Mathurin frowned.

"Jean Marie Mao is not old, and Christophe is but a full-grown boy. I ought to know for I was at his birth. He has come home from the sea-fishing but lately, and the news is that he tells me he is not going back, he is going to stay on at Huelgoat, and to work for Jean Marie."

Louise felt full of sudden delight. She rarely went to Huelgoat, but she knew the names of its inhabitants, and since she was a child, although children were born and people died, marriages had been rare at Huelgoat, and no new inhabitants had come into its secluded monotonous life.

They were close to the cottage, and there was a glow of excitement in the girl's eyes as she put her hand on Mathurin's arm—

"Stop a minute, till you have told me what Christophe Mao is like."

But Mathurin was tired out, he wanted his supper.

"Like—why like a man, to be sure."

He pushed past her without the slightest deference and went into the cottage.

"Like a man," thought Louise; "foolish old creature, just now he said he was a full-grown boy."

CHAPTER III.

THE STEPPING-STONES.

The wind was lulled, a sparkling shower fell, struggling with the sunshine which painted exquisite color on its glittering drops, and then the clear, joyous, morning sun shone over the cascades, and the wood and the mill, brightening the lovely landscape fresh with the youth of Spring.

One could not see the cascades from the mill, but a little way through the wood there was a grand view of the leaping water, and of its onward course through the stony valley. Louise was too well accustomed to the sight to care to gaze at it.

This morning she had, in a singular fit of industry, offered to drive the cow to the valley across the mass of rocks that cumbered the river-bed beside the mill. The docile little black-and-white beast went carefully over the slippery stepping stones and finally arrived safely; but Louise caught her long cap-lappets in a branch of one of the bushes that jut up here and there among the stones, and in seeking to release the cap she entangled her hair and could not free herself. The only plan was to take off the cap and unpin the golden coils, so as not to wrench off the straying hair fastened to the branch.

"Ah, how unlucky I am! I must roll my hair up again—ah!"

The fair hair spread over her shoulders, waving in golden masses in the sunlight. She could not roll it up with one hand. She could not lay her fresh white cap on the wet grass. She looked round her impatiently.

"I will call Barba." She whistled, and then called loudly, "Barba, Barba," while she put the pins from her cap in her apron-pocket.

Out of sight, but for the smoke that curled up in a slender blue line from its chimney, was the cottage of a sabotier. It was half in the wood, half out of it, and from it now came a small squat figure that might have stepped out of a picture by Velasquez. It wore a long stiff woolen skirt, a large white collar, and a white linen skull-cap tied under its pretty round face. Barba's great dark eyes roved about in childish wonder, and then, as Louise repeated her whistle, she took her way gravely and steadily, without any childish impetuosity, to where the stones were lower and easier to cross.

"Make haste, little lazy one, see my hair is unfastened; canst thou roll it up?"

"I can plait it," the little maid looked triumphant; "have I not plaited a mat of rushes for mother, and rushes are stiffer than hair is, Louise."

She spread out her square hand with its little fat fingers. Louise laughed.

"Well, if I let thee try, thou must promise not to pull my head off; thou must not pull as Mathurin pulls our horse's tail when he plaits it ready for the fair. How shall we manage?"

She went on till she found a rock even enough at top for the child to stand steadily, and then she lifted Barba up and placed herself in front of the child, holding her cap by its long lappets between her fingers.

Barba fumbled and pulled, and Louise gave little outcries of pain, but at last the short, fat fingers grew more deft, and when Louise had parceled out her masses of soft hair into three long yellow tresses, the plaiting went on merrily.

"Thou must go further away"—Barba pursed up her little mouth importantly—"the plait is so, so long, and the hair must be tighter for me."

Louise moved, and in moving she looked across the river-bed.

A man was standing in front of her house, gazing so earnestly, so steadfastly, that the girl blushed, and her eyes drooped in sudden confusion. She felt ashamed to be caught thus by a stranger, and yet she dared not move abruptly, for little Barba might easily fall from the slippery rock.

"Make haste, make haste, then, Barba," she said fretfully: "wilt thou never have done?"

"It is done now," the little maid said in her stolid, calm way; "but I cannot fasten it up, Louise, I do not know the way; let it hang down, it will not come unplaited, and put thy cap on thy head."

"Little fool!" Louise muttered, as she grew rosy with vexation; "to think that I should be in such a plight, and I believe it is the farmer of Braspart."

It was Jean Marie who stood gazing across the stony bed of the river.

The wind of last night had swept over Huelgoat with violence enough to threaten the roofs of the quaint old granite houses, and had rattled the branches of the trees as if it meant to send the young green leaves to join the catkins and sheaths that strewed the paths through the wood.

Jean Marie lay awake, listening to the snoring of old Jeanne, who slept in a box bedstead at the further side of the room, and of the wind in the wide chimney; he was thinking of the Widow Rusquec and her mill.

"It is possible," he said at last, "that now Mathurin has got so old, the woman may be glad to give up; Mathurin will never tell me so; he knows he will not get so good a place at his age. It is a mistake to do the business always with him; if I did not dislike having anything to do with women I would myself go up to the mill and talk to Widow Rusquec."

After breakfast Christophe formally asked his brother to set him his day's work.

"Thou canst clear the waste field in the valley, but thou wilt find it tough work, brother," said Jean Marie.

He stood and watched Christophe walk away with long, but leisurely strides; he shook his head, but he did not smile.

"It can never go on," he said; "I am a surly master and Christophe is not a hard worker; we shall keep better friends apart. If he were at the mill he could manage as he chose, and I would give it up to him altogether as soon as he had repaid me the money I spent this Winter on the new wheel. I have not seen the wheel since it has been fitted. Yes, I will go and see the Widow Rusquec," he said, with a sudden change of thought.

He took his cudgel from the corner where it always stood, and set off at once for St. Herbot.

It was so long since he had visited the old mill, that the wild beauty of the scene, drinking in the sunshine and bathed in the freshness of the recent shower, did not fail to touch him. Arrived at the mill, instead of entering the cottage, he stood looking about him.

Soon he saw the lovely picture opposite. Jean Marie had shrunk from all women except his mother, and at first he gazed with a sort of adverse wonder at the fair creature standing there in such unconscious grace, holding the white muslin cap daintily between her fingers; but as he gazed it became more impossible to withdraw his eyes from Louise. Suddenly she turned her head, and he saw the soft pink on her cheeks deepen into rosy red, till even the delicate little ear, which he had been looking at, as at some marvelous fairy production, grew almost crimson, against the rope of yellow hair which brushed it, as the girl turned her head to speak to Barba.

Then he, too, flushed, ashamed at having troubled this sweet unconscious picture, and forcing his eyes away, became conscious that the force needed gave him pain, and that a sudden fierce hunger had kindled within him to feast on that sight again.

But while he stood possessed and troubled, Louise had turned to Barba.

"Here, child, hold the cap one instant, and the golden braid was rolled round her head, the pins stuck deftly into it, and the cap placed on the top of all.

"Jump down, Barba."

"Thou hast neither kissed nor thanked me," said stolid Barba, and she looked aggrieved.

Louise kissed the child's forehead.

"Run home—or stay, I will help thee over the stones."

The sight of Jean Marie had brought back to the girl's mind Mathurin's news about Christophe Mao. She did not feel shy of Jean Marie now that she had her cap on, indeed she was eager to make friends with him for the sake of Christophe, who was so good and handsome, for after supper she had found Mathurin ready to answer questions about his favorite.

"This one is old enough to be my father," she thought, as she helped Barba across a difficult part of the river-bed. "I wonder if Christophe is really young, or does Mathurin call any man young who is not so old as himself?"

Jean Marie had felt that she would come toward him, and now when he saw her on the slippery rock with the child, he moved toward her to help her. But it was only a momentary impulse, and he stood still ashamed of his own emotion.

Barba ran home as soon as she found herself on safe ground, and left Louise standing alone before the farmer.

He had never felt so tongue-tied and disconcerted, but his eyes fastened greedily on her face, and he was surprised at the transformation; the lovely glowing nymph among the rocks had changed into a demure, Puritan-looking lass; his enchantment was broken, and his courage came back.

"You are the daughter of Widow Rusquec," he said so very seriously that Louise felt mischievous at once.

"I am Louise Rusquec, at your service, Monsieur Mao; will you come and see my mother?"

She threw up her blue eyes with provoking sweetness. Jean Marie felt a strange thrill pass through his frame; he who so disliked and despised women that he shrank from any dealings with them—he, the staid Jean Marie Mao, longed to take the pretty smiling girl in his arms, and kiss those ripe cherry-tinted lips, that seemed to mock his longing.

Louise walked on to the cottage, and he followed. She looked over her shoulder and smiled; that last dumb gaze of his had been eloquent. Living in such complete isolation, with only old Mathurin and the crippled sabotier to see her on working-days, the admiration in the eyes of this stern-looking well-to-do farmer was pleasant to Louise.

"Is your mother within?" said the farmer, not knowing what else to say.

"Mother, mother! here is Monsieur Mao; he has come to visit thee."

The Widow Rusquec had heard a strange voice through the half-opened door, and she had come forward from her cookery, for it was too early in the day for spinning. Her tall figure filled up the arched opening.

"You are welcome, Monsieur Mao, but you are a stranger at the Cascades; enter and rest yourself. You will drink some cider."

She pointed to the bench beside the fire, and took a gayly-flowered mug from one of the black shelves.

"No, no." Jean Marie had bent his head stiffly in return for her greeting, but he did not seat himself. "I thank you, Madame Rusquec, but I drink only water at this time of day."

Madame Rusquec was behindhand with her rent. Had the farmer, whose severe notions of justice were so established in Huelgoat, come to rebuke her? She waited for his next words with some anxiety.

"Is the new wheel satisfactory?" Jean Marie had been asking himself what he had come to say. He must find a new reason for his visit, certainly he was not going to turn Louise out of her home; the wheel was a lucky thought.

"We find it very serviceable," she said; "it raises twice as much water as the old one."

"Yes, yes, without doubt," he said, wishing that the girl who stood listening would join in the talk.

"I will go and look at it," he went on. "Your daughter shall show it to me, Madame Rusquec."

Louise smiled, and moved to the door. Jean Marie's "shall" did not anger her; she held the Breton creed that man is born to command and woman to obey. But she saw that Monsieur Mao admired her very much, and she thought that, at the coming festival of St. Herbot, he would be sure to speak to her, and perhaps show her to his brother Christophe. Her love of admiration, till now latent, simply because it had lacked nourishment, had been set growing by Jean Marie's ardent glances like Jack's bean-stalk, and Mathurin's news connected itself in a strange persistent way with the newly-awakened feeling. Perhaps the first strong resolute wish Louise had ever felt was this craving to see Christophe Mao.

"Yes, Louise can show it." Widow Rusquec watched him out of the cottage. "What a strange, stern man," she thought, "and yet he is a man to trust and respect. Ah, if Louise could be in the keeping of such a man she would be safe. Holy Virgin, what am I saying? If a husband is good for the child he will be sent to her. I have only to trust."

"You are fond of the cascades?" Jean Marie said, as he followed Louise round to the other side of the house, where the stones had been cleared so as to make room for the mill-pool, the water from which was rushing so impetuously over the dike of rock that spanned it that it was difficult to hear words through the roar of this small fall, added to the thunder of the cascades below.

"Yes, Monsieur, I like them; it would be very dull here if there were no cascades. The cascades and the Pardon—I wish it came often—does Monsieur like the Pardon also?"

She looked up in his face with sweet persuasion; it had just occurred to her that this serious, sober man, who would not drink cider in the morning, might shrink from such gayety as a fête. Her look again fascinated Jean Marie. He thought that it would be worth while to go to the Pardon only to see her pretty face again.

"I always go to it," he smiled, and Louise was surprised at the glow in his deep-set dark eyes, "but till this year I have found little pleasure in the fête. Now," he gave her an expressive glance, "I shall look forward to it as a great happiness."

"Mother," Louise came in alone a few minutes later, "the farmer has gone home, he is very kind, and, mother, I don't know why he came unless it was to see me."

"Louise," her mother shook her head, and pressed her lips reprovingly, "he came to see the wheel."

Louise laughed merrily. "Did he? I showed it to him, but he kept his eyes fixed on my face; and, mother, he is not so serious as he looks, and I think he is rather handsome. Mother, may I go to Huelgoat and ask Coeffic to come and sew my new bodice for the Pardon. He will be too busy later on."

Madame Rusquec demurred; the sudden proposal was contrary to her principles; she liked all to be done deliberately and in order. However, if she delayed, Coeffic, as the girl suggested, would probably get some other work to do for the fête.

"Yes, thou canst go," she said, "but be sure to come back quickly."

CHAPTER IV.

LE MENAGE DE LA VIERGE.

"And I tell thee, Christophe, that thou and the master will keep friends longest apart. I know him best. Jean Marie is good, but he is a hard master. He works so much harder than others do, that he is never content with those who serve him. Now, my son, what more can I say? Thou hast asked me, and I say work apart?"

The old woman who spoke was small and bent; she had a dark wrinkled face—small featured for a Breton face, and dark loving blue eyes. She was Jeanne, the only remaining link of the old household of Braspart, and she loved Christophe Mao with all the doating affection of an old nurse for her youngest charge. She was a gentle, quiet old woman, much-enduring, and seldom moved into so long a speech; but she understood Jean Marie as well as she loved Christophe, and when the younger man told her he thought he was fixed for life at Huelgoat, she forced herself to utter this warning.

Jean Marie would have been troubled by her words, and also by so unusual an effort on the part of his quiet, docile house-keeper; for to him, though Jeanne was a woman who lived only for the comfort of others, yet she was to be respected for her utter self-abnegation.

"Jeanne is no fool," he sometimes said to himself, "and yet she never thinks herself wise."

But Christophe had been petted by women all his life, and to him Jeanne was no wiser than the rest; she was his old nurse, and sure to be blind in matters relating to him.

"Thou art croaking," he spoke gaily; "to hear thee one would think Jean Marie was like one of the West India planters the sailors of Le Croisic talk about, and that I should be lashed to death. Besides, Jeannette, I believe I am to have the mill of Rusquec."

A look of incredulous wonder lightened in the old woman's eyes; but she did not volunteer an opinion.

"There are tenants there for the present," was all she said, and then she mounted one of the oak benches, lifted down a skin of lard, took a spoonful from it, and replaced it. Then she lifted the lid from the soup-pot, in which herbs and vegetables had long been simmering, as it hung on the great iron chimney-hook, and stirred the grease well into the boiling liquid.

"The master is late," she said, still bending over the blazing logs.

"Yes; and I am hungry. Give me my dinner, Jeanne, as soon as it is ready."

A yellow dog that had been lying asleep jumped up and ran out with a whine of welcome.

"There he is—well?" Christophe turned inquiringly; he had begun to wish for the mill.

Jean Marie took no notice; he seemed occupied with his own thoughts. He seated himself beside the rough table, waiting for his dinner. There was abundance of homespun table-linen in the armories both up stairs and down, but it was only used on high festivals.

Christophe went up and touched him on the shoulder. "Well, brother, how about the mill? Is it settled? When am I to take possession?"

Jean Marie turned slowly and looked in Christophe's face to gather in the meaning of his words. The remembrance of their talk yesterday had been so overshadowed by the impression Louise had made on him that it cost him some effort to understand his brother's meaning. The point at which memory was most distinct was his own proposal that Christophe should posess the mill through Louise. A flush spread over his swarthy skin, and his eyes grew darker with anger.

"The mill is not for thee," he said, roughly; "it is in good hands; thou art not wanted there."

Christophe stood with open mouth, surprised at this outburst; but Jeanne did not give him the chance of answering.

"Pardon!" she pushed by him with a red porringer full of steaming soup, and set it down before Jean Marie, and then took a long, dark-looking loaf from a basket, and placed it on the table. As she handed another bowl of soup to Christophe, she said,

"Eat, my boy; for thou art hungry."

The peaceful look in her eyes quieted Christophe.

"Jean Marie is cross, because he wants his dinner," he thought; "I shall let him come round by himself."

So the young man swallowed his meal hastily and in silence, and went out. He had done a good morning's work—why should he not take a little rest? Constant work was bad. Jean Marie had made himself at thirty a middle-aged man; he had worked too hard.

A little way beyond the farm-house the ground on the opposite side of the high road goes down in a sudden precipitous descent to the valley of rocks, which is so special a feature of Huelgoat; it is not easy to descend into it from this side; the orthodox way to it lies at the end of the village past the old water-mill, and across a bit of rock-strewn waste land, gay just now with a golden wealth of furze and broom blossoms.

But Christophe was an expert climber. He slid down the craggy basin between huge masses of gray rock, some of them twenty feet high, and arrived half way down the hollow he niched himself comfortably between two rocks, on a heap of brown heather, and lit his pipe. All about lay the gigantic rounded blocks of granite. Above him was a little brown lark circling higher and higher to the blue sky.

"This is pleasanter than fishing," thought Christophe. He lay listening to the lark, and watching the thin wreaths of tobacco smoke disperse as they tried to mount. All at once, another sound mingled with the lark's song; but it did not at first arouse him. In his state of easy enjoyment, the plaintive notes sung in a clear treble came as a pleasant contrast to his own happy feelings. He was too lazy to think of the cause, only he listened with more and more awakened sense as the sound resolved itself into a village song he was used to sing himself.

Then he raised himself on one arm and listened intently. The voice was young as well as sweet. Christophe looked about, but he could see only stones. He got on his feet and looked down into the valley.

On the other side, approaching the bottom of the rocky dell from the furzy waste above, was the figure of a young girl. As Christophe rose up she saw him, and her song ceased. They were some distance apart, but they were struck with each other's appearance. Louise said to herself, "This is Christophe Mao;" but the young man only wondered who the pretty creature could be, and from whence she came.

"Doubtless I have not seen all the girls of Huelgoat; there was not a woman on all the islands of the Morbihan to compare with this one. She and I must make acquaintance."

Christophe was not conceited, but a man who has been petted by women is rarely shy with them, and chance now helped him. Louise's foot slipped on a smooth, moss-grown stone, and she fell on the grass with a little outcry of pain.

Christophe sprang down the hollow and up the other side like a goat.

"Are you hurt?"

Louise blushed, felt her ankle, and then smiled at him, and quickly got up.

"No; oh no; only a little shaken. I came down to look at the Ménage de la Vierge. I have not peeped into the Gulf since I was a little child. Hark! I can hear the water now."

The Ménage de la Vierge was one of the mysteries of the wild place. From the lake of Huelgoat the stream issued in a canal which carried water to the mine about two miles away, and also in a cascade which fell some sixty feet and then disappeared among these enormous stones, below where Louise's foot had slipped. But at the bottom of the valley came a sound of rushing water.

"It is nothing here," said Christophe. "Let me take your hand and guide you to the grotto."

Louise smiled, and again she blushed with pleasure.

"Thank you," and then she placed her hand frankly in his.

Christophe's heart beat more quickly as he clasped her hand. This was not the first pretty girl he had helped on her way: and yet, as he now gazed freely at Louise, he thought he had never seen any beauty like this before.

"Take care;" and as she climbed from one monstrous rounded gray mass to another which looked more slippery, he pressed the girl's hand tightly. "Now rest a moment; there is a still more difficult bit to get over. Do you live in Huelgoat?" he added.

"Oh, no; but if you knew where I live, you would say, 'I ought not to need your help.'" She looked at him archly; "Why, I live on stones like these. I am Louise Rusquec, and I live at the Mill of St. Herbot."

Christophe felt full of delight; his eyes shone on the young girl.

"Ah, I might have known it; had you belonged to Huelgoat I must have seen you sooner."

"Are you Christophe Mao?" she asked; but her eyes drooped, and she felt timid.

"Yes! I am Jean Marie's brother!" he said. They had reached the grotto; it was only a natural shelter, made by the juxtaposition of some of the enormous stones. Behind rose the wooded hill, and about and among the stones the lady-fern and harts-tongue showed wherever they could get a hold, and brambles and brake clung everywhere. The rush of the unseen water had grown louder under their feet, and now, as they advanced into the cavern, the noise became deafening. At length they descended to the mouth of the gulf. The stones were so steep and slippery, and the whirling rush of water below so bewildering, that Louise shivered, and clung, giddy and terrified, to her guide. Christophe put his arm strongly round her and drew her back from the edge of the gulf, and for a moment he stood clasping her, while the girl lay passive on his arm. But this was only for a moment; Louise recovered her scared senses, she pushed the young man's arm from her waist, and began to walk back alone.

Christophe felt rebuffed, and for him it was a new and discouraging sensation.

"Can you get back alone?" he said, timidly.

"Yes, I thank you; it is easy now," and she seemed really anxious to escape from him.

"What have I done?" the poor fellow thought; "I meant no offense. I only feared she would slip into the gulf, and now she will not even look at me."

Louise thought in this fashion, "Ah, he despises me; he thinks me too free; he shall not think so again; he shall not even touch my hand; I will guide myself."

After all it was much easier to get up the steep rocks than to get down them, and she climbed so well that Christophe had no excuse for proffering help. She stopped at the place where she had slipped.

"Good bye, Monsieur," she spoke, coldly; "thank you for helping me."

Her unkindness stung him to speech.

"I have offended you against my will. How can a man know what to do? Should I then have let you fall into the gulf?"

Louise felt greatly troubled.

"I have not blamed you, Monsieur. I thank you; farewell!" She spoke quickly, and hurried away, without one look to warm her cold words.

CHAPTER V.

COEFFIC STITCHES AND TALKS.

Louise had done her errand to the tailor Coeffic in Huelgoat before she went down into the rocky valley, and the next morning the small, bandy-legged man arrived at the Mill of St. Herbot.

Mathurin saw him coming out of the wood. He crossed himself, and disappeared behind the cow-stalls, for the old serving man was a pious believer in relics, charms, spells, and invocations, and the material creed and practices of this red-haired, crook-backed, limping tailor were to him abhorrent. Moreover, he regarded Coeffic as a fitter associate for women than for men—one who intrigued and manœuvred, and was altogether feminine in his ways, especially as regarded match-making. Mathurin did not wish Louise to marry at present, and he suspected the cause of the tailor's presence.

The tailor rapped at the door of the cottage, and Louise opened it.

"Health and happiness, my pretty child." Coeffic had a fawning, flattering voice, but he looked hideous as he leered at Louise. "Now, where is this fine corset that I am to stitch at, and what colors is it to be stitched? See!"

He advanced to the table, and unfastened the strings of a bag which had hung over his shoulder. Out of this he took silk and chenille of various colors, and asked Louise to choose among them? While the girl bent over the gay tints, he laid aside his broad-brimmed hat, and pushed his dark-red hair behind his ears.

"And how is the good mother, pretty Louise? and when is she going to let me find you a husband?"

Louise smiled and tossed her head; but the keen-eyed tailor saw that she also looked confused, and yet he had often before asked her that question.

Madame Rusquec came in at the door. She heard the word "husband," and she frowned.

"Good day, Stéphane Coeffic. I will give you the cloth, and you can set to work. Louise will give the patterns."

Coeffic raised his eyebrows ever so little at her cold tone; but he took no more notice of Louise.

He had soon cut out the new justin or corset, a sort of sleeveless body of greenstuff, cut square in front, and on this he was to embroider a border round the edges, and also at each eyelet-hole, with blue and scarlet and yellow silk. As soon as he was ready for stitching, he seated himself cross-legged on the table surrounded by his work, while Madame Rusquec drew her stool near, ready to help in the inferior part of the sewing.

Louise hovered about, but so long as he was planning and fixing even Coeffic kept silence, and, finding no one to answer her, the girl went out, and left the silent pair alone.

She was too full of excitement to endure her mother's serious reproving looks this morning. Yesterday seemed to have begun a new life for her. In the morning of that day her head had been full of Jean Marie, and then came the charming meeting among the rocks of Huelgoat. She tried to persuade herself that it had come by chance, and that therefore she and Christophe were destined for one another; but, now, as she sauntered idly along toward the wood, she felt that she was imposing a falsehood upon herself. She knew very well that she had gone down to see the grotto as an excuse for lingering in Huelgoat, and also in a faint hope of seeing Christophe Mao.

"Still it was a sort of chance," she said, and she went on to the sabotier's hut to find Barba.

Coeffic stitched on in silence; he waited to see if Madame Rusquec would scold him for what he had said to Louise.

She being always slow at speech, a rare contrast to her daughter, stitched a whole seam of Louise's new green skirt before she so much as looked at the tailor. Only the click of the needles, an occasional shuffle as Coeffic shifted his position or his work, and the sleepy purr of a long-tailed, furry, yellow cat lying near the hearth disturbed the silence.

Having finished her seam, the widow handed the gay-colored petticoat to the tailor for another to be fixed for her. Then she clasped her fingers round her knee, and spoke the sentence which all this while she had been framing.

"Stéphane Coeffic, it is not well to talk about a husband to Louise; she is too young to be married."

Coeffic grinned till his almost toothless gums showed plainly.

"Madame," he said smoothly, "we forget our own feelings when we were young. It is the way with us all. Now I am sure from the youthful aspect of Madame herself that when she wedded she was no older than our pretty Louise."

A faint flush came into the widow's long sallow face.

"Perhaps not; but then marriage did not make me so happy that I should wish my girl to follow in my steps."

The tailor put his head on one side and looked at her out of his half-shut eyes. He had not often worked for Widow Rusquec; she had cut up and contrived old gowns of her own for Louise, but he had heard of her as a reserved woman; it was a surprise to him to hear her speak thus openly of her own life.

"It is an old saying, neighbor, that no two leaves of a tree are alike, and, by the same rule, no two lots in life have resemblance. Madame is wise, very wise, and if her superior wisdom choose the husband, our pretty Louise will be a happy wife."

Madame Rusquec had only one strongly-placed bit of self-complacence. She believed in her own judgment, and was usually ready to doubt the opinions of others before they were uttered.

"I do not know that there are any men in these parts wanting wives just now," she said.

The tailor looked up eagerly.

"If that is the only hindrance, be at rest," he said; "I can name three or four. There is Michel Kerest, and Jules Le Houédec, and, better still, there are the two brothers at the farm of Braspart."

Madame Rusquec looked more interested, and Coeffic noted cunningly her increased attention.

"There is only one man there able to marry."

"With your pardon, there are two; they have both drawn for the conscription, and have both been fortunate. They are, therefore, free to seek wives."

Madame Rusquec sat upright and looked full of contradiction.

"That may be true about the lots; but only the eldest is free to seek a wife. Christophe Mao has nothing to keep a house with."

The tailor left off his work and held up both hands.

"Ah, but then how is it that the men of Huelgoat keep their wives. There are some who work in the mines, and others who carry about wares for sale; there are few farmer, for the land is too barren—there is no farm like that of Braspart."

Madam Rusquec clasped her chin with one hand and sat thinking; the tailor gave her back the work he had fixed and returned to his stitching, and again the click, click of the two needles sounded in silence.

"That is as I say, Jean Marie Mao is well-to-do; he has a house, and furniture, and chests full of linen; he can take a wife when he pleases; but for the young Christophe it is different."

The tailor looked round him with delight; he seemed to appeal to some unseen audience when he spoke.

"That is it. Did I not say it." He seemed to draw his stitches extra tight to emphasize his sentences. "Is she not a miracle of wisdom? It is indeed different for the young Christophe, but he has already earned money at the fishery; ah, yes, why not? and now he earns wages from his brother. Why should not he marry our Louise, and work the mill in place of poor old stupid Mathurin."

His eyes twinkled maliciously, but he bent his head over his work and left his words to bear fruit.

Meantime Louise had not found Barba, and had gone round to the back of the mill; here was another plot of cabbages stretching upward to the wood; these had mostly been cut, and Mathurin was busy digging the stumps out of the ground and making it ready for fresh planting.

"How busy you are," the girl said, when she had watched him for some minutes, "you and Coeffic are both hard workers, but you do the most because you never talk."

Mathurin stuck his spade in the ground, took off his hat, and wiped his forehead with his blue and yellow handkerchief.

"It would be well for Coeffic if some one stitched his mouth up before he goes jabbering among young girls"—he spoke angrily—"he is a foul-tongued flatterer."

Louise laughed.

"He flatters—yes. But then he is amusing, Mathurin."

The old man went on digging.

"Coeffic has a tongue like a woman." He said this after some minutes' thought.

"See how jealous you are, Mathurin, you will not have any one praised; and you wrong Coeffic; he does not always flatter, he speaks of other things—he asked me if I should like a husband."

Mathurin dug on for some time, throwing up the earth with much unnecessary vigor.

But Louise would not leave him in peace. She pulled her knitting out of her apron pocket, and seated herself on a lump of stone facing Mathurin.

"Mathurin, guess who I saw yesterday here and at Huelgoat?"

"You went to Huelgoat then; why could not I have summoned Coeffic?"

Louise raised her head and tried to look dignified.

"Because I chose to go myself; or, if you must know"—she could not bear not to be friends with every one—"I had to tell Coeffic about the silks to embroider with. Now, could you do that? But you have not guessed," she added, teasingly.

"I do not know who you saw at Huelgoat. The mistress has told me that Jean Marie came here yesterday."

"Yes, and I saw him. Mathurin, I want you to tell me what he and Christophe were like when they were boys. Would either of them do for my husband, old man?" She laughed, but she bent over her knitting to hide her blushing face.

Mathurin stuck his spade into the ground, raised his hat, and crossed himself.

"May St. Yves and the holy saints forbid! The farmer is not a man to marry, and Christophe, who is good and gentle enough for any woman, has no money to keep a wife with."

"Why do you look so alarmed about the farmer? Why should not Jean Marie marry? He is rich, and I am sure he is a fine-looking man. What do you know against him, Mathurin?"

"I know naught of him now. I quarreled with his father, and with him too; but that is long ago. He was a wild, fierce-tempered boy, always more ready with blows than words. He was jealous, too—so jealous, that the young boy, Christophe, was sent away to sea, to be safe from his brother's temper."

Louise's smiling face had grown serious. She kept silent, and went on knitting.

"I saw Christophe yesterday." She looked up at Mathurin to see how he would take her news. "He looks good-tempered, but he is not so clever as Jean Marie is."

"Christophe is not clever at all, but he is good. He always was good and loving."

"Not clever at all!" Louise felt a sudden disappointment. She knew she was not clever; she was pretty, and that was enough. She believed that a clever woman must of necessity be an ugly one; but she thought that all men should be clever—how else were they to earn money and get on in the world? She was not repelled by this account of Jean Marie; she knew that Mathurin disliked him, and therefore was not likely to do him justice; she was interested in thinking that this wild, fierce man had been so amiable to her.

"Men soften as they grow older," she said, uttering her thoughts aloud more than speaking to Mathurin. "I have heard that Monsieur Mao disliked his step-mother. I dare say she made him wicked."

"There was no step-mother when I lived at the farm of Braspart." Mathurin spoke doggedly. "A man may smooth his tongue, but the will does not change till he grows older than Jean Marie Mao; he is a fierce, hard man, and his will is so strong that it will break the will that sets itself against it."

"I like a man to have a strong will"—Louise was talking to herself again though she spoke aloud—"a strong man will love better than a weak one. I think Jean Marie will make a good husband."

"All women are fools," Mathurin muttered to himself. "He may make a good husband, but I tell you he would not suit you."

Louise smiled. "I am not going to marry him, so you need not be so in earnest; but why should not he suit me?"

The old man looked at her gravely for several minutes, then shook his head and turned again to his work.

Louise jumped up, and put her hand on his shoulder. "Come, come, Mathurin, no mystery—what is there about me that makes me specially unfit to be his wife?"

Mathurin groaned. "You are pretty, and you are foolish; you do not like work and you like flatterers; if Jean Marie thought his wife liked to be looked at, he would shoot her as he would shoot a wolf."

His dark, sunken eyes gleamed, and Louise shuddered. But again she remembered Mathurin's quarrel with the farmer, and she told herself he was prejudiced.

"You are cross this morning. I suppose that boy, Jules, has vexed you. I shall leave you to digest your ill-temper."

She sauntered round to the pool. The mill was idle this morning, and the dark-green water lay in untroubled depth. The girl stood gazing into it. The old man's words had disturbed her.

"How easy it would be to drown here!" she thought. "I wonder why I asked all that about Jean Marie! I like Christophe best; but then, if he cannot marry—well, I shall talk to him at the fête, and dance with him, too. He does not guess that I can dance so well." This last thought was comforting, and chased away her unusual gloom.

CHAPTER VI.

JEAN MARIE IN LOVE.

Jean Marie was a puzzle to himself. His nature was disturbed. The horizon of daily life which till now had been the strict fulfillment of a certain round of duty, the gaining of a certain advantage to his land or cattle which should insure an equivalent return in value—this narrow, material limit had lifted, and showed in its place vague, but at times intensely bright, pictures of a life which, till now, he had not thought possible for him.

Why should his home be desolate? Why should there not be a sweet face sitting opposite him beside the hearth, and the patter of children's feet on the floor. He sat smoking his pipe half an hour longer than usual, while he indulged these visions, and then he shook himself and looked full of shame.

"A fine example I am setting Christophe," he said to old Jeanne, who had sat spinning in silence; "he will have gone to work."

Jeanne had watched Christophe lie down and smoke his pipe among the rocks, but she kept silence; there was no need to stir up strife—she felt that it would come soon enough.

When the brothers met in the evening they smoked in silence, and went to bed earlier than usual; they were both thinking of Louise, and yet they would not speak of her.

Christophe's dreams were colored with the romance of young love. He thought of his next meeting with the young girl, and planned the words he would say to find out if he had really offended her. He recalled every look and word that had passed, and then he dreamed of her face and figure as she rested on his arm, and pictured her listening to his love, and owning hers in return.

Jean Marie's feelings were stronger, but far more practical and common-place. First, he told himself, he was too old to marry so young a girl, for the farmer's thoughts went straight to marriage; he had no time to waste in dalliance. To Jean Marie everything that was not decidedly useful was waste, and waste was to him the greatest of sins.

"She is very young and childlike—too young to manage a household." On this thought he pondered for several days; then it struck him suddenly that a young woman with Jeanne at hand to help and teach her would soon be able to fulfill the duties of his simple household; her youth and ignorance were in her favor. "She would have nothing to unlearn," and this thought cheered him. Then came the question of her beauty, and Jean Marie told himself that he could never marry a woman who had not good looks, and that as his wife, Louise would be safe from admirers.

"If she can like me"—there was a proud, resolute smile on his lips—"I shall love her well enough to make her happy; and I think she has no dislike to me."

But he was not a man to act hastily. He should wait; then, if he found he still wished for Louise, he should go over to St. Herbot, and see her again before he decided.

But spite of the resolute will with which he forced his thoughts once more into the narrow round of daily cares, love asserted its power, and for his very struggling against and contempt for the usual ways of a lover, it tormented him fiercely. He seemed to see Louise everywhere, and the strange, sudden hunger he had felt at the mill, at sight of her, teased him day and night with a longing to gaze on her again.

But he would not yield to it. He despised himself; for the fancy which mastered his senses was in his experience unheard of in the choice of a wife; a wife was chosen for what she had, and for her thrifty qualities, never for her beauty. He grew thinner, even a shade yellower, and his manner toward Christophe became so silent and captious, that Jeanne lived in daily fear of a quarrel between the brothers. About a fortnight after his visit, the farmer had been more sullen than usual. The Pardon of St. Herbot was at hand, and Louise had spoken of meeting him at the festival. Should he wait till then, or should he see her again first, and decide whether he would marry her or try to live without her. He did not anticipate a refusal; he felt sure that Louise was not likely to get so good an offer as his—he had only to make his proposal to Madame Rusquec, and he would be accepted; but he had got a fancy in his head which mastered him while he scorned it—and if he had been a cultivated thinker, instead of a Breton farmer, he would have marveled at the constraining power of love—he wanted Louise to marry him for himself, not for what he had to give her. To-day, as he sat at dinner, this thought had been paramount.

All at once Christophe said, "Why, what ails thee, brother? thou art as haggard as an old man; but thou art getting old, in truth—thirty! it is half a life! How I will dance at the fête. Ah, I wish one could be always young."

He rose, went to the door, and stood looking out.

Jean Marie trembled with fierce anger and doubt. If Christophe thought him old, would not Louise think so; and for the first time, a chill dread fell on him—would not Louise prefer Christophe to himself when they met at the fête.

He sat speechless, motionless; his anger was congealed by the chill, horrible suspicion. Christophe's voice roused him.

"Here is that mischief-maker, Coeffic, the tailor. I leave him to thee, brother."

He drew back from the doorway and passed into the other room.

A few minutes after the sinister face, with its red hair, showed under a broad-leaved, dusty black hat in the doorway.

"At your service, Master Mao," Coeffic spoke in a cringing, ill-assured voice. He was never so much at his ease with men as he was with women.

Jean Marie despised the tailor, as his fellows did generally, but he looked on him as a necessity, to be tolerated for the common good. To-day he was too much engrossed by his thoughts to notice his presence, till Coeffic, never easily rebuffed, advanced from the passage into the room itself and stood beside him. Then the farmer gathered in the meaning of Christophe's words, and he looked up, frowning.

"What ails you, master, you seem troubled? Or is it that you are ill?"

The man's fawning voice irritated Jean Marie. "What do you want, Coeffic? Say it out, and have done."

"What do I want? Ah, neighbor, you are pleased to be witty. Is it to be supposed that I have no feeling or interest for a man whose father and mother I knew before he was born? I came to inquire for your health, neighbor. You are not well, I fancy."

Jean Marie got up with an impatient grunt, and strode across the room with long steps, leaving Coeffic standing beside the bench. He kept his cringing attitude, but he watched the farmer keenly from under his thick red brows.

"It is the part of a girl or a child to think about health"—Jean Marie had turned his back on the tailor—"what have full-grown men to do with fancies? If a man is sick, he takes to his bed, he dies or he recovers, but as long as he can get about, the less he thinks of health the better."

The tailor stood looking at him out of his half-closed eyes. It was plain to his keen wits that, if he meant to do any business with Jean Marie this afternoon, he must begin by soothing him.

"Those are two fine little cows of yours I saw as I came in," he said. "Are they of your own rearing?"

Jean Marie looked interested, but he spoke without turning his head. "They are my own rearing, and their grandmother was a calf when I was a boy; she was a finer beast than either of them."

"How fond your mother was of the cattle!" The tailor was trying to get round to his point with the least possible delay. "I have known her to sit up with a sick cow all night."

His mother's name always softened Jean Marie. He turned round. There was a sad smile on his lips.

"Will you drink?" he said.

Part of Coeffic's business lay in studying the foibles of his neighbors, and he knew that Jean Marie was more thrifty than hospitable. He shook his head. "No; but I thank you all the same. I was thinking that you want such a housewife as your mother was, farmer."

"That is not possible; no one could match her," he said simply, and he seated himself on one of the long benches. But the scowl had left his face and the tailor thought the right moment for speaking out had come.

"When do you mean to give the farm a mistress and send for me to make the first advances?" The tailor put his head on one side and looked confidential.

Jean Marie smiled against his will at the intent expectation in the man's face. "You had better look for occupation elsewhere, Coeffic. I am not in haste to marry; and if I do marry, I shall choose carefully for myself."

"And get deceived." Coeffic forgot caution in his eagerness. "What is the use of the Bazvalan if he does not take all the trouble off the woer's hands? At this very moment I know of a charming young girl, fresh and beautiful as Spring; she has not much fortune, it is true, but her mother is a thrifty housewife and a good spinner, and she comes of a good stock. There are stores of homespun linen as white as snow in her house; and though the girl's beauty is such as has never been seen at Huelgoat, as yet she has no lover. Shall I not propose you? I speak of Louise Rusquec, of the mill of St. Herbot."

A dark flush had been deepening on Jean Marie's face, and Coeffic's last words were spoken in an uncertain, quavering voice, for a heavy frown had gathered on Mao's forehead at the name of Louise.

"Malediction on all meddlers!" He struck his fist fiercely on the bench. "It is very well for fools who cannot choose for themselves to use the services of such a creature as you—go-between, mischief-maker that you are! When I want you I will send for you. Now be off quickly, or your long ears may be the worse for it."

Coeffic had crouched during this speech till he looked almost like a ball. As Jean Marie stopped, already ashamed of his passion, the tailor raised himself and backed to the door. Feeling himself safe there, he shook his fist and called out—"Take care, wild man, Coeffic is better for a friend than for an enemy. You are more like a wolf than a Christian. Holy Virgin! what was I about, to propose a fair young maid to such a savage."—*New Quarterly Magazine.*

To be Concluded.

INTERVIEW BETWEEN LOUISA, QUEEN OF PRUSSIA, AND NAPOLEON.—Alexander strove to obtain from Napoleon concessions for his friend, and persuaded Frederick William to send for Louisa, that her presence might not only cheer the despondent monarch, but that by her beauty and influence she might try to soften Napoleon's iron will. When Queen Louisa received the King's letter desiring her to join him at Tilsit, she burst into tears. "This," said she, "is the hardest thing I ever had to do—the greatest sacrifice I could possibly make." She obeyed, however, as a true and devoted wife. Napoleon was very anxious to see this Queen of whom he had heard so much, and, in spite of Talleyrand, who feared her power, received her with every attention due to her rank, sending his own state carriage, drawn by eight horses, to meet her, together with an escort of French dragoons. An hour after she arrived at the King's apartments, Napoleon himself called upon her. She awaited his coming with feelings of mingled dread and dislike, which she thus expresses in her journal: "What this costs me, my God alone knows; for if I do not positively hate this man, I cannot help looking upon him as the man who has made the King and the whole nation miserable." The Emperor and the Queen met at the head of the staircase, and after the first expressions of greeting, Napoleon at once perceived that he had been deceived by the manner in which Queen Louisa had been described to him by her enemies. "I knew," he said to Talleyrand, "that I should see a beautiful woman, and a Queen with dignified manners; but I found the most admirable queen, and at the same time the most interesting woman, I have ever met with." Louisa was wearing a dress of white crape richly embroidered in silk. Napoleon was so struck with it that he touched it gently with his hand: "Is it Indian gauze?" he asked.

"Shall we speak of such light things at a moment like this?" said the pale and beautiful Queen.

Soon after he asked abruptly, "How could you think of making war upon me?"

The Queen quietly answered, "We were mistaken in our calculations on our resources."

"And you trusted in Frederick's fame and deceived yourselves—Prussia, of course, I mean."

Fearlessly and calmly she raised her eyes to his face. "Sire, on the strength of the great Frederick's fame we may be excused for having been mistaken with respect to our own powers and the means at our command, if indeed we have quite deceived ourselves."

Napoleon was touched, and Louisa, seeing her opportunity, pleaded the cause of Prussia with all the earnestness of which she was capable.

Napoleon gave evasive answers and paid her empty compliments, but Louisa would not be put aside like this. With utter forgetfulness of self she appealed to his generosity, his moderation, and besought him to be just and merciful, for the love of humanity. When she spoke of her husband and her people her lovely face was flooded with tears. Napoleon was affected and embarrassed, but, always on guard, uttered not a single word that could bind him to anything definite. At last she begged for Magdeburg—that Magdeburg might be spared. Talleyrand was terrified lest Napoleon should waver, when the King of Prussia entered, and, interrupting the conversation, delivered Napoleon from the necessity of a reply. This *contretemps* seems to have discomposed the Queen; but she determined to renew the attack that evening at the dinner, to which Napoleon had invited herself and her husband. Louisa dressed herself in all the full splendor of regal attire, which she had not worn for many months. The flush of excitement on her face made her appear unusually charming, while her wit and intelligence showed that beauty was her least attraction. Napoleon was immensely struck with her, and devoted himself with ardor to his beautiful guest. He offered her a rose. Louisa smiled and said softly, "At least with Magdeburg." "I must point out to your Majesty," replied Napoleon, "that it is for me to beg; for you to accept or decline." "There is no rose without a thorn, but these thorns are too sharp for me," said the Queen, declining the flower. Louisa felt she had failed. Heart-sick and discourged the Queen returned with her husband to Piktupöhnen; and the following day Frederick William had a stormy interview with Napoleon, in which the latter positively refused Magdeburg to be retained.—*Tinsley's Magazine.*

SUPERSTITIONS REGARDING SPITTING AND SNEEZING.—The belief in evil sirits affords the best explanation for a set of customs no less curious than disagreeable and ridiculous. We allude to the world-wide superstitions connected with spitting and sneezing. Many Englishmen spit if they meet a white horse, a squinting man, or a single magpie, or if, inadvertently, they step under a ladder, or wash their hands in the same basin with a friend. In Lancashire, boys spit over their fingers before beginning to fight; travelers on leaving home spit on a stone and throw it away; market people spit on the first money they receive in the day. Swedish peasants spit thrice if they cross water after dark, and even the æsthetic Athenian used to spit if he met a madman. So the savage New-Zealand priest spits on the two sticks, which, according as one of them falls uppermost, are to foreshow the result of a coming battle. Indeed, this unpleasant habit seems a universal charm for bringing good luck or averting bad, but for what conceivable reason than that the mouth was once regarded as the portal by which evil spirits got into a man and by which alone they could be forced to make their exit? The Messalians used to make spitting and nose-blowing a part of their religion, for they hoped thereby to free themselves from the demons with which they fancied the air to be full. This single case contains, probably, the key to all the others. But why should sneezing be so generally regarded as a bad omen, and one to be averted if possible by felicitations and blessings? One explanation is that, as it was the sign of returning convalescence during the plague at Athens, congratulations were offered when the crisis was past; another, that during a great plague that raged in Germany in the sixth century, and began its fatal course with a fit of sneezing, it was usual to exclaim, "May God help you now," as soon as the sad death-signal was heard. But the custom is of far wider extent and older lineage than such explanations imply, and the only possible hypothesis is one that adapts itself to all races and all times. In New-Zealand a mother repeats a charm when her child sneezes, lest any evil result in consequence, and English nurses do just the same. In the Netherlands a sneeze gives a witch power over a person, unless some one invoke a blessing from heaven, and in these facts probably lies the real explanation. For, taking into account that every bodily derangement is regarded by savages as possession by evil spirits, and that sneezing is always the precursor of those temporary bodily derangements, often very severe, which we know as "colds," may it not be that in those early times, when to precede is the same as to cause, a sneezing fit was set down as the sign or cause of such a possession, and charms were employed to counteract its effects? If a cold was ever held to be a bewitchment, we can understand the use of charms and blessings at the earliest stage of the premonitory symptoms. As an involuntary act, a sneeze would, like all other natural phenomena, be a portent significant of, and entailing, a series of consequences; and in course of time, as men improved in observation and distinctions, it would grow to be even auspicious under certain circumstances. Thus in our own country it is a good sign on some days of the week, but a bad one on others; and in Scotland an infant is under fairy spells until it sneezes, a belief apparently connected with the absurd idea of the incapacity of idiots to sneeze. In Greece, also, the distinctions drawn about it raised sneezing to an art: for while it was unlucky in the afternoon, or when food was being cleared away, or if it occurred three times, or more than four, or on the left-hand side; if it occurred among persons in deliberation, or two or four times, or in the morning, or on the right-hand side, it was accounted a lucky omen. We read that Themistocles, by a judicious sneeze on his right-hand side, persuaded his soldiers to fight, and Xenophon, by a similar act in the middle of a speech, was elected general. And on another occasion a sneeze from a linesman just before a battle was considered so ominous that public prayers were deemed necessary in consequence.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

THE ISLE OF WIGHT AND THE CHANNEL ISLANDS.—To give some particulars. The area of the Isle of Wight is 86,810 acres, while that of Jersey being 28,717, of Guernsey 16,005, and of the smaller islands 3,376, the aggregate of the Channel Islands is only 48,098 acres. The Registrar General's returns of the census of 1871 set the population of the Isle of Wight at 66,219. Upon these figures he remarks: "To the attractions of the Isle of Wight, as a place of permanent residence and as a seaside resort, are attributed its large increase of population, there being in 1871 an increase of 2,000 houses, and of 11,000 persons." In other words, the overflowing wealth of the well-to-do classes in England, and not the natural increase of its native population, has added in the last decade to its population one-fifth. The same report returns the population of the Channel Islands at 89,504. In this there is no increase on the population of twenty years back; which shows, as more wealth is year by year extracted from their soil, that in these islands self-restraint is practiced and self-respect felt throughout the general mass of the population. We must also bear in mind that of the area of the islands a considerable proportion is quite irreclaimable, for they are all mainly of granite formation, at a general elevation of between two and three hundred feet above the sea. This gives to each island, in most parts of its circuit from its upper plateau to the sea, a wide margin of descent, upon which fertile soil cannot accumulate, and a poor and scanty pasturage, its only possible produce, is generally more or less overpowered by brake, gorse, or heath. In Guernsey the proportion of this waste margin to the cultivable soil is one-third, or more than 5,000 acres. The proportion is greater in Alderney and Sark, but not so great in Jersey. Still, if the population of the Isle of Wight were as dense as that of these islands, it would rise from its recently augmented amount of 66,219 to 161,676; while in them the population, if its ratio to acreage were that of the Isle of Wight, would sink from 89,504 to 36,689.

Density, however, of population would be a very unsatisfactory condition, if it resulted from contented habituation to an insufficient or poor mode of life in respect of food, clothing, fuel, and housing. Of this there is no indication in the Channel Islands. On the contrary, all that one sees in them speaks of sufficiency, ease, and prosperity throughout all classes. The number of substantial houses in the environs of their two towns surprises one who calls to mind the smallness of the islands of which they are the capitals. In the country parishes, too, good houses abound. One accustomed to the uninhabited look of so large a proportion of the rural parishes of England wonders how the possessors of so many good houses as he sees here can find the means to live in them. So with the better class of houses; the same is observable with respect to the houses of the peasantry and of the artisans. A month's search for something of the mean and dilapidated kind not unknown among ourselves was quite unsuccessful. I went into several cottages, all of which I found well built, roomy enough, and in good repair. This was very remarkable in the houses of the peasantry. As to the clothing of their inmates, I nowhere saw the dirt and rags which so frequently shock us here at home, as signs both of actual pressing want, and of the decay, or extinction, of self-respect.—*Contemporary Review.*

HANGING PICTURES.—How to hang our pictures is the next worry after curtains, and yet the way out of this wood is as clear or clearer than the other. Our plaster walls are not made for driving nails into, and they are easily defaced if we try to drive nails into them without the aid of a practiced hand. We have to get a carpenter to come with his hammer and we set him at tapping the wall like a woodpecker to find the solid places by the sound, and then put in his nails at a venture. And then we are the slaves of the studding timbers, and our pictures must hang where they will, not where we will. The first device for getting more liberty was that of fixing a permanent brass or iron rod along the upper part of the wall just under the cornice, and hanging the pictures from that, moving them back and forth till we had them where we wanted them. But this has a clumsy look and a mechanical, and suggests the notion that we are taking advantage of an accidental gas-pipe to suspend our pictures from. We want something simpler and less obtrusive than this, which is only suited to a public hall; and what seems to just hit the mark, is a strip of wood nailed along the wall at any height desired. Ordinarily, it will be best to fasten it directly under the cornice; but this depends upon the height of the room. If the room is a very lofty one, by fixing the strip some distance below the cornice, we avoid the monotony of a number of cords or wires spreading over the wall, and we can utilize the space thus left between the strip and the cornice by hanging there some casts, or pieces of armor, or objects of any kind that will bear being hung above the level of the eye. Very few things do bear this—I mean of things that are of a size to bring into our houses at all; but there may be such, and while we should like to have them on the wall of our living-room, we do not want them to drive things away that need nearer looking at. No picture ought to be hung higher than the height of the average human eye when the owner of the eye is standing. It is the almost universal rule in our houses to hang pictures much above this level, and they cannot be enjoyed there. If the picture is a portrait, or if it have human faces in it, its eyes should look as nearly into ours as possible; and if there be no such simple guide, perhaps a good rule will be to have the line that divides the picture horizontally into equal parts level with the eye. If one starts in hanging pictures with the determination to place them so that they can be easily seen and enjoyed without stretching the neck the least, or stooping the body, he will be pretty sure to do well. In remote farmhouses and country taverns we often see pictures, particularly portraits skyed as high as if their owners had been Academy Hangers, and the painters young rivals of a new school. I suppose the reason is that the simple-hearted owners think a picture such a precious thing, it can't be hung too securely out of the reach of meddling hands. They are often not clear in their minds as to what a picture is meant for, and not finding in it any practical relation to human life and society, they treat it with reverence and put it where it will disturb them as little as possible. But, as people come to enjoy pictures and get some intellectual, spiritual nourishment out of them they want them, as they want their books, where they can see them and use them.—*Scribner for February.*

SOUTH AFRICA.—The clouds which the Indian Ocean sends to South Africa linger over this region of mountain peak, and shed their showers upon it through the months of Summer; but in Winter the skies are clear, the sun shines over the land, and the clouds which occasionally gather upon the peaks float away, leaving them clothed in dazzling snow, and seamed with ice-crusted cataracts. Many rivers have their sources in this mountain region, and east, west, north, and south streams flow forth from it into a lower set land. Streams of small size and of large, streams which soon swell into mighty rivers, and become yellow and muddy as they roll toward far-separated oceans, forgetting the pure traditions of their birth among the snow-hills, in the turmoil of maturer life. Looked at from its many sides, Basutoland presents always to the traveler a sight filled with a sense of freshness and of pleasure. From whatever point he regards it, he must ever look up to it, east or west, north or south; it first rises before him in the outline of a stupendous mountain, whose summits yield to the eye, long wearied of the leaden level of interminable plain, that cool draught which is fresh as water to a thirsty wanderer in a desert land. But if from all sides it is grateful to the eye, from the east side it is something more; spread beneath it to the east lies a fair and fruitful land, a land whose highest level is fully 4,000 feet lower down, and whose plains and hills lie outlaid at its feet, like a vast sea beneath a lofty shore. This land of lower level is Natal; where Natal ends on the west, Basutoland begins on the east, and begins in a line so abrupt, so rugged, so scarped into precipice, and turret, and pinnacle, that it would seem as though nature had upraised a mighty wall of rock to mark for ever her line of separation between the mountain called Basutoland, and the meadow called Natal. There are not many sights in South Africa which linger longer in the traveler's mind than that which can be seen almost every morning from the eastern ridge of Basutoland—the Drakensberg. It is sunrise over Natal, up from the haze which hangs over the Indian sea—the haze which has turned to varying green, and gold, and crimson, as he drew nearer to the surface—comes the great blood-red sun, flashing on the rent pinnacles of the mountain wall while yet the region far below is wrapped in purple mist. No towns, no hamlets, no homesteads stud the vast plain beneath; but scores of rivers wind through great grass-covered valleys, and from their unseen beds, long rifts of snow-white vapor float upward toward the growing light, and wreathe themselves along the feet of hills and cling to kloof, and catch upon their upmost billows the light in which they are so soon to die. And as the light grows stronger, and the flying remnants of night prisoned at the base of the great cliffs are killed by the shafts which the day flings into "krance" and cavern, there lies spread before the eyes a vast succession of hill and valley, table-topped mountain, gleaming river—all green with grass—dew-freshened, and silent. This is Natal. Far away, beyond all, a vague blank upon the horizon, the unseen sea is felt by the sight, where, at the furthest verge of vision, the Indian Ocean sleeps in space. But there is another sight which the traveler sees just before nightfall, when from the meadow, called Natal, he looks up to the lofty ridge of Basutoland. The day has done its work; the sun has gone down behind the great western barrier; turret, dome, and rent mountain pinnacle, are clear cut in snow and purple against the green and saffron curtain of the sunset; the wall of rock is dark at its base, indistinct in its centre, sharp and lustrous along its serrated summit; the night gathers at its feet; the day lingers around its head; there is a shade of untold beauty in the sky, a green, such as one sometimes sees in Sevres, and which I have never seen in sunset, save in Natal. The night deepens, and the light dies; but long after nightfall that glorious light still lives in the western sky, and the unnumbered peaks, and jagged spires, and pinnacled turrets of the Drakensberg stand in lofty loneliness as though guarding the slow retreat of day into some far-off world.—*Good Words.*

VENETIAN POINT LACE.—It was made to last for ever, and for centuries some of it has lasted; nor does there seem any reason why a piece of well-wrought geometrical lace, or of that wonderful *point de Vénise en relief,* of which a gondola might be made, so strong is it, with its tiers upon tiers of stitches, and its ribs of massive outline like the beams of a ship, should not last for ever. The lighter kinds of *point de Vénise,* however, might have been wrought by Venus herself, that Aphrodite who came out of the sea, and perhaps brought them with her for aught we can tell, with all their tangled recollections of sea-weed and shells, and the feathery growths that lie deep down under the waves. After the somewhat icy regularity of the geometrical patterns, there is a whole sea-story in the Venetian designs. Mrs. Bury Palliser tells a pretty legend of how a young fisherman on the lagunes brought to his betrothed, as she sat working her *punti* on the marble steps of some landing-place, a bit of the delicate white sea-weed called *Mermaid's lace,* and how she wondered and puzzled over it, and at last shaped it into her work, and made its tangles the foundation of a new development. The story deserves to be true, as the examples given in Mrs. Palliser's instructive and popular book will show the reader, supposing him (or her) to have no more precious specimen at hand. M. Seguin's illustrations are much larger, and, of course, for that very reason, more satisfactory; but M. Seguin's book is perhaps too luxurious and costly to be very accessible, and the smaller pictures represent with perfect clearness the lovely tangle of curved and clinging lines, laden with indescribable budlings—half flower, half leaflet, half water-bubble—with small starry specks thrown in between, and irregular lines of connection, all fretted with little spines and pricks like those which the children offer you on the blazing edge of the Lido, salt from the Adriatic. There could not be a better illustration of the possibilities of realistic decorative work. Sea-weed and shells dabbed down with blank flatness of imitation would constitute ornament of a very primitive and unrefined class; but look into the delicate tracery of the finest *point de Vénise*—dream-lace, too exquisite, one would think, to be worked by any but fairy fingers—and you will find it all there, the blobs of the sea-weed, the star-fish at the bottom, the spines and curves of the shells. Even that little horror of a sea-horse (what is its name?) which we picked up that scorching fiery day when the blue roll of the wave lapped over the thirsty sands, apparently on a higher level than they,—even that tiny grotesque monster gleams at us out of the delicate confusion. It seems almost matter of fact to say that the stiff patterns of the earlier art have "suffered a sea-change into something rich and strange." The heavier *point de Vénise*—that which is in relief, and which, with crochet-stitches and thick cotton, young ladies not long ago took to copying, is almost more salt-water than we like. Nothing more boldly decorative, more splendid in line and mass, could well be. But it is not so much the lovely rarities of the sea-bottom that it suggests to us, but odd monsters with dull big eyes and mighty limbs. Visions of the octopus come before our startled vision. Forgive us, gallant M. Seguin, gentle Mrs. Palliser, and all ye knights and ladies who are amateurs and connoisseurs! but it is true. Even the delight of possessing it would scarcely make up for the nightmare horror of being devoured by one's own collar! We admire, but shudder at the suggestive monsters.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

MUSICAL CRITICISM IN ITALY.—Criticism in the Italian papers is venal and contemptible, with scarcely an exception. A young baritone told me an anecdote of his arrival in a city extremely near Milan. Soon after his arrival a distinguished journalist called to welcome him. "*Signor, sono venuto per presentarle i miei omeggi,*" says the critic, and proceeds to read an article which he has just written. In it the young Englishman is described as possessing the dramatic power of Ronconi, the method of Tamburini, and, in short, the best qualities of the best singers in one delightful conjunction. The object of this flattery bows and blushes, and expresses his gratitude in Italian as choice as possible—at least, he of whom I write so described it. But the critic remarked that he had another paper to read, and in this, to the young artist's great astonishment, he found himself described as a rank impostor, utterly devoid of voice, training, or intelligence. The critic then unblushingly explained that the price of the first article was five hundred francs, but the second would go in for nothing—which should it be? My friend hesitated. Five hundred francs would make a serious hole in his available capital. On the other hand, to be thus abused would probably prevent his earning any more. A thought struck him. He had not so much money at disposal, but—noting the shabby attire of his visitor—he had an excellent suit of clothes, best cloth, made in St. James' street, at the house of the most distinguished tailor in London. Would his friend honor him by accepting these garments, with one hundred francs in the waistcoat-pocket? His friend would, and did. "*Oh, grazie, Signor Inglese, accetto con piacere la suo bono grazia e vedrà fra poco comparire l'articulo sul giornale!*" quoth the critic, folding up the bundle; and the article duly appeared.—*London Society.*

PHILOSOPHICAL DEATH BEDS.—In an old work by Deslandes several instances are related which bear on this subject. It is there stated that Gassendi, in his last illness, exclaimed: "I know neither who placed me in the world, nor why I was placed in it, nor why I am taken from it;" and that the last words of Hobbes were: "I am going to take a great leap in the dark." Shortly before dying, the English sage exhibited his wit; after rejecting various epitaphs suggested by friends, he said he should prefer the inscription, "This is the philosopher's stone." He thus almost realized beforehand the important part of the ideal of Charles Lamb, who hoped that his own last breath would be inhaled through a pipe and exhaled in a pun. Sometimes a more or less witty flash of indignation is struck out of a dying man by the obtrusiveness of theological busybodies. A Frenchman in his last illness, being thus wearied by a priest, silenced his ghostly importuner with the promise: "*Vous serez payé, mais laissez-moi en repos.*" The famous Grammont, shortly before he expired, received a visit from the Marquis de Dangeau, who was sent by the King to try and convert him. The dying man, though in agony, could not forbear twitting his sorrowing wife, who was *dévote,* with the suggestion that the Marquis might succeed in doing what she had long sought to do in vain: "*Comtesse, si vous n'y prenez garde, Dangeau vous escamotera ma conversion.*" Bourdelot, being troubled in his last moments by a priest who used great plainness of speech, implored him to veil his coarse exhortation in Latin. In compliance with this whim, the astonished *curé* proceeded to quote St. Augustine—"*Quoi! Monsieur,*" interrupted the penitent, "*pouvez vous approuver un pareil langage? Mon oreille est choquée des expressions rudes d'un Africain.*" Vanini, when about to be burned at Toulouse on the charge of atheism, exclaimed in a clear voice, "*Jesus-Christ a, dit-on, craint la mort; et moi, je suis intrépide en ces derniers moments.*" It must be owned that this not very modest or conciliatory comparison savors somewhat of sensational display. A characteristic form of such love of display has been shown by certain French purists, whose grammatical pedantry haunted them through life, and who split hairs at their dying gasp. Malherbe—to whose influence over French poetry Boileau has paid a superb compliment—when on his death-bed rallied his last remains of strength to correct a bystander for an inelegance of diction; being rebuked by his confessor for this levity, he declared that he could not help himself, for he felt bound "*défendre jusqu'à la mort la pureté de la langue Française.*" We need hardly observe that this jocularity of moribunds nearly always rings hollow, and that it has little in common with genuine courage like that of the Normans, who (according to Gibbon) sighed in the laziness of peace, and smiled in the agonies of death. Indeed, in the instance last given, the affectation is as evident, if not quite as offensive, as in the case of those who deliberately act a part in the last scene of their lives, and dress up for dying. Thus, when about to expire, Augustus Cæsar, after sending for a mirror and arranging his hair, asked jestingly whether he was not a good comedian; and, with a like bravado, Buchanan, though strictly forbidden in his fatal illness to drink wine, died nevertheless theatrically holding a glass in his hand and reciting verses of Propertius. Some of these details concerning philosophical death-beds may, we repeat, be doubtful. But, at any rate, there can be no doubt that death was met with ostentatious indifference by that not very philosophical patroness of philosophers, Madame De Pompadour. She put on a silk dress and painted her face, (like Pope's Narcissa,) and when her confessor was leaving her she stopped him: "*Attendez un instant, M. le Curé; nous nous en irons ensemble.*" Her levity had a fit counterpart in the cynicism of her royal lover, who, on seeing her funeral procession, shed no tear, (he had not the *don des larmes,*) but merely exclaimed: "*Madame la Marquise aura aujourd'hui un mauvais temps pour son voyage.*" Such cases of apathy, whether on the part of the dying persons themselves or of their friends, may be given for what they are worth; but assuredly they ill contrast with the dignified fortitude which was shown by so many of the ancients, and which the ancient poet of annihilation has finely indicated:

> "What horror seest thou in that quiet state,
> What bugbear dreams to fright thee after fate?
> No ghost, no goblins, that still passage keep;
> But all is there serene, in that eternal sleep."
> —*Fortnightly Review.*

MAZARIN.—There is something marvelous in the tenacity with which through years of discord, hatred, rebellion, and exile this man clung to power; France could no more shake him off than could Sinbad the Old Man of the Sea. "I and Time," was a favorite expression of his, and the two certainly wrought wonders for him. He lived down all hate and all enemies, and that with little or no assistance from the headman's axe, and passed the latter years of life in tranquillity, absolute authority, and a general toleration almost amounting to popularity. This it is which has given to posterity an exaggerated estimate of his talents. His rule from first to last was a vicious and unhappy one for France; the success which attended her arms was due to her great commanders, Condé and Turenne, and these were her only offsets against the oppression, exaction, and the wretched condition of her people which marked the whole period of his administration. Nothing could be more deplorable than the management of the finances. What it was under Emery has been already referred to; Fouquet appropriated and squandered the national money with a magnificent generosity that half blinds us to his faults; it was reserved for the great Colbert to redeem the crimes and errors of his predecessors. While commerce was almost extinct, the people famishing, and justice dead, Mazarin had but one thought, the aggrandizement of his power, and the increase of his enormous wealth. "Sire," said Fouquet to the King, "the exchequer is empty; but his Eminence the Cardinal will lend you what you want." The magnificence of his state far surpassed that of royalty itself. When he left Paris for Spain, to arrange the Treaty of the Pyrenees and the King's marriage, he took in his train sixty churchmen and nobles of the first rank, accompanied by their retinues; his household attendants were 300 in number, besides a guard of 300 foot and 100 horse; his baggage was conveyed in eight wagons, each drawn by six horses; in addition to these were twenty-four mules and a great number of led horses. Although usually grasping and avaricious, Mazarin could be magnificent at times. It is related that at one of his great fêtes he led his guests through a suite of apartments in which they were shown furniture, mirrors, cabinets, candelabras, plate, jewels, and other costly articles worth 500,000 francs, and that, when they had done admiring these riches, he informed them that he intended to put them all into a lottery for which each person should be presented with a ticket. The means by which he had accumulated his riches were various, and mostly base: sales of offices, fines, peculations, gambling, plunder of all kinds. Gambling was the all-pervading vice of the age, and the especial favorite of the Minister, who, probably to draw men's minds from State affairs, carefully fostered and encouraged it at court. The King was early initiated into the custom, and staked and lost the little money he was allowed most royally in the Cardinal's or Madame De Soisson's *salons.* Every mansion was a gaming-house, where scores of thousands of francs were lost and won every few minutes. From the court the passion descended to the city, and spread universal corruption. Nevertheless, Mazarin did much to soften and polish the manners of the nobility, rendered rude and savage by generations of civil war. He introduced a taste for music, and brought singers and operas from Italy. Until his time the royal orchestra was limited to violins; he brought into use various other instruments till then unknown in France. Dancing was also greatly cultivated, and the ballet, which assumed such magnificent proportions during Louis XIV.'s reign, became a principal entertainment in all the court festivities. In fine, he initiated all the luxury, splendor, and refinement which ultimately degenerated into the sybaritism that distinguished the second half of the seventeenth century. The character of Mazarin is fully portrayed in the events of his life: how poor it appears beside the Satanic grandeur of his predecessor! it is all mean and mediocre. "Eight years of absolute and tranquil power from his return until his death were marked by no establishment, either glorious or useful," remarks Voltaire. With all his cunning and subtlety, his knowledge of human nature was very shallow. Judging from himself, he believed interest to be the ruling passion of all men, and seldom or never in his calculations made allowance for vanity, pride, self-love, and woman-love, which determine more than the half of human actions. Self-interest is the usual goal we propose upon starting, but we so often wander out of the straight road into enticing-looking by-paths, in the mazes of which we sometimes lose ourselves, and never find the way back. It is said that Mazarin completed Richelieu's work; truly he followed up the policy of his great predecessor as far as his own dissimilar nature would permit him; but the one was an oak that braved every tempest unflinchingly, the other a reed that bent before the storm, and, when it was past, rose up straight and supple as before. Richelieu was half lion, half fox; Mazarin was all fox and no lion. Richelieu had given an impetus to his work that carried it resistlessly on to its appointed end; he would have crushed the Fronde in fewer weeks than it existed years, and but for what he had done it would have assumed proportions terrible as the League, but he had crippled the hands which would have made it so, and his mighty genius asserted itself even in the grave. Mazarin possessed one amiable virtue—clemency. His whole career is unmarked by one vindictive or sanguinary act; never had Minister caused so little blood to flow by the axe, and never had Minister enemies more numerous and bloodthirsty. This is rare and unique praise for a man of that age. But we must remember that the Italians were at least a century in advance of the French in civilization. Let us not, however, begrudge him this virtue, for he had few others.—*Temple Bar.*

SENSITIVENESS OF MEN OF GENIUS.—Are artists, and especially orators, peculiarly liable to the sensation of pain and to fear? and, if so, why? It is clearly impossible in a short article to answer these questions satisfactorily, but a few facts may not be out of place. Peel is believed to have owed his death to being unable to bear an operation which a less sensitive man might have borne. An eminent operator described Bishop Wilberforce as "a bundle of nerves," and as the most sensitive patient he had known. Sheridan was, I think, also very sensitive. It would be easy to bring forward more instances to show that, granting

> "That there was never yet philosopher
> That could endure the toothache patiently,"

there was hardly ever an orator but would endure it most impatiently. It would seem natural that, if artists are thus peculiarly sensitive to pain, they would be also peculiarly liable to the fear of pain, and what is likely to bring on pain. The case, however, is not very clear as to their want of military courage. For example, in the brightest period of Spanish history there were instances in which poetry and soldiering seemed to go together. Sir Philip Sidney is an obvious case on the same side. But other artists (in our sense of the term) have been less brave. "The divine power," says Plutarch, "gave Demosthenes and Cicero many similarities in their natural characters, such as their passion for distinction and their love of liberty in civil life, and their want of courage in danger and in war." Demosthenes was believed to have deserted his colors at Chæroneia, and to have excused himself by saying "that he who flies may fight again." There is at least no doubt that orators, as a rule, show a painful anxiety about their own speeches, and that toilsome uneasiness is a condition of their success. An eminent man told me that, when about to serve as junior to Follett in a great case, he congratulated his leader on the perfect composure which he must have acquired by long practice. Sir William merely asked my friend to feel his hand, which was "wet with anxiety;" and my friend added that this is the sort of man most likely to succeed. The late Lord Derby said that his principal speeches cost him two sleepless nights—one in which he was thinking what he should say, the other in which he was lamenting what he might have said better: and, in like manner, Cicero is said to have had a bad night before his speech *pro Murenâ.* Indeed, according to Plutarch, he "not only wanted courage in arms, but in his speaking also; he began timidly, and in many cases he scarcely left off trembling and shaking even when he got thoroughly into the current and substance of his speech." The fact is that of those who, in the most different times and circumstances, have achieved the highest eloquence—*eloquium ac famam Demosthenis aut Gladstonis*—almost all have paid the penalty of great nervous sensibility. The same may, in some measure, be affirmed of other artists. We are all familiar with cases in which poets, under temporary excitement, have imparted a delight that must have contrasted utterly with their own habitual state of mind: for example, Cowper, when he wrote "John Gilpin," and Statius, who, *cum fregit subsellia versu, esurit.* Victor Hugo commends what he calls the *trouble* of Shakespeare, and adds words to the effect: *C'st cela qui manque à Goethe, loué à tort pour son impassibilité qui est infériorité.* So important is this *trouble* both to poets and to orators, that one is tempted to say of many of them, in Biblical phrase, that they are like the troubled sea which cannot rest; and that, though they often commune with their own hearts, they cannot possibly "be still." Not actors only, but all artists, find their great peril in what M. Taine calls *l'habitude de jouer avec les passions humaines*; and, in order to acquire and keep up this habit, they must have an abundance of passions wherewith to play.—*Fortnightly Review.*

GOETHE'S SONNETS.—In 1807 Goethe was in Jena from the 11th of November till the 18th of December, attended as usual by Riemer, his Secretary. For the first three weeks he worked at *Pandora* and *The Theory of Color.* Of course he often went to see the Frommanns, the Knebels, and others, and in one of these houses he, or some one else, would, in the long evenings, read aloud. On the 2d of December, Zachary Werner arrived. Goethe had never cared much about Werner's dramas, but on personal acquaintance he took a liking to the man. He thought him, "to borrow the expressions of society, 'interesting' and even 'amiable,'" and Werner was forthwith drawn into the inner circle. On the very evening of his arrival he was at the Knebels' along with Goethe, and read some of his own poems aloud. The next evening there was a small party at the Frommanns', and Werner again read aloud—some of his sonnets, we are told, with great fire. The sonnets and their author fairly laid hold of Goethe, who had never taken sonnets seriously in hand: (as far as we know he had before this written three.) He set to work forthwith to read sonnets, Italian and German, and to discuss with Werner the question of sonnet-making. The "Pandora," at which he had been working for three weeks, was laid aside. On the 6th of December he himself wrote a sonnet, the one in which the beloved speaks to her lover's marble bust, threatening, to kiss it till he turns jealous and come to drag her away—now No. 4 of the published collection. This and all that follow are true to the Petrarchan manner as he conceived it;—much fire, cooled by self-complacent skill in making verses; immense gallantry and devotion, made to look a little trifling by being set on stilts. The exercise once begun was gone on with. Sentiments suited to the very artificial form were found and were all expressed in the same fashion, elegant, musical, tender, playful. On the 9th of December at the Frommanns', after dinner, Goethe read aloud some sonnets of August Schlegel's. In the evening of that day he and Werner were at the Knebels', and again there was reading. Early the next morning Goethe again wrote a sonnet. And in the evening, in his rooms, more sonnets of August Schlegel's were read. In like manner on the morning of the 11th he did the same thing and in the evening sonnets by Gries and Klinger were read. Thus it went on day by day. He worked regularly at sonnets every morning. On the 14th he again listened to sonnets of Werner's. It is likely that of the seventeen which form the collection, some were in supplementary fashion added later; but what he himself calls the "sonnet rage," had lasted for just twelve days. He had gratified his curiosity, and had made up his mind that he "would rather carve in whole wood than stick bits together." He thought the sonnet on the whole rather a plaything than a genuine form of poetic expression. And his own attempts were not happy. With one or two exceptions, the thoughts in all of them are straitened, and the lines are stiff. Whether or not, as some think, fierce and fiery passion throbs in the playful tiptoe gait, each reader must be left to judge for himself. But that there is unity in these seventeen sonnets, or that all of them were written to or for Minna Herzlieb, may surely be denied. In those which may be called love sonnets, there are too many expressions which in no sense suit her. We are sure only that the two called "Charade" and "Epoch" were meant for her. The latter is one of the best, and though the style in it is Petrarch's, and it carries a certain affectation on its front, we should be slow in saying that the love it parades is not real.—*Contemporary Review.*

THE FORGOTTEN GRAVE.

Out from the city's giant roar,
You wandered through the open door;
Paused at a little pail and spade
Across a tiny hillock laid;
Then noted on your dexter side
Some moneyed magnate's "love of pride;"
And so, beyond a hawthorn-tree,
Showering its rain of rosy bloom
Alike on low and lofty tomb,
You came upon it—suddenly.

How strange! The very grasses' growth
Around it seemed forlorn and loath;
The very ivy seemed to turn
Askance that wreathed the neighbor urn.
Sunk was the slab; the [illegible] had [illegible],
And left the rails a [illegible];
No name; you traced a "G," a "Y,"
Part of "affliction" and of "heaven;"
And then—O irony austere!—
You read in letters sharp and clear:
"*Though lost to Sight, to Memory dear.*"

AUSTIN DOBSON.

—*Good Words.*

VALENCIENNES, MECHLIN, AND BRUSSELS LACE.—The rich, low countries of Flanders, both Flemish and French, seem to have received the next wave of impulse in the art of lace. Valenciennes and Mechlin are not older than the end of the sixteenth, or more probably the beginning of the seventeenth century, according to M. Seguin; but they are perfectly distinct laces, with a character of their own. This character, however, has fallen entirely away from the original conception of lace as a hand-work, an individual production, an embroidery *à jour.* Valenciennes first, and Mechlin shortly after, made each a bold step in another direction, and were the first to conceive the idea of a *fond* or ground wrought in one piece with the design. Up to the time of these two new branches lace had been entirely *guipure,* that is to say, it had retained its character of open embroidery, whether flat or in relief, the branches and sprays of which were connected by lines of delicate needlework entitled *brides,* without anything that could be called a background. This distinctive character of the needle-worked lace had up to this time been preserved in that also which was made on the pillow; for the network *fond,* which we now take to be an integral part of the fabric, was not invented or thought of up to the end of the seventeenth century. Till then the rich designs of the *point d'Angleterre,* the *point de France,* and all the fine varieties produced through Flanders, were worked in separate pieces and joined together according to the pleasure of the workers, with undistinguishable fine links of connection, and ready *brides* like tiny flying bridges from one dainty leaf or stem to another. M. Seguin attributes to the failing wealth of France, and her inability any longer to buy the costly decorations in which she had once been so lavish, the invention of the *réseau,* by which laces, he thinks, were made more cheaply, with less expense of time, and that filmy cobweb of thread. But we very much doubt whether this could be the case; for the fine *réseau* of a model bit of Brussels point, the airy groundwork, each individual *maille* of which was worked with the needle, required, we imagine, a still defter hand than that which was wanted to bridge the vacancy across with *brides* of honest buttonhole work, such as much inferior workmen might be equal to. Other reasons there no doubt were which led to this modification—the increasing desire for lightness and grace in opposition to the solid grandeur of the old needlework, and perhaps the example of those young manufactures of Valenciennes and Mechlin, which, though they had not yet hit upon the *réseau,* were woven throughout with a kind of dim *fond* which, still *à jour,* had yet abandoned all the old breadth and liberality of opening. It does not seem possible to decide which district has the credit of the first invention of the *réseau*; but its presence breaks the last lingering connection between the old individual art of the primitive workers, and the labors of the manufactory. The laces of Mechlin and Valenciennes, the modern Brussels and Alençon of the *réseau,* are not things which could have been produced in a medieval hall by personal taste and skill. They require all the elaboration of combined and regular manual work. The making of lace, which long had been withdrawing its secrets from the hands of the solitary artist-workwoman, here ended the struggle altogether, and henceforth became a trade, still worthy and beautiful, but only a trade—nothing more. And here at this point it remains; nothing can be more beautiful as fabric than the costly cobwebs of Brussels; the delicacy of the dainty work could not be surpassed; it is the most poetical of all possible tissues—but it has dropped down in design to the level of the damask table-cloth, which is also full of lilies and roses. Flat conventional leafage or spiritless realism; "something like a leaf curling around something like a stem, and ending in something like a flower." M. Seguin cries, whose contempt for the *réseau* is as vehement as most of his other sentiments, and who would fain have us believe that the degeneration of design is owing to this new invention. And the reader may suppose what the fiery Frenchman has to say when vulgar mechanical enterprise invents the vile imitation called *net,* upon which the detached sprigs of Brussels lace can be mounted, for the benefit of those who have not money enough for their and more perfect productions. As the *réseau* marks the final point of separation between individual art and the big enterprises of trade, so the lace which is called *application*—an unhallowed marriage of the real with the fictitious—shows how hard it is to restrain the fervor of trade from forbidden ways. It is not, to be sure, absolutely immoral to wear Brussels or even Honiton *appliqué*; but it is, it must be allowed, a terrible downcome from those primitive days when every loop was made by the needle, and the fabric, though of fairy lightness, was almost indestructible by ordinary wear—a thing to bequeath by will, and make an heirloom of. What is the other but a *chiffon,* an expense continually renewed, as it continually wears out! our French historian demands, with characteristic indignation. And there is little doubt that he is right.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

POST OFFICES IN GREAT BRITAIN.—The report of the Postmaster-General for 1874 was issued recently, and, as usual, it contains some extremely interesting and curious information. It appears that the number of post offices in the United Kingdom was increased last year by 280, making in all nearly 13,000, about 900 of which are head offices. The number of road letter-boxes is now nearly 9,700, as compared with 9,000 in 1872. Thus the total number of postal receptacles in the United Kingdom is more than 22,000, as compared with about 15,600 ten years ago, and with little more than 4,500 before the establishment of penny postage in 1840. In London alone there are nearly 1,700 such receptacles. The number of letters transmitted in England and Wales in 1874 was 804,000,000; of post cards, 66,000,000, and of book packets and newspapers, 207,000,000. In Ireland and Scotland the numbers were brought up to 967,000,000 letters, or an increase of 60 per cent. The number of registered letters in the United Kingdom during the year was upward of 4,000,000, or about one in 250 of the total number of letters. The letters received in the Returned Letter Office numbered more than 4,400,000, being about one in every 200 of the total. As respects more than three-fourths of these, it was found possible either to reissue them or to return them to the writers. Upward of 20,000 letters were posted without any address, one of these letters containing more than £2,000 in bank-notes. A registered letter from Switzerland was found open in the chief office, London. The contents, which had become exposed, owing to the flimsiness of the envelope, consisted of checks for upward of £200, and of bank-notes to the value of more than £500. A registered letter, containing Turkish bonds, with coupons payable to bearer, worth more than £4,000, intended for a firm in the City of London, was misdirected to a street in the West End, where it was delivered. On inquiry being made for the packet it was found that the bonds had been mistaken for "foreign lottery tickets" of no value, and had been put aside for the children of the family to play with. In the chief office in London two gold watches were found, each inclosed in an unregistered book-packet, addressed to New-Zealand, the leaves of the books having been cut so as to admit of the watches being inclosed. The packets were sent to the Returned Letter Office, whence information was forwarded to the addressees, there being nothing to show who were the senders. Among the articles posted contrary to the regulations of the department, and sent to the Returned Letter Office, were a horned frog alive, a stag beetle alive, white mice alive, snails alive, an owl, a kingfisher, a rat, carving knives and forks, gun cotton, and cartridges.—*Once a Week.*

ANDERSONVILLE.

THE REBEL PRISON PEN IN 1865.

A COMMENTARY ON CONGRESSMAN HILL'S RECENT SPEECH—THE NOTORIOUS REBEL PRISON AS SEEN BY A CORRESPONDENT TEN YEARS AGO—CONTRAST OF SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN PRISONS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The remarkable philippic of Congressman Ben. H. Hill, of Georgia, in the House of Representatives at Washington, has produced a multitude of effects. In ante-bellum days it was a Southern aphorism, "to fire the Southern heart." It was represented that that particular organ of a Southron's anatomy was a most sensitive and combustible and inflammable affair, which the merest spark of "abolition" caloric set aflame. The repressing effects of the result of the war reduced the temperature of that palpitating and fiery piece of the physical mechanism of humanity South; and it might with some truth be assumed that the "heart firing" has been transferred to the cooler division of Uncle Sam's domain. If Garrison and Gerrit Smith and George Julian and John Brown and the rest, possessed the demoniac power of firing the Southern heart in those other epochs of our country's history, some of our Southern brethren have now acquired that talismanic talent, and it is the Northern heart that can be set in a blaze. The Southron should in pity hesitate to exercise his woful power, for does he not remember the indescribable pain he was suffering, the intensity of his agony, when the Northern abolitionist would ignite the powder-magazine of the Southern heart? It is a mistake to suppose that Mr. Blaine aroused the slumbrous animosities of the war period—the antagonism against the rebels naturally universal throughout the loyal North during the contest of arms. His recountation of the exceptional wrongs practiced by the national adversary in the war of the rebellion would have reminded the intelligent North of that page of history. But when Confederate Congressman Hill arose in that hall wherein resounded the voices of Henry Winter Davis, Schuyler Colfax, Thaddeus Stevens, Henry J. Raymond, George S. Boutwell, and a score or more others who canonized loyalty and stigmatized treason, who dedicated that hall to freedom—when this Georgia gentleman of culture, eloquence, experience, and influence arose and defended the rebellion, defended the rebel conduct of the rebellion, defended its official incarnation in Jeff. Davis, defended the horrors of Andersonville, and charged them all upon the soldiers of the Union, and characterized the Northern people as incapable of appreciating the sanctity of an oath, and as a mob of blatherskites to be despised, and boldly asserted that Northern treatment of rebel prisoners was far worse, far more brutal, far more inhuman, far more fatal in its consequences than the work of Wirz and Winder at Andersonville, then there was a very perceptible ebullition of antagonism among the anti-slavery and anti-rebel masses. Blaine opened a page of our unhappy history; Hill perverted and falsified that history. Blaine reverted to it to contemn the deeds it chronicled; Hill defended the deeds recorded on that page, mutilated the paragraphs reflecting on his rebel confrères, apotheosized the official leader of the rebellion, and heaped all the infamy born of a reckless and abnormal imagination upon a loyal people.

In the issue of THE NEW-YORK TIMES of Nov. 4, 1865, there appeared a ten-column letter from its special correspondent in the South, nearly all of which was composed of a list of the names of the Union soldiers from New-York who met the doom of death at Andersonville, and "slept the sleep that knows no waking" in the cemetery there. In that memorial issue of THE TIMES, the following appropriate editorial appeared, viz.:

SHALL WE EVER FORGET?

> "The Andersonville obituary record, which we publish to-day, is one of the saddest ever published. It is well enough to forget the past when *forgetting* is not a crime against the memory of the martyr dead. The story of Andersonville can never be forgotten. Here, in this bald list of names and dates, we have that story. There is no other such infamy in the times of civilization. While we were feeding, clothing, and nursing hordes of ragamuffins captured in Davis' service, here were our poor loyal soldiers *murdered* by the thousand. *These things ought not to be forgotten*—until we know that hereafter it shall be *impossible* for men bearing the American name to be participants in such crimes."

Mr. Hill, in his reply to Blaine, parades before the country an order of the Jeff. Davis Government, in compliance with which the Andersonville prison-pen was established. That order required, as Mr. Hill is reported as saying in his speech, as published in the Louisville *Courier-Journal*:

> "That it (the stockade) should be in a (1) healthy locality, (2) with plenty of pure water—a running stream—and (3) with shade trees."

Mr. Hill very naturally suggests that "that does not look like the organization of a den of horrors to commit murder." Of course not. The official order looks very pretty and inviting—on paper. What was the reality? In October, 1865, I spent a week at Andersonville, and thoroughly investigated the prison and made a record of my investigations at the time. From these details, with which I familiarized myself, and which were so deeply impressed on my memory as to be ineffaceable, and return to me with thrilling vividness, I draw for a faithful picture of Andersonville as it was. The coincidence is a little singular that "Anderson" is in "Sumter" County; that this little station was named in honor of Gen. Robert Anderson, who gallantly defended Fort Sumter; and that the names of Anderson and Sumter are so inseparable from the opening battle of the war, and so inwrought with its greatest horror—the part which will leave a sad impression longest on the loyal heart of the country. The suffix of "ville" was an accomplishment of the war period, and was intended as a discourteous act toward Gen. Anderson. Was that death-pen situated in a healthy locality? Was there shade or shelter for the tens of thousands of prisoners? Was the water pure? I turn to my account as written on the very spot in 1865:

At train time, on the Macon and Albany Railroad, the natives would flock to the depot. Their sallow, wan, and woebegone appearance, and sunken eyes and flabby cheeks told the tale. No other testimony to the unhealthfulness of the climate and locality was needed. I wrote:

> Miasmatic affections prevail during most of the year, and people complain of great debility and unusual disturbance of the alimentary canal, which is in fact an almost universal chronic malady. The malaria in the atmosphere and impurity of the water are existing causes. The country hereabouts is very sparsely settled. A more God-forsaken place, except it be the Dry Tortugas or the Desert of Sahara, could not well be conceived. Pea-nuts and gourds are spontaneous products. The soil is a barren sand-field, including valley and hill.

It is presuming on the total depravity and ignorance of the American people for Mr. Hill to assert that Andersonville is in a healthful locality. When it is remembered that the country there is a flat one—broken only by the sleepy depressions called valleys, through which meander the sluggish, murky streams and from the spongy banks and companion bogs of which seep impregnated water-supplies—and that it is within a hundred miles or so of the Gulf coast, too remote from it to be benefited by the saline atmosphere, and yet near enough to be within the "flat, stale, and unprofitable" region that skirts most of our southern sea waters, the preposterousness of attributing special healthfulness to it is at once apparent.

Another requirement, so blandly paraded by Mr. Hill, was that there should be shade-trees. That requisite could have been at least partially supplied even at Andersonville. That whole region is covered with a Tom Thumb forest of pine, oak, and ash. The very ground occupied by the stockade or prison-pen was no exception to this condition. The surveyor who, in the employ of the Jeff Davis Government, surveyed the prison-pen, gave me from his own lips the facts in the case. The forest he described (of the same kind I saw in the vicinity) was not, of course, a Yosemite Valley growth, or an oak and walnut woods, such as we see in the North and West. But while the shade from the inferior forest found in Sumter County, Georgia, would not have been as umbrageous and protecting as the grand elms of Connecticut, yet it would have served to ward off at least a portion of the seething sun and drenching rain. The Confederate surveyor informed me that the forest was so dense that a road-way had to be cut out in advance of his surveyor's chain. Did those good Samaritans, Winder and Wirz, permit nature to bequeath her mite toward the preservation of the health or life of loyal soldiers? Not at all. Every tree and shrub and blade of grass was remorselessly razed to the ground. The surface was left one of bare, broiling sand in mid-summer. Not even a stump was visible; and the inhuman vandalism was brought out in bolder relief, as I remember, by the standing within the enclosure of one solitary pine, without bark or branches, dead and desolate—a singularly appropriate monument to the wholesale deed of death about it.

In the course of a somewhat detailed description of the prison pen, written at the time, and on a fallen slab from its walls for a desk, my seat being a dirt one at the entrance of one of the numerous caves dug by our "soldier boys" there, that "plenty of pure water—a running stream," of which Mr. Hill so proudly boasts, is pen-pictured, as it was in nauseating reality. The stranger reading Mr. Hill's glowing description of the boundless humanity of rebeldom, and of the rebel management and conduct of the slaveholders' war against the Union, would imagine that Andersonville Prison Pen was a perfect paradise—a sort of humanitarian institution, where all the comforts of life were lavished on happy occupants who delighted to praise and extol their kind servants, (the keepers,) and where in fact the name "prison" was but a disguise of its real and blissful character. The dimensions of the stockade were 1,300 feet long by 875 feet wide. The walls were built of pine logs, standing perpendicularly five feet in the ground and twenty feet above. The superficial area was about twenty-seven acres, or a total of 1,137,500 square feet. The "dead line" was eighteen feet from the stockade wall. Parts of it were standing in October, 1865,—the month of my visit. It consisted of small stakes at intervals of ten feet or less, and strips of plank nailed lengthwise on top of the stakes. The "Yankee" venturing between that line and the stockade wall was unceremoniously and without warning shot dead by the rebel guard. This strip of space eighteen feet wide around the entire stockade reduced the actual area of the prison-pen to about one million square feet. If half of this space was occupied by sheds, dirt huts, wells, caves, and accumulated rubbish, when the maximum number of prisoners were there, (35,000,) only about three and one-half feet square per man was left for occupancy—barely standing-room!

I have stated the length of the pen—1,300 feet—from north to south. A quarter of a mile to the west, running parallel with this greatest length of the stockade, was the railway. About 400 feet from the south end of the stockade, a sluggish little stream, flowing from the west, crossed through the prison-pen. The descent from the south wall to this branch was gradual; north of it, a narrow bottom, a hundred to a hundred and fifty feet wide, extends to the foot of a little bluff, something like ten feet high, and rather abrupt. It was mostly in this little bluff that the shelterless soldiers dug holes and constructed their living graves. As I wrote

> "In this abrupt bank of sand is where the weary, starving, emaciated, dying victims burrowed in excavations or (artificial) caves. Several of these yet exist (October, 1865,) in a perfect state of preservation, and I satiated a morbid curiosity by exploring some of the most interesting. The entire space—every foot within the 'dead-line' not occupied by wells, the branch, the sink, &c.—is burrowed by those seeking shelter from the burning suns of Summer, the heavy chilling dews of Autumn, and the blasts and rain-storms of Midwinter. At least a thousand ruins of 'dirt and stick' huts, one-half beneath the surface, yet remain as so many monuments of the patient hope and enduring loyalty of our soldiery. There being no shade, and the whole face of the soil being sand, unmixed with a redeeming root, herb, shrub, or blade of grass, in midsummer the heat was intense, often reaching 120°. Before driving their captured Yankee flock to the shambles, every tree and shrub had been carefully removed by the rebel authorities. The eleven sheds built at a late date of the existence of the infernal death-pen could not cover more than 6,000; and estimating the shelter furnished by tents, caves, and mud-huts at 4,000, only 10,000 were provided for. At one time 35,000 were imprisoned here, and deducting 10,000 sheltered, we have 25,000 left without protection from heat, cold, or storm. Thousands had lost their blankets and great-coats; thousands, also, had worn out their pants, vests, boots, and other garments, their only remaining wearing apparel being a dirty shirt and pair of drawers."

And now to come to the other excellence required by the "order" from Jeff. Davis' Government concerning the prison. The sluggish branch which furnished the water supply came under the railroad, past the village of Andersonville, past the camps and hospitals of the rebel guard, infantry and artillery, 3,000 strong; past all their stables for horses and cattle, and flowed through the stockade, almost squarely across it and out. I find my description of the water supply, written then, more specific in detail than I could find new words to picture it now. It was in the following language:

> The water is boasted of by those who assume the championship of Winder, Wirz, and the Southern Confederacy generally, and those who undertake the defense of this cruelty and fiendishness unparalleled in the annals of murderous warfare. It is with a triumphant chuckle that they assert that the water comes from springs. Let me ask what special claim has spring-water that reaches your lips strongly impregnated with arsenic or strychnine? Let the reader not forget that all the sluice and filth emanating from at least 2,000 of the 3,000 rebel guards, the 500 residents of the village, (of Andersonville,) two large hospitals, several hundred horses, cows, and other animals, and of the bakery, run into the branch or branches above the stockade and through the stockade.
>
> Dr. Thornburg, one of the rebel surgeons on duty there during nearly the whole of the prison's existence, and whose evidence was taken in the Wirz trial, told me that the water was so filthy on entering the stockade as to be unfit for the use of man or beast. Then add another and more offensive source of adulteration. Dr. Thornburg informed me that on several occasions 10,000 of the prisoners were sick enough for hospital at one time, three-fourths of whom had diarrhea or flux. The sink was constructed lengthwise of the branch, beginning at the lower or eastern side of the stockade and extending in the bed of the creek for three hundred feet. Thus but 100 men could occupy it at once, while often five hundred or a thousand poor, suffering victims would be compelled by loathsome morbidity and disease to go to stool at the same time. Furthermore, the crowd was so thick that in passing from either end of the grounds to the other, one would have to push and elbow his way through, as in any other throng. Let me ask how far a sick man, hardly able to walk if aided, could travel to deposit excrement, or how long it would take him to thus go from either extreme of the stockade to the sink? This condition of things induced two results, viz.:
>
> 1. Thousands of the sick would crowd along the water-course and around the sink, and there remain day and night until death relieved them.
>
> 2. Thousands of others could not, from absolute inability, reach the place of deposit, and would be compelled to do what, under different circumstances, would have been an act of filth and indecency whenever and wherever inexorable disease demanded.
>
> He [Dr. Thornburg] informed me that the filth was so offensive that nausea would attack all who approached the prison, and that the whole bed of the creek from where it entered the inclosure to where it made its exit was so impregnated with poison that the mud coming in contact with an abrasure of the skin would produce 'hospital gangrene' and inevitable death. Human language is incompetent to express the loathsome suffering of these patriots. Dr. Thornburg said they would often implore him to amputate their limbs, that they might either die or be relieved. Death ensued in almost all amputations, the condition of the victim's system not affording vitality for recuperation. The rains would wash the poison-filth down the natural declivities into the narrow bottom-land bordering the little stream, and the constant kneading of the lowland by the soldiers' feet converted the whole mass a foot deep into a 'lob-lolly' of mortar, composed of muck, feces, decomposing vegetable matter, and grease and slop from all sources, in which maggots germinated and worms and other vermin festered and fattened. 'Twas horrible, and beyond description."

A singular freak of nature is chronicled as a part of Andersonville prison-pen history. During the time of the greatest demand for pure water, but of the least supply, it is recorded that a spring of pure, cool water burst forth on high ground just within the "dead line." It was claimed as a Providential response to prayer after several days' unceasing invocation and wrestling with the Divine Omnipotence. I saw the spring, but, speaking geologically and mathematically, I would ascribe its coming to natural causes, and happily so at that opportune time.

The food supply was utterly inadequate, as all intelligent men know. Mr. Hill quotes from the Confederate law requiring the same rations for "Yankee" prisoners that were given Confederate soldiers. The "bake-house" at Andersonville was a board shanty 20 by 40 feet, containing two bake-ovens ten feet square, and with a capacity of supplying bread for perhaps four or five thousand persons. Yet the prison-pen contained as many as eight or nine times that number at its maximum. The bread made was described to me by Dr. Thornburg as unfit for use, and he turned his bread ration over to his cow and sought the "staff of life" elsewhere. It was composed of unbolted corn-meal and often contained pieces of coal as big as acorns. Mr. Hill asserts, in apparent confidence, that even at Andersonville, the prisoners were permitted to buy luxuries. From the lips of a Southerner whom I met at that desolate spot, I was informed that, on one occasion, when the prisoners were suffering greatest for wholesome food, a kindly-disposed widow, from humanitarian motives, sent her negro man with a two-horse wagon-load of ripe peaches as a gift. He was met at the guard line and cursed for his impudence by the officer on duty, and threatened with immediate arrest if he did not drive away with his offering for the Yankees. The peaches were not admitted to the stockade, but were captured by the guard and confiscated! There's honor for you, Mr. Hill!

In the course of Mr. Hill's speech (I quote from the Louisville *Courier Journal's* report) he said:

> "I have proved also that with all the horrors at Andersonville * * * * greater sufferings occurred in the prisons where Confederate soldiers were confined."

What are the absolute facts of the case? In August, 1864, I was a sojourner at the health resort at Elmira, N. Y. During the fortnight of my leisure there I made several pilgrimages, solely for personal inspection and information, to the camp (the fair grounds, if I rightly remember,) where the rebel prisoners were confined. Under the solemnity of an oath I could not make a more conscientious statement than I do when I say that I saw thousands of pounds of as excellent beef brought there as I ever beheld in my life. The bread which I saw brought by the wagon-load looked white, clean, and luscious. These articles were in appearance of such a superior quality that a gourmand would have had a watering mouth at sight of them. Two years before, in September, 1862, I had spent a sad week on the bloody battle-fields of Bull Run second, in connection with the Volunteer Hospital Corps organized in Washington at the request of Secretary Stanton. On the evening of the battle at Chantilly, where brave Phil. Kearny was killed, we were at Stonewall Jackson's head-quarters, in the midst of his corps, fresh from the victories over Pope's and McDowell's armies, and I saw his legion of Confederate ragamuffins prepare their vesper repast of coarse corn-meal, salt, and water, and salty, fat pork. The contrast of the Elmira prison fare with the food furnished Stonewall Jackson's "warriors" by the Confederate Government itself, made a deep impression on my memory at the time.

Here in Indianapolis during the several years of the war, many thousand rebel captives were held in confinement at Camp Morton. From all the information I can glean it does not appear that "greater sufferings occurred" at Camp Morton, as Mr. Hill would have us believe, than at Andersonville. I had an interview with Dr. Jameson, one of the most noted and respectable of the Indianapolis surgeons. He was wholly or partly in charge of the hospitals occupied by rebel captives during the war, and he says:

> "The rebels occupied the very same quarters previously occupied by our recruits. They had all the wood they wanted or could use. Their food was good, wholesome, abundant—in fact they had a surplus, and were permitted to commute it, and buy extras, such as brooms, soap, clotheslines, and needles and thread. When the Fort Donelson captives arrived, we found them badly clothed and in a terrible sanitary condition, many of them having frozen their feet and hands in the rebel trenches, as they told me, time and again, before Donelson. I admit that many died in our hospitals, but I was only surprised at the fewness of the number in view of their terrible condition on reaching us. As to their treatment, why, Sir, I received numerous letters from rebel soldiers, after their return South, speaking in terms of thankfulness and praise of the kindly and humane treatment they received at our hands while in captivity."

Gen. Terrell, Gov. Morton's Adjutant General, in his volume, *Indiana in the War*, says:

> "When the fact was brought to the knowledge of Gov. Morton that about three hundred of the Fort Donelson captives were deficient in clothing, he telegraphed the Secretary of War for orders to have their wants supplied by the United States Quartermaster at Indianapolis, and the order was promptly given. After that, whenever a prisoner needed clothes, shoes, or whatever else that was essential to his health or comfort, the Government supplied it. The friends of prisoners were allowed to send them anything but luxuries, and the things sent, even money, were distributed as their wants required, with scrupulous fidelity."

In 1863, a thoroughly "peace" Democratic Legislature convened in Indianapolis, and a leading Democratic member [Mr. Ferris] of an Ohio River Valley County [Ripley] headed a committee appointed by that body to investigate the management by the State authorities of the military hospitals and the rebel prisons here. They reported, and their report contains this testimonial to the good management of a prison where "Confederate soldiers were confined," as Mr. Hill terms it, namely:

> "The committee found at Camp Morton about 650 prisoners of war, taken at the battle of Murfreesboro, about one hundred and forty-four of whom were in hospital at this camp. Most of them were wounded, and they all seemed anxious to testify to the kind manner with which they had been treated. * * * Their situation seems comfortable." * * *

Mr. Hill called attention explicitly, in his defense of Jeff. Davis and Confederate humanity as developed and distinguished at Andersonville, (God save the mark!) to Camp Douglas, at Chicago. The Chicago *Times*, then a Democratic and now an enthusiastic anti-Grant journal, used the following editorial language a day or two ago, writing on this interminable subject:

> "As to the treatment of the prisoners, we may speak from personal knowledge, particularly of the period from the receipt of those captured at Donelson and Island No. 10, up to Midsummer of 1862. The discipline was strict, but it was humane. The officer who then commanded the post was as chivalrous a soldier as ever led a regiment to the field. It was his fate toward the close of the war to die wounded in the hands of the enemy, and so well advised were they, from the reports of the 10,000 prisoners who had been under his charge at Camp Douglas and subsequently released, of his humanity to them, that the army at whose hands he met his death seemed to mourn him as sincerely as did the hosts he had gallantly led against them. As he lay dead in Winchester whole battalions of rebel soldiers passed by his bier, gazing as decently and as sorrowfully upon his still face as did the thousands of Chicago's citizens when his body lay in state in Bryan Hall pass by the coffin then closed forever. The rebel prisoners at Camp Douglas were treated with the material humanity which provided good water, good food, warmth in the barracks, and medicine in the hospitals."

Accumulative proof could not, though it were—as it could be—piled mountain high, more explicitly deny Mr. Hill's charge that "greater sufferings occurred" in Northern prisons occupied by rebel captives than were borne by the tens of thousands who dared and died for their country—victims not of the casualties of "flood and field," the accidents inseparable from war, but of "man's inhumanity to man" in the numerous prison-pens of the South, which made millions mourn. Out of a total of about forty thousand Union boys imprisoned in the Andersonville slaughter-pen, 13,000 lie buried there—the ghastly cemetery a half mile north of the death-dealing stockade.

INDIANAPOLIS, Monday, Jan. 24, 1876.

SUICIDE OF A CONFIDENCE OPERATOR.

County Physician Stout gave a permit yesterday for the burial of the remains of Meyer Oppenheimer, a confidence operator, who committed suicide in a Hoboken, N. J., police cell Friday night. On Friday Officer Rathgen saw the suicide with two others acting very suspiciously in the Hoboken meadows. He arrested them, and before evening they had been identified by a number of persons whom they had swindled by confidence operations of various kinds. An hour later an officer, who passed casually through the cell corridor, discovered that Oppenheimer had hung himself by a strap, which he had worn around his waist, to one of his cell bars. He was taken down. Dr. Pindar was called, who found life almost extinct, but managed to force a dose of brandy into his stomach. All efforts to save his life were unavailing, however, and he died during the night. He lived on Third avenue, New-York. The men who were arrested with him gave their names as Justin Ahrens and Gustav Burnstein, and their residence New-York. They are held for trial.

THE GERMAN UP-TOWN SAVINGS BANK.

The following report of Herman Uhl, the Receiver of the German Up-town Savings Bank for the past month, was filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday:

RECEIPTS, &C.	
Cash on hand, as per inventory of Dec. 18	$116,800 91
Bonds and mortgages paid	49,648 42
New-York State, Town, and County bonds sold	91,579 29
Call loans paid	24,848 91
Interest and rents	1,035 79
From Manufacturers' and Builders' Bank	10,000 00
Total receipts	$293,931 32
DISBURSEMENTS.	
Twenty-five per cent. on balance due to 2,501 depositors	$183,184 53
Current expenses	581 95
Cash on hand	110,164 84
Total	$293,931 32

Judge Donohue yesterday made an order directing the Manufacturers' and Builders' Bank to pay over to Mr. Uhl the $10,000 still due to the bank.

A WRESTLING MATCH.

The wrestling match for $500, Devonshire style, between James Batley, of Trenton, N. J., and Thomas McDonough, of Camden, (formerly of Pittston,) took place at Camden, N. J., yesterday. They wrestled best two in three, fair back falls, for $250 a side. A large crowd assembled to witness the match. Batley was the favorite, and pleased his friends by winning the match. McDonough won the first fall after a protracted struggle; Batley won the next two and was declared the winner of the match. Robert W. Fowler was referee, and James Steadmen was umpire for Batley and Thomas Lawson for McDonough.

LAW REPORTS.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

THE MOTION TO VACATE THE ADJUDICATION OF INVOLUNTARY BANKRUPTCY AND STAY OF PROCEEDINGS—THE LAWS COMPLIED WITH BY THE FIRM IN EVERY PARTICULAR.

The motion to vacate the adjudication of involuntary bankruptcy and the stay of proceedings in the matter of Duncan, Sherman & Co., bankrupts, came on for hearing yesterday morning in the United States District Court, before Judge Blatchford. There was an unusually large attendance of lawyers attracted by the magnitude of the case, and among those representing different interests in the matter were the following: Sherburne B. Eaton, representing the petitioning creditors in involuntary bankruptcy; David Dudley Field and Dudley Field, representing the United States of Mexico and others; Abbott & Wilds, the Fourth National Bank; Joseph H. Choate, the Baring Brothers & Co.; E. F. Brown, plaintiff in person; Lord, Day & Lord, representing the Trenton Banking Company; E. L. Andrews, for Mrs. Jane Ferrero, and F. N. Bangs, for the bankrupts. The proceedings in the matter were opened by Dudley Field, who read the affidavit in support of the motion, a synopsis of which has been published in THE TIMES already, and further affidavits were read by Messrs. Lord, Brown, and Andrews, and others were read by Messrs. Eaton and Choate in opposition to it. The answer of the bankrupts to the petition read by Mr. Field, presented by Mr. Bangs, was one of great length. It was substantially as follows:

The answer states that the petitioners, the Fourth National Bank, the Chatham National Bank, Thompson Dean, Stephen P. Cox, John W. Sedgwick, John Townsend, Gardiner D. Mercer, Juan N. Nevarro, and Ignacio Marriscal, have recovered judgments against the respondents for the amount of their respective claims as creditors of the firm, and have not proved their claims in bankruptcy, nor surrendered their judgments; that the United States of Mexico, Juan N. Navarro, and Gardiner D. Mercer have commenced actions in the Supreme Court of New-York against the respondents and William D. Shipman, alleging that the assignment made to Shipman was made in fraud of creditors, and as such was void; and they also claim to have obtained the right of priority of payment out of the funds in the hands of Mr. Shipman; and otherwise than the filing of the petition there is nothing to show that the creditors who have commenced these suits have in anywise agreed to surrender their alleged claims to such liens, or otherwise entitled themselves to the benefit of the Bankruptcy laws of the United States. That the Trenton Banking Company and John Townsend have also recovered judgments and issued executions against the real estate formerly owned by the respondents in New-York, and purporting to have been conveyed by assignment to W. D. Shipman, and have advertised certain portions for sale at public auction to satisfy their claims under executions issued to the Sheriff.

These respondents say that it is true that on or about July 27, 1875, they stopped and suspended, and failed to resume payment within a period of forty days thereafter, of their commercial paper, and that they were at that time insolvent, but not bankrupt; and that they had been for three years prior to that time partners, doing business as bankers in the City of New-York, under the firm name of Duncan, Sherman & Co.; but they deny that for many years prior to that time they had been, except as hereinafter stated, such partners, and on the contrary they allege that between 1868 and 1872 the firm of Duncan, Sherman & Co. consisted of these respondents and of David Duncan, who died in 1872. And that it is true that on July 27 and July 28, 1875, they executed certain instruments in writing, which purported to transfer all their joint property and all the property of each of them to William D. Shipman; and that the latter thereupon took possession of a large amount of property, both real and personal, and claims against the debtors of these respondents, belonging to these respondents, jointly and severally. And it is true, and these respondents are informed and believe, that William D. Shipman has converted a portion of the said assigned estate into cash, and now retains the residue or part of the residue thereof, and the proceeds of the portion thereof which he has converted into cash, or part thereof, and that he is now or was at the date of said petition proceeding, to sell other portions of said property. They deny that there was any particular in which the laws were not complied with, and that although the first copy of the assignment was not acknowledged and executed in person by William Watts Sherman, or by William Butler Duncan in the name of the former, yet on July 28, 1875, it was executed in person by him, and on the 29th by William Butler Duncan, and Francis H. Grain, and they deny that the inventory referred to in the petition was not filed in the same office where the assignment was recorded, within twenty days after the assignment was made, and deny also that the sureties on the bond executed were not proper persons, although it is true they were counselors at law. They deny that the assignments, or either of them by reason of any irregularities, or defects alleged in the petition, are void or of no effect, and also deny that they were made with intent to delay, defraud or hinder the creditors of these respondents. And they deny that prior to the execution of the assignment to W. D. Shipman, said Duncan and Sherman conveyed other property which it was believed belonged to the firm or individual members thereof. That it is true that about June 2, 1875, the firm was largely indebted, but not beyond the amount of its means and resources, and that it was able and did pay its debts in the ordinary course of business.

As to the conveyance of the property Nos. 9 and 11 Nassau street at that time, the premises occupied as the banking establishment, for the alleged consideration of $300,000, subject to a mortgage of $200,000, the answer alleges the facts to have been as follows: "In 1858 this respondent, William Butler Duncan, was a copartner with Alexander Duncan and with Watts Sherman, since deceased, under the firm name of Duncan, Sherman & Co., which was dissolved in July, 1862, but they deny that such firm was the same firm mentioned in the petition, and Alexander Duncan, together with Watts Sherman, since deceased, and William Butler Duncan, were the owners of the premises Nos. 9 and 11 Nassau street as partnership property, and occupied a portion of such premises for the purpose of their business, and on May 25, 1858, the three persons with their respective wives duly executed and delivered to the Trustees under the will of Cyrus Butler, deceased—such Trustees being Alexander Duncan and Sarah his wife—a mortgage to secure the payment of $200,000 and interest, being the amount of a loan made by the Trustees to the firm of Duncan, Sherman & Co. upon the faith of said mortgage, there having been a previous recorded mortgage for $200,000 on said premises to the same parties from in or about 1854 until about the latter part of 1857, when the same was discharged of record, and that the said mortgage remained of record, as these respondents believe, up to July 27, 1875, although paid. On July 1, 1862, the then existing firm of Duncan, Sherman & Co., having terminated by its own limitation, a new firm was organized composed of Watts Sherman, now deceased, William Butler Duncan, and David Duncan, now deceased. Alexander Duncan retired from business and thereupon transferred to his sons, William Butler Duncan and David Duncan, all his interest in the assets of the former firm of Duncan, Sherman & Co., among which assets were included the premises Nos. 9 and 11 Nassau street. But the record title to the premises remained unchanged, and apparently in Alexander Duncan, Watts Sherman, and William Butler Duncan. On or about May 28, 1868, Watts Sherman having meanwhile died, and a new firm of Duncan, Sherman & Co., consisting of William Butler Duncan, William Watts Sherman, David Duncan, and Francis H. Grain, having been organized, Alexander Duncan purchased of the then existing firm of Duncan, Sherman & Co. the premises Nos. 9 and 11 Nassau street for $500,000, the payment being adjusted by the purchase, Alexander Duncan giving his check for the whole consideration money and the sellers giving their check for the amount of the mortgage with the interest accrued thereon, all of which were duly paid to the respective holders; and that to carry out such purchase, the record title having previously been in Alexander Duncan, William Watts Sherman, and William Butler Duncan, William Butler Duncan with his wife joined with Sarah M. G. Sherman, the sole devisee of Watts Sherman, in a conveyance to Alexander Duncan of two undivided third parts of the premises, which deed of conveyance was duly executed and acknowledged so as to entitle it to be recorded, and in that condition was delivered to Alexander Duncan on June 6, 1868, and his name as grantee was written in the deed prior to the execution and delivery, and the purchase money was paid by him on that day; and from and after that day the deed has never been kept upon the premises or under the control of the firm, but has remained continuously in the possession and under the control of Alexander Duncan, and if the same has been withheld from record it has been so withheld without the solicitation, influence, or inducement of these respondents or either of them."

The answer denies that May 26, 1864, William Butler Duncan executed any such instrument relating to the premises No. 11 Pine street as is referred to in the petition, and states that the premises were bought by William Butler Duncan in 1873, in the interest of the then existing firm of Duncan, Sherman & Co., the object being to secure access to an elevator in the building, No. 9 Nassau street, rendering it more valuable for tenants, and about May 25, 1874, the premises were bought by Alexander Duncan for $100,000, subject to a mortgage of $40,000, which was paid, less the latter amount and interest due. The consideration named in the deed was $85,000, being the amount originally paid for it, the difference between the nominal and actual consideration representing the expense of alterations and improvements. That if this deed has not been placed on record, it was not through any collusion with the respondents. As to the property on Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets, known as the Lyceum Theatre property, it is admitted that William Watts Sherman, was of record the legal owner, but that the beneficial interest was in the firm of Duncan, Sherman & Co., it having been purchased in his name for the sake of convenience, and that it is also true that Mr. Sherman, with his wife, in February, 1873, executed an instrument purporting to convey the premises, subject to a mortgage of $90,000, the consideration appearing on the face being $1, the attending circumstances being as follows: William Watts Sherman was about to go to Europe, and as the firm of Duncan, Sherman & Co. were anxious to make a sale of the premises, William Watts Sherman, with his wife, executed a paper purporting to convey the premises, but the paper contained no name of a grantee; the design being that in case an opportunity should occur for making a sale or using the same as security in any of the transactions of the firm, the name of the grantee might be inserted during his absence, and such deed remained in the possession of the firm of Duncan, Sherman & Co. until some time in May, 1875, when the blank therein was filled with the name of Alexander Duncan as grantee, and the deed with the blank so filled was delivered to Alexander Duncan, and has ever since been in his possession as a security against a liability incurred by him upon a guaranty for the firm; and his liability upon such guaranty having, as he understands, ceased, or he having taken the risk of being held liable for said principal debt, he has of his own volition reconveyed the premises known as the Lyceum Theatre property to William D. Shipman as a part of the trust estate in his hands for the benefit of the creditors of these respondents.

Regarding the conveyance of three indentures of mortgages and the accompanying bonds to Alexander Duncan, by William Butler Duncan, Oct. 15, 1873, they deny that the instruments did not at the time, or until July 26, 1875, contain the name of any grantee, or that they were kept under the control of the firm, or in the building, except that they were in the custody of James H. Fay, attorney and agent of Alexander Duncan, and occasionally employed by them in minor matters. They were withheld from record, for the following reasons: First, the liability against which it was designed to secure Alexander Duncan by the deed from William Watts Sherman and by the assignment of these bonds and mortgages was a liability arising upon his guaranty to the Union Bank of London, the amount of which might and did fluctuate from time to time, and under which no actual payment might be required of him; and there were times when the firm of Duncan, Sherman & Co., were not under any liability to the Union Bank of London upon which Alexander Duncan could be held as guarantor, and for that reason it was deemed by him unnecessary for his own security to record the assignment of the bonds and mortgages; and in addition thereto another reason for withholding the same from record was that there was an understanding between Mr. Alexander Duncan and these respondents that in case it became desirable to realize upon the Lyceum Theatre property, or the bonds and mortgages or any other securities held by him, other securities might be substituted therefor, and the bonds and mortgages and Lyceum Theatre property discharged from the lien of Alexander Duncan. That it is true that these deeds and assignments were put upon record in the Register's office July 26–27, 1875, and the reason for so doing was that the firm had drawn upon the Union Bank, of London, for £30,000 under this guarantee. They deny that they made any pretended conveyance of property in St. Louis or Chicago, although such were made to Alexander Duncan, and his name inserted at the time of their execution, and under the same circumstances as attended the Lyceum Theatre property and the bonds and mortgages, and Alexander Duncan, holding himself free from liability under the guarantee to the Union Bank of London, has conveyed the property to W. D. Shipman for the benefit of the creditors of the firm, under date of Dec. 27, 1875, in pursuance of an intention expressed by him several months before. They deny that the instruments were made when the granter and assignor and the firm were bankrupt, or with intent to give Alexander Duncan a preference, although it is true that his agent had reasonable cause at the time they were recorded to believe the firm insolvent; but they deny that Alexander Duncan knew that any fraud on the Bankrupt act was intended, or in any of the transactions mentioned accepted a preference, or that the conveyance of the properties to W. D. Shipman by him was in consequence of the creditors' suits brought in November and December, or in order to defeat them or in anticipation of the filing of the petition in bankruptcy.

The answer further states that they were advised, after the commencement of the creditors' suits, that they would occupy a more advantageous position if they were adjudged bankrupts on petition of their creditors, than upon their own, and do not consider that such proceedings as they have taken, since the last amendments to the Bankrupt laws, constitute a fraud or obstruction to its proper operation and effect. It is further alleged that Edward F. Brown is a creditor by judgment, held for the benefit of another person, who does not desire to have his name appear in these proceedings. And the respondent, William Butler Duncan, further states that Mr. Brown several months ago solicited professional employment from him, for the purpose of having the firm adjudged bankrupt, in the hope that he might so manage as to obtain payment in full of the claim standing in his name. That the respondents did not at any time before Dec. 18, 1875, use any inducements to prevent any creditors that chose from availing themselves of the Bankruptcy laws, with a view of bringing the estate assigned to W. D. Shipman into the Bankruptcy Court for distribution, but in answer to all applications expressed their desire to be adjudged bankrupts if their creditors wished, or to submit to their wishes in that respect, and they believe that the assignment to W. D. Shipman, if fraudulent in fact, can be set aside and vacated by this court on behalf of the Assignee to be appointed therein; that one of the objects and advantages to creditors which they have in view in aiding and consenting to the proceedings against them in bankruptcy was to prevent the prosecution of creditors' suits for the benefit of one to the exclusion of another, and have no idea that the Assignee in bankruptcy will be the one previously selected by them; on the contrary, they do not believe that the court would sanction such a selection, and while all their proceedings in this court have been in good faith for the benefit of their creditors, they propose to avail themselves of all the advantages which the law allows.

It is true, the answer states, that the firm drew drafts upon Baring Brothers & Co., which were not accepted nor paid by the latter, and the amount of which, when finally ascertained, must be charged to Baring Brothers & Co. on account and credited to the holders of the drafts, but this amount to be charged back will be less than $100,000, while the share of the firm in losses arising from cotton transactions on joint account will largely exceed the amount to be charged back to Baring Brothers & Co.

They deny that Alexander Duncan has disqualified himself from becoming one of the signers to the involuntary petition, or from proving his debt in any part, or that he has permitted any actual or constructive fraud in receiving any conveyance.

The answer denies that Richard A. Hancock, formerly a clerk in the employ of the firm, purchased claims against them with any funds furnished by them. There were many small creditors upon whom the failure acted as a hardship, sometimes exciting a great deal of sympathy, and with funds advanced by the friends of the respondents, Hancock purchased $18,000 worth of these claims, paying $15,000, in some instances paying the full amount of the claims, and they are now held by him as his own interest, and were acquired not so much for his interest as from motives of kindness and sympathy for others.

The respondents further deny that they rely upon the pendency of the proceedings in bankruptcy to defeat the remedies of the petitioners, as to the property transferred to W. D. Shipman, but on the contrary believe that if it was done in fraud of creditors, the fraud can be more easily remedied in this court through the medium of an Assignee than through the medium of a multiplicity of law suits in other courts, instituted by creditors, each of whom would act for himself in opposition to the others.

Under the will of Cyrus Butler, of Providence, R. I., who died in 1848, the respondent, William Butler Duncan, states that he has no present interest in the real estate devised by the deceased, but his utmost interest is an interest in expectancy, his enjoyment of the same depending upon his survivance of both the Trustees named in them, both now being in perfect health. He has no vested interest whatever in the personal estate of Cyrus Butler, his interest depending upon the will of the surviving Trustee, and he is informed that both have excluded him from their wills, one of them, his father, having many years ago made large advances of money for the purpose of starting him in business. It is not true that the real estate in which deponent has or had, what interest he does or did have, under the will of Cyrus Butler is of the market value of $3,000,000, but considerably less than one million; and their being six persons now beneficially interested in it, if not now incumbered by any existing life tenancy, and free from any incumbrance in the nature of rights of dower, the utmost value of this respondent's interest could not exceed two hundred thousand dollars if placed on the market.

As to the allegations in the affidavit of Howard Payson Wilds, as to his inability to find a petition in involuntary bankruptcy on the files of this court, those respondents are not responsible; they had no agency in concealing the same, nor exercised any influence in the alleged delaying from issue of the warrant referred to in this affidavit, and that the non-filing of their inventory is due to its unusual magnitude and bulk, and the extended character of their transactions.

It is denied that they have had anything to do with preventing the fixing of a time when the Register shall act upon the matter, and are advised that it is not their business to obtain any direction from the Register on the subject.

That they have read the affidavit of Edward F. Browne, and his imputation against them of fraudulent motives and of originating a scheme under which no Assignee could be appointed by whom the assignment to Shipman made in fraud of the Bankruptcy act could be set aside, is utterly gratuitous and unfounded. The respondent, William Watts Sherman, states that he did prepare one or more powers of attorney for creditors of the firm, authorizing the grantee of such power to sign such petition in bankruptcy. The request has often been made to him, and it has been a pleasure for him to comply with it.

Further answers are made to other allegations in Mr. Brown's affidavit, of no material importance the document closing with extracts from the will of Cyrus Butler, dated Dec. 18, 1840. At the conclusion of the reading of this, the further argument was continued until next Saturday, to give opportunity for further answer to the affidavits presented at the time, both parties having permission to serve affidavits at any time previous to next Wednesday. Meantime all the papers will be printed, and made more available for reference.

CHARLES L. LAWRENCE'S BAIL.

JUDGE BENEDICT FIXES IT AT $40,000—PRELIMINARY ARGUMENT OF COUNSEL.

Motion was made yesterday in the United States Circuit Court, Criminal Branch, before Judge Benedict, for the admission to bail of Charles L. Lawrence, who is now under indictment for the alleged forgery of owners' oaths and import entries, and who was committed to Ludlow Street Jail upon this charge about nine months ago.

District Attorney Bliss opposed the motion, stating that he had been instructed to do so. The prisoner was under twenty-one indictments for forgery, each one of which had involved a loss to the Government of about eighteen thousand dollars, or in all about three hundred and sixty thousand dollars. There were also twenty indictments for conspiracy and fifty additional indictments for fraudulent transactions, involving a loss of about ten thousand dollars each to the Government, which could be brought against him. He had every reason to believe that from forty of these transactions Lawrence had been paid $135,000 in gold as his share of the profits. The money so gained had been invested in real estate, and was held by other persons. Mr. Bliss contended that, if the defendant was admitted to bail, it should be in such an amount as the many indictments would naturally call for, and not in such an amount as would enable him to forfeit bail on one indictment, and thus escape the penalties that would accrue ered conviction upon the many others. He considered upon that it should not be less than $50,000.

Mr. Noah, of Noah & Clarke, who appeared for the defendant, contended that the court should be governed by the charge against the prisoner, that of forgery, and that the District Attorney should not be allowed to bring in cumulative evidence. The bail should only be in sufficient amount to secure the attendance of the accused.

Considerable further argument was had between the counsel, after which Judge Blatchford said he must look upon the case as a very serious one, and require corresponding bail. He had no knowledge of the means of the defendant, a fact that must also be considered in a case of this kind. He would, however, fix the bail at $40,000, and if the defendant's counsel deemed this excessive they could at some future time move to have it lessened.

In answer to the question of a TIMES reporter, Lawrence stated that there would be little trouble in furnishing this amount of bail, and that it would be done on Monday morning. The application for admission to bail had not been made before because they were advised to await the decision upon the international questions of law.

DECISION IN A SHERIFF'S CASE.

THE OFFICER REQUIRED TO PAY MONEYS INTO COURT WHICH ARE CONTESTED FOR.

The power and right of the Sheriff to pay money, to which there are rival claimants, into court, is discussed in the opinion of the Supreme Court, General Term, in the case of Francis M. Weld, appellant, against the Sheriff and others. Judge Brady writes the opinion, in which Chief Justice Davis and Judge Daniels concur. It appears that several judgments were obtained against Henry V. Poor, in actions in which attachments were issued. He held judgments against Henry C. Bowen, the amount of which was paid to the Sheriff. The fund created by such payment was claimed respectively by the several judgment creditors, by Isaac V. French as the attorney for Henry V. Poor in the action against Mr. Bowen for his costs and counsel fees therein, and by Francis Weld as the Assignee of Mr. Poor of the judgments against Mr. Bowen. The latter having paid the judgments, proceeded to compel the return of the executions against him to be satisfied, and the Sheriff applied for leave to pay the money into court because of the various claimants. This leave was granted by an order which is the one appealed from. The question presented was as to the propriety of this order—whether the Sheriff, when there are conflicting claimants to a fund in his possession, may not be allowed to pay the sum into court. The General Term holds that proper the course for the Sheriff to pursue, if there be any question as to whom the money belongs, or if there be any controversy between the different execution creditors as to the priority of their executions of the like, is to pay the money into court. There is no reason why that officer should be subjected to the trouble of participating in litigations in which he can have no interest and no concern, when he is ready to pay the money he holds into court. It seems, according to Judge Brady, "that the Sheriff has the right to pay the money into court by precedent and by the long-established practice of the courts, but whether this be so or not the power of the court to direct that he do so in cases like this cannot be questioned, nor can the propriety and justice of making such an order be well doubted. For these reasons we think the order made should be affirmed, and the parties left to their appropriate remedies."

THE LAW OF BLACK-MAIL.

The General Term of the Supreme Court has just affirmed the judgment of the Court of Special Sessions in convicting George H. Crimmins for an attempt at black-mailing Dee Laroo Wilson. The threats in the case were hidden, not directly made, but insinuated, and the prisoner hoped that his conviction would be reversed for that reason. The General Term, however, holds otherwise. Judge Brady, who writes the opinion, goes over the facts of the case at some length, and says: "The courts will not seek for technical errors in a case like this, or indulge in hypercritical construction to shield the wrong-doer, particularly when he makes no defense for himself of any kind. It is enough that the prerequisites of the statutes are, prima facie, complied with, and we think they were. It is wholly immaterial in what language, whether bold and manly or sneakingly, covertly, or by insinuation, the threat to accuse is expressed. It is wholly immaterial whether the nature of the accusation itself is stated boldly or insinuatingly, if it be palpable what the offense was within the scheme of the criminal. His design and intent may be gathered and developed from either, and when ascertained to be criminal should be punished. The relator may think he was on the border-line in this case—treading along the edge of the brink without falling; but he is mistaken. The arrangement of his plot was not sufficient to shield him from the law. He overstepped the boundary, and must atone for his offense."

A SUIT AGAINST FERNANDO WOOD.

The General Term of the Supreme Court has rendered a decision in the case of Michael Cushman, respondent, against Fernando Wood, appellant, in which an appeal was taken from an order of Judge Van Brunt at Special Term, overruling a demurrer to the complaint in the case. Wood was charged with having in his possession money to which he was not entitled, but which was awarded in a street-opening case to the owner of certain property. The plaintiff claimed an undivided share in the property, and maintained that Wood had no right to more than his share. Chief Justice Davis, who writes the opinion of the court in the case, says: "The defendant has got possession of the whole of the money upon allegations that he was the owner of the lands, which allegations his demurrer, for the purpose of this question, admits to have been untrue. It does not lie in his mouth to assert that he is entitled to keep the whole of the money thus improperly obtained by him because of the difficulty that might attend plaintiff's action to determine their apportionment." The order overruling the demurrer is therefore sustained.

MARITAL INFELICITY.

In the Court of Special Sessions yesterday, Mary Lumsden, of No. 67 Sullivan street, charged her reputed husband, Drury L. Lumsden, with having, on last Sunday night, thrown two lighted kerosene lamps at her, one of which struck her on the head, inflicting a severe wound. The complainant testified that she was not married to Lumsden, and admitted that she wanted him sent to the Penitentiary. Lumsden, a respectable-looking man, denied his guilt, and testified that he was married in this City to the complainant about seven years ago, by Rev. Dr. Hall, and that he dearly loved her, notwithstanding she frequently got intoxicated; that she was drunk on the night in question, and fell and injured her head, and that the present complaint was made to get rid of him, so that she could live with a married man with whom she had become infatuated. The court believed Lumsden, and acquitted him, much to the chagrin of the complainant.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

The following were among the cases disposed in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday: John O'Keefe, a porter in Sutherland's restaurant, on Liberty street, charged Mary Connelly, a servant in the same place, aged about thirty-five years, with having attacked him with a pan and stool, inflicting cuts and bruises on his head, forehead, and cheek. Mary pleaded that she was a "poor orphan," and when asked to explain, said she meant that she was a widow. She was sentenced to five days' imprisonment.

Frederick Feicht, driver of a brewery wagon, was fined $20 for driving over the foot of a mule belonging to Patrick Kelly, while it was standing in Fifteenth street. Mr. Bergh prosecuted the case vigorously, saying that it was one of a class often happening on account of reckless driving.

James O'Neil, aged twenty, was arrested at the corner of Market and Monroe streets while going along with a carpet on his shoulder which had been stolen from the store of Richard King, No. 67 East Broadway. When arraigned he said that he had bought the carpet from a man whom he met on the street. He was sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

Abraham Bass, a clerk in the employ of George B. Kellum, a clothier at No. 183 South street, was arraigned on a charge of embezzling $20 from his employer. He wrote a letter confessing his guilt, and yesterday his employer interceded in his behalf. The Court asked to see the letter, and, on reading it, finding that Bass had confessed to two other embezzlements, aggregating in all $140, promptly sentenced him to thirty days' imprisonment.

COURT NOTES.

Jacob Compton, sixty-five years old, was held at the Tombs Police Court yesterday on a charge of stealing a wire-shelf stand from the store of A. A. Williams, at No. 85 Fulton street.

Felix Donohue, Michael Nolan, and John Ryan were held at the Tombs Police Court yesterday on a charge of stealing $20 worth of cheese, apples, and chestnuts from the grocery of Henry Webels, No. 499 Franklin street.

At the opening of the February Term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, on Monday, Feb. 7, John Dolan, the convicted murderer of Mr. James H. Noe, will be resentenced to death, in accordance with the recent decision of the General Term of the Supreme Court.

Suits were begun yesterday in the United States District Court, by the Government against James Elliott and against William and James Whitesides, (Whitesides Bros.,) to recover in the former case $115 60, and in the latter $502 93, an alleged balance of duties due.

Justice Smith, who presided at the Essex Market Police Court yesterday, held Joseph Leroy in default of $1,500 on the charge of stealing a gold watch and chain valued at $150 from R. W. Smith, of No. 408 West Forty-fourth street, while both were playing billiards at the Summit Hotel, at Bowery and Canal street, on New Year's Day.

The Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents obtained from Judge Barrett, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, an injunction against William Kramer, the proprietor of the Atlantic Garden, in the Bowery, restraining him from giving theatrical representations until he has paid the license fee due to the society.

The judgment in the case of Simon Abrams convicted of larceny in the Court of General Sessions, has been reversed by the Supreme Court, General Term, on the ground that the property which he converted had not been taken feloniously by him. He took a lot of materials to make up into coats, but afterward sold the same instead of returning it to his employers.

The conviction has been set aside and a new trial ordered by the Supreme Court, General Term, in the case of James Kelly, who was tried and convicted of grand larceny in the Court of General Sessions. The prisoner obtained a loan of $50, depositing for the same some spurious pieces, which he represented to be gold coin. The court holds that this was not grand larceny, but that the prisoner should be kept in custody to answer for the offense of obtaining money under false pretenses.

An officer of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, caused the arrest of Frederick B. Lance yesterday for maltreating a horse attached to a loaded wagon by striking the animal violently with a bale-stick several times. Lance, who was drunk at the time of the offense, was committed by Justice Smith, at the Essex Market Police Court, in default of $300 bail. William Dixon was also charged with driving a disabled horse, and he, too, was committed.

In the case of Joseph Spears et al., respondents, against John Matthews, appellant, the General Term of the Supreme Court holds that the continuance of an injunction after judgment, upon giving security sufficient to cover the whole matter in controversy, is in harmony with the provisions of the Code in relation to appeals from judgments ordering the payment of money where a stay is desired. The order of the Special Term continuing such an injunction against the defendant and appellant is therefore affirmed.

Suit has been begun in the United States Circuit Court by Edwin M. Lewis, as Trustee in bankruptcy of the property and estate of Jay Cooke & Co., against the Fourth National Bank of this City to recover about $88,000, which it is alleged was paid by the firm to the defendants in liquidation of certain indebtedness when the firm knew that they were insolvent, making the defendants preferred creditors, against the provisions of the Bankrupt law. F. N. Bangs and E. R. Robinson appear for the complainant.

James Conry, No. 1,162 Second avenue, appeared before Judge Duffy at the Yorkville Police Court yesterday, as complainant against William A. Doyle, a policy dealer, at No. 754 Eighth avenue. Complainant entered defendant's store, and for twenty-two cents bought a lottery ticket, called a "saddle," which won a prize of $10. This the defendant refused to pay and he was consequently arrested. The defense was that the "hit" made by complainant was a forgery, but the court thinking differently, he was held to answer in default of $500 bail.

Thomas Stewart, steward of the British ship Neptune's Car, held by United States Commissioner Osborn for extradition to England for trial on the charge of assault to commit murder on Richard Buckingham, the mate, was brought before Judge Blatchford yesterday, in the United States District Court, upon a writ of habeas corpus and certiorari, to review the proceedings. Counsel for the defense, Mr. Purdy, moved for the release of the prisoner, upon the ground that no case had been made out under the Extradition treaty. Judge Blatchford took the papers in the case and reserved a decision.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Barrett.

Anten vs. Anten.—Motion denied, without costs. Memorandum.

Deghuli vs. Schlessinger.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Memorandum.

Tyson vs. Trenor.—An attachment must issue and the defendant attend upon the second day of February, 1876, at 10:30 A. M., and submit to examination, $10 costs, of motion to abide the event of the discovery of property.

Herries vs. Bostwick.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Matter of Stephenson.—Special guardian appointed and reference ordered.

Pessels vs. Pessels.—Order of publication granted.

Schwarzler vs. Burchell.—I have examined the testimony and I think these sureties are sufficient.

Sonneborn et al. vs. Jackson.—Upon reading these affidavits I see no escape from the conclusion that the things in general were not fixtures, and accordingly I gave the plaintiff leave to produce further affidavits. Let the motion be brought up again on Feb. 2, at 12 M., and let the plaintiff's affidavits be served on Feb. 1, by 12 M.

Tuthill vs. Kessler.—Motion to vacate denied, but defendant may come in and interpose his answer upon the payment of $10 costs and $3 disbursements within five days. The judgment, execution, and all proceedings thereunder to stand as security, unless the answer is served and costs paid within five days. Motion denied with $10 costs, and stay vacated.

Van Volkenburg vs. Doolittle.—Referred to Charles H. Hildreth to take proof, &c. Memorandum.

Howell vs. Van Steien, et al.—Motion granted on payment of costs. Memorandum.

By Judge Donohue.

Langerfeld vs. Langerfeld.—Under the opinion of a majority of the Judges, the proof on which the order of publication was made is insufficient and should be set aside.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Sedgwick, J.

Collender vs. Griffith.—Complaint dismissed with costs. Opinion.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The following decisions were made to-day:

No. 125.—*Gould, Executor, vs. The Evansville and Crawfordsville Railroad Company.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the Northern District of Indiana.—This was an action upon a judgment obtained by Charles Gould against the Railroad Company in the State Courts of New-York. The court ruled that the former recovery in New-York for the same cause of action barred the proceeding, and the same was dismissed. It is here alleged that the former judgment was upon demurrer to the complaint, on the ground that it did not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action, and that such a judgment is not a bar to the new declaration in the Federal court. The argument was commenced on Thursday evening and concluded on Friday. John B. Niles and Charles Tracy for plaintiff in error; A. & J. E. Iglehart for defendant.

No. 120.—*Clement vs. Packenough et al.*—Appeal from the Supreme Court of Colorado Territory.—This was a bill to cancel certain deeds of conveyance by one Hall, as attorney in fact for Clement, on the allegation that his power of attorney was so limited that he was, in fact, without authority to convey. The court below held the power of attorney sufficient to authorize the transfer, and the judgment was for the grantees. It is here contended that the court erred in this conclusion, and in the ruling upon the evidence at the trial. J. W. Denver for appellant, and R. J. Merrick for appellee.

CONVICTS SENTENCED.

The prisoners convicted in the United States Circuit Court, Criminal Branch, during the last term of court were called yesterday morning for sentence by Judge Benedict. Emilo Giabbis, a boy fifteen years of age, convicted of passing a counterfeit ten-dollar greenback, having been previously arrested upon a similar offense, was sentenced to pay a fine of $1 and to be imprisoned in the House of Refuge, Randall's Island, for five years. Bernard Quinn, convicted of passing a counterfeit silver dollar, was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment in the Kings County Penitentiary, and Ralph Henry Catlin, for sending obscene letters through the mails, to pay a fine of $100, to be confined until the fine is paid. In the case of Elizabeth De Mott, convicted for making and passing counterfeit five-cent nickels, her counsel, Louis Post, moved for an arrest of judgment on the ground of error in the charge to the jury. The counsel argued at some length that under sections 5,458, 5,461, and 5,462, the prisoner did not make a counterfeit calculated to deceive any person using ordinary caution. The motion was opposed by Assistant United States Attorney Pullman, and decision was reserved. The court then adjourned to Feb. 14.

The New-York Times.
TRIPLE SHEET.
NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JAN. 30, 1876.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence. It is free from all objectionable advertisements and reports, and may be safely admitted to every domestic circle. The disgraceful announcements of quacks and medical pretenders, which pollute so many newspapers of the day, are not admitted into the columns of THE TIMES on any terms.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Postage will be prepaid by the Publishers on all Editions of THE TIMES *sent to Subscribers in the United States.*

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2

CLUB RATES OF THE WEEKLY.

FIVE COPIES	(per annum)	$7 50
TEN COPIES	(per annum)	12 50
TWENTY COPIES	(per annum)	22 00
THIRTY COPIES	(per annum)	30 00

AND ONE EXTRA COPY TO EACH CLUB.

For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

CLUB RATES OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

Two copies, one year	$5
Ten copies, one year, (and one extra copy free)	25

New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year at club rates.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered letter.*

Terms, cash in advance.

Address THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TWELVE PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

The Saturday sessions of the House of Representatives "for general debate only" seem to have but few charms for members. A slim attendance of fifty was all that could be brought together yesterday to listen to some rigmarole speeches about the currency and the tariff. Mr. SCHLEICHER, of Texas, is one of the few Democrats who believe that resumption ought to begin at an earlier date than that fixed by the act of last January. Another Democrat, Mr. HURD, of Ohio, recently introduced a bill providing for a somewhat delusive method of resumption in 1877, but Mr. SCHLEICHER goes further than this, and proposes to begin the redemption of legal-tender notes next November. His plan for effecting this is a very fair sample of the thorough confusion of mind on the subject of finance which exists nowhere more obviously than in the present House of Representatives. He boldly proposes to sell ten millions of bullion a month for the purchase of legal-tender notes, and to destroy these notes as fast as they are thus redeemed. To ordinary minds, this looks like the most heroic form of contraction, but the financier from Texas gravely states that "contraction forms no part of this scheme." If the Saturday sessions are to be employed in airing nonsense like this, the majority in the House will probably be disposed to consider the advisability of dispensing with them. It might be worth while retaining them as a kind of safety-valve for the ignorance and buncombe of the party, but unfortunately these are too expansive elements to be got rid of so easily.

The Democratic caucus has been postponed till Tuesday, and the prudent men of the party would doubtless be very glad to have it postponed without date. It is the inflation wing of the party who are clamoring for some specific declaration of policy in regard to the repeal of the Resumption act, and the leaders of the undisciplined majority in the House of Representatives are painfully conscious of the dangers of being compelled to admit the strength of the opposition to any scheme of resumption which exists within their ranks. If the Democratic managers could only hit upon a programme which could stand as many different interpretations as there are jarring elements within their party, they would be supremely happy. Failing the successful accomplishment of this piece of political legerdemain, they are likely to have a very hard time of it during the next few months in restraining the impatience of their followers to see some well-defined principles incorporated in definite legislation. No properly-constituted Democratic politician can be insensible to the need of "watch-words" and "rallying-cries" for the approaching campaign. But unless the party mind recovers from its present state of confusion, these are likely to be as discordant as the parting salutations of the builders of Babel.

There are many good reasons why some such bill as the one recently introduced in the Legislature to amend the Savings Bank act should become a law. It makes the Trustees of savings banks liable to the full extent of their real and personal property for any maladministration of the affairs of the bank by its officers; and further provides that the willful misuse of any of the funds or securities of the bank by its officers, shall be punished by a fine of not less than $10,000, or imprisonment for not less than a year, or by both fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court. Sufficient evidence of the necessity of some law of this character is afforded in the fact that every one of the savings banks which are now in the hands of Receivers were made bankrupt by the misdeeds of some official and the utter carelessness of the Trustees about the concerns of which they were officially the guardians. A list of respectable citizens appearing as Trustees is one of the best advertisements on which a savings bank depends to attract depositors, and it is only just that men who allow their names to be so used should be held responsible for the neglect of the important duties they are supposed to perform.

The Supreme Court of Illinois recently decided that option contracts, such as constitute the main business of the Stock Exchange, are contrary to public policy; and the practical breaking up of this species of gambling is expected to follow from this decision. If brokers had no other way of enforcing their contracts than by the legal tribunals, this expectation would be justified; but so far as the New-York Exchange is concerned, such a decision would in practice amount to very little. By the rules of the Exchange, members are debarred from appealing to the courts to enforce their contracts, and the broker who breaks this rule does so at the cost of losing his seat at the board, the value of which may be about ten thousand dollars. The Arbitration Committee settles all disputes; the party the decision goes against has the option of abiding by it, or taking the consequences of an appeal to the uncertainties of the law. So long as the Exchange has the power to enforce its decisions, option contracts will continue to be made, unless the Exchange itself decides to prohibit them.

We have had so much experience of the universal efficacy of the legal injunction that it would be rash to assert that there is anything which it cannot be used to accomplish. At present all the railroads on Long Island are owned either by the Long Island Railroad Company or the Flushing, North Shore and Central Company. The latter is striving to obtain a controlling interest in the former, and if the effort succeeds there will, of course, be an end to a rivalry which now produces cheap fares, and is, hence, a great benefit to the residents of the island. The other day certain stockholders of the Long Island Company applied for an injunction to prevent certain other stockholders from selling their stock to stockholders in the rival company. As a matter of course, all Long Island people would be greatly pleased were the injunction to be granted; but it will surprise even those who remember what injunctions were made to accomplish in the days of Judge BARNARD, if it proves practicable to enjoin stockholders from selling their own stock. Such a possible construction of the law would put a new aspect on stock speculation, since an operator could make a corner in any desired stock simply by procuring an injunction forbidding any one but himself to sell it.

DEAK and KOSSUTH furnished conspicuous illustrations of the difference between the patriotic statesman and the impracticable enthusiast. KOSSUTH urged his countrymen into a hopeless war for independence, and when he found that independence was unattainable, refused to accept any other remedy for the misgovernment of Hungary. DEAK, by his steady efforts to secure the substance of free government, irrespective of its form, gradually gained one concession after another from the Austrian Emperor, and at last secured all that the most intelligent Hungarian patriots really desired. Had he followed KOSSUTH's example, and spent the last twenty-eight years of his life in exile, Hungary would probably be no better off to-day than she was when KOSSUTH fled to Turkey. The latter always regarded his successful rival with disfavor, as one who sacrificed principle by making terms with the Hapsburg. But KOSSUTH's obstinate devotion to the will-o'-the-wisp of a Hungarian Republic has not bettered the condition of a single Hungarian, while DEAK's wise moderation has given Hungarians everything that the revolutionists of 1848 demanded, except the mere name of an independent Republic.

In a reference made in these columns yesterday to the decision of the General Term in the Dolan case, the writing of the opinion of the court was erroneously credited to Judge BRADY. The opinion was written by Judge DANIELS, and was concurred in by his associates, Judge DAVIS and Judge BRADY.

MUNICIPAL WASTE.

The public interest which has recently been aroused in many places in regard to municipal debts does not come a day too soon. The burden entailed by these obligations upon so many of our cities would, even if it were entirely the result of useful outlay, be a very serious matter. But we need scarcely say that in a majority of instances, a great part of the liabilities in question have been accumulated to no valuable purpose. "A huge debt, and little to show for it," would indicate with perfect correctness the financial condition of a lamentably large portion of our municipal corporations.

That immense amounts of the money thus profitlessly expended go into the pockets of dishonest officials and fraudulent contractors is a truth to which it is to be hoped the community are becoming awake; though in most cases they have, only got their eyes partly open and seem altogether too much inclined to shut them again, and go to sleep as soundly as ever. But in addition to the money that is abstracted by fraud, there is an immense quantity of property which is simply wasted or destroyed. To draw an illustration of our meaning from another subject: a farmer whose orchard is robbed often loses by the operation ten times the value of the fruit stolen. Unripe apples or peaches are knocked down, trees injured, and fences broken, in a manner that may render what is carried off the smallest part of the loss. On a similar principle, a man who wrongfully enriches himself from municipal resources may, for every thousand dollars he thus realizes, cause the City a loss of five, ten, or perhaps twenty thousand. A contractor for example, who paves a street badly or puts up a building improperly, makes by his shortcoming only the difference between the amount he spent in the operation and that which he ought to have spent. But the loss to the City may include a great deal more than this difference. Indeed, it sometimes exceeds the whole sum paid the contractor; for the cost of mending a poor job is, in municipal affairs as well as in many other matters, frequently much more than would have been required to do the work right in the first place.

But the sort of waste caused by dishonesty is not the only kind to which city corporations are subjected. Want of competency often occasions as much profitless expense as want of integrity. An official who, from lack of experience or deficiency of brains, is unfit for his position, sometimes does in this respect more harm than an unscrupulous but able man. A merchant's clerk who personally absorbs without authority a portion of the receipts of the establishment may inflict much less pecuniary damage upon his employer than one who, from ignorance or stupidity, fails to understand the business. That great numbers of the occupants of municipal positions are lamentably wanting in capability is a fact which needs no demonstration. We do not say that the aggregate loss to the cities throughout the land from this source is greater than that produced by dishonesty. In many places it is, we know, not nearly so great. But this statement in no degree implies that the item is an insignificant one. Much smaller losses than those occasioned by municipal plundering might, and in the present case actually do, form a total of enormous magnitude.

There is not a mercantile house, broker's office, bank, insurance company, railroad corporation, or manufacturing establishment in the country that could bear the percentage of waste incurred by many of our cities. If, in any such instances, utter bankruptcy were escaped at all, it would be on account of large resources back of the business and disconnected with it. A majority of our cities avoid that catastrophe only by practically mortgaging the private real estate within their limits or by inordinate taxation. How much longer they will be able to avoid it is an inquiry which these people cannot too soon take into most serious consideration. The waste of which we have been speaking, bad as it is now, appears in many cases to be rapidly growing worse and worse. There is a limit to the means of even our wealthy cities. Some of them can afford a great deal, but they cannot afford everything. It would be an exceedingly instructive arithmetical exercise for the people of very many of them to calculate how long, at the rate of increase which has for a series of years prevailed in their municipal expenditures, it would take for these expenditures, including the interest on the accumulated debt, to become so great as to neutralize the entire annual worth of the real estate we have mentioned. We greatly fear that for the purpose of expressing the number of years indicated by the solution, there are exceedingly few instances in which more than two figures would be required, and several in which not more than one would be needed. At any rate, the questions in regard to municipal waste that demand earnest attention relate not merely to what it is at present, but also to what, if its progress be unchecked, it may, and in many cases inevitably will, soon become.

"NO SECOND CLASS."

The saying is well known that in Europe nobody rides in first-class railway carriages but princes, fools, and Americans. It has a foundation; but we might take our revenge by saying that the sneer itself shows that the Americans could not be reckoned among the fools, who are supplied by Europe. There is no doubt, however, that a national trait has been illuminated by the wit of him who first said this of us. And that trait is brought to our notice by the report published in THE TIMES of Thursday upon the prospect of lower prices at the theatres. There is no probability of any such change; the reason being that notwithstanding the hard times, the theatres are doing a good business at present prices. Not only is this true, however; it is also to be remarked that there is no diminution in the demand for the highest-priced seats. At all the theatres, the managers or treasurers, in giving our reporter the facts, stated that the high-priced seats were first bought up. At Booth's, fifteen hundred seats had been sold at one dollar and a half, but only fifty at one dollar; while of the still lower-priced seats, at fifty and thirty cents, only five hundred and sixty-five had been sold; and this for a spectacular performance, which we may assume to be unusually attractive to boys and to a class of unmarried young men not troubled with a superfluity either of culture or of money. At the Fifth Avenue Theatre, much the same report was made, and at Wallack's attention was called to the fact that every high-priced seat in the house, including the proscenium boxes, was sold, and that many persons had left the theatre, refusing to take seats at one dollar, of which not a few remained still unsold, preferring to postpone their enjoyment until they could have it at the highest price, one dollar and a half.

This apparent unwillingness to save half a dollar in the price of a luxury is peculiar to us, and is a trait not altogether to be admired. We call the unwillingness apparent, for it is not real. The same men who turned away from the second-priced seats would clutch at the chance of seeing the same play in a high-priced seat for nothing, and would take ten times the half dollar's worth of trouble to get the dead-head seat. Your dead-head always insists upon first-class gratuity, whether on the railway or in the theatre. The unwillingness is not to save half a dollar, but to be seen in a seat the taking of which would seem an admission that the occupant could not afford to sit in the most costly seats in the theatre. For as to the seats themselves, between any two in the first two circles there is very little difference as to their advantages, and the bulk of them are about alike in this respect. But so strong and so widespread is this disinclination to take second-priced places, that the area of "orchestra chairs" has been gradually extended, until it reaches so far back that a large proportion of these seats are no better than those in any other part of the same floor. But they are within the magic rail which marks off those who pay one dollar from those who rise to the social glory of paying, or, in the case of the dead-heads, seeming to pay, a dollar and a half; and, therefore, they are all taken, while people who have been at the trouble of coming to the theatre turn away from seats intrinsically just as good because they are marked as second rate.

Of the people who go to our theatres, there is not one in fifty who ought not to be glad to save one-third of the expense on one or two or three seats. Our recklessness of the small daily economies of life is one of the causes of those vicissitudes of fortune from which so many of us suffer. We ought to save the half dollars; but we don't; or if we do, we save where we should spend, as we spend where we should save. We deny ourselves homely comforts; we deny ourselves leisure; we deprive ourselves of that greatest of all blessings, a quiet mind in a healthy body; and we toil and fret to make a show and seem elegant in each other's eyes, most of us knowing exactly what such elegance means and what it is worth. And still we keep up the show and the sham. JOHN BURROUGHS, in his admirable *Winter Sunshine*, has said that "this is a lesson the American has yet to learn—capability of amusement on a low key." This is the criticism of no carping foreigner; it comes from one of ourselves, a Yankee through and through. It is true, with one exception. We have not "yet to learn" capability of amusement on a low key. We knew it once, but we have forgotten it. Our present high pitch is only some thirty years old. Our fathers and grandfathers could amuse themselves without insisting upon making a show of paying high for it; they could go to a theatre, or anywhere else, and take the place best suited to their pockets, or, if their pockets were full, to their saving dispositions. And now what we have to learn is willingness to enjoy, and to be seen enjoying, cheap amusements, and, so to speak, cheap luxuries of all kinds. We need to learn to say to ourselves, and seem to say to others, "I can't afford the highest price," and then not in our petty pride to say that because we cannot have the costliest we will have nothing, but to take what we can afford and be content, and make ourselves as happy as we can, caring more for the substance and less for the show. There is nothing that we have more need to learn than to say those hard words, "I can't afford it," and to say them without bitterness of spirit, or envy, or mortified pride. There is no disgrace in honest economy, it need not be said; rather the contrary; nor is there any social degradation in appearing in a second-priced place for the purpose of saving money. On the contrary, the independence of spirit which causes indifference on such a score is most apt to accompany high and well-defined social position. Your first-rate man is generally the one who is most indifferent about appearing in a second-priced place.

THE APPRENTICE SYSTEM.

Next to the rates of wages, the leaders of trades unions have devoted attention to the question of apprenticeships, and invariably with the one idea of limiting the number of apprentices in their respective trades to the lowest possible figures. In this they have had more success than in raising the price of adult labor, or resisting its reduction, for the addition or reduction of five per cent. on a workman's wages being immediate in its effect, masters are ready to take issue with their men on it; while the question of more or less apprentices in a shop is something they scarcely care to decide at the cost of a strike. The consequence is that in some trades, in which the unions are strong, the number of apprentices is limited to one for every twenty-five journeymen, and in scores of trades one to nine and one to seven are the rules. As it has been proved, by the most carefully gathered statistics, that one apprentice to four journeymen is the proportion which is required to give the boys an equal chance with their fathers to support themselves, the practical and actual effect of these selfish restrictions is to drive large numbers of boys who might be taught some useful trade, into the overcrowded ranks of unskilled labor, while a not inconsiderable proportion drift into idleness and vagrancy. That their evil effects have not been sufficiently glaring to call for the interference of the State is due simply to the greater room for expansion which this country offers in comparison with the more crowded communities of the Old World.

There is no reason for the existence of these oppressive limitations except in the selfish fears of the workmen that their particular trade will be "swamped" if too many apprentices are admitted. Acting in their corporate capacity as members of a union, they seem to forget that the majority of their number are heads of families; that as such it is as important to have their sons educated in some branch of skilled and remunerative labor as it is to keep up the price of their own labor. Even if the boys should not contribute out of their earnings to the support of the family, supporting only themselves, still the head of the family gains in being relieved of this cost; therefore, to close the doors of the workshop against apprentices is simply depriving the children of the opportunity to assist their parents, and the union workman keeps up the price of his labor at the cost of increasing the demands upon it at home. A careless or vicious man might see his children becoming vagabonds or thieves with entire indifference, so long as he is relieved of their support, and as this is the case with large numbers of workmen every year, it is simply a question of time when society, through its law-making power, will be compelled to step in and throw down the barriers to industry which selfishness and ignorance have erected.

In Pennsylvania, where the manufacturing interests are large and the unions powerful, this question is already beginning to attract attention. A bill was recently introduced in the State Senate intended to abolish restrictions on the employment of apprentices, and in the language of its author, "make labor free to all who are strong enough to undertake it." In introducing it he quoted from the labor statistics of Massachusetts to show the important part which the earnings of children have in the support of the family, the conclusions of the Massachusetts Commissioners on this point being summed up in the pregnant remark that without children's assistance, other things being equal, the majority of families would be in poverty or debt. How much assistance the average Pennsylvania artisan is likely to get from his children, will appear from these facts: In 37,200 mechanical and manufacturing establishments in that State only one minor was employed to fifteen adults, which gives one boy contributing to his own or others' support to every five families; of 80,760 persons employed in mining operations, 9,646 only were minors, or one boy to nine men; in the united manufacturing and mechanical branches of trade, the disproportion was still more startling, for in these it appeared that only one boy was employed to every twenty-five men. It is also shown that there are twice as many store clerks as there are apprentices to the mechanical arts, and from the most careful calculations which could be made, and allowing for all causes likely to diminish the number, it is estimated that there are now in the State of Pennsylvania, an army of 150,000 boys waiting an opportunity to learn some useful trade. The restrictions and limitations which have brought about such a state of things as this, may well be described as a paralysis upon industry. Possibly if there were any means of getting accurate statistics on the subject in this State, we should find that New-York was no better situated than Pennsylvania.

A LITTLE REVOLT IN BROOKLYN.

The contest in Brooklyn between the gas companies and the gas consumers has never assumed a position which promises to be productive of good results. For years past, the people of Brooklyn have cried out against the high price charged for gas; for years they have protested against the extortionate demands of the companies, and month after month they have reiterated charges against the accuracy of the record made by the meters. A deaf ear was turned to their complaints. Private citizens found their bills as high for the Summer months as they had been for the Winter season, and many well-authenticated cases have come before the public in which accounts have been furnished for gas alleged to have been consumed, while the premises had been shut up during the absence of the owners at the sea-side. All this naturally led to a good deal of grumbling, but there seemed to be no redress obtainable, as former attempts showed that if an opposition gas company were to enter the field it would be soon swallowed up or bought out by the old monopolists.

The gas companies knew all this, and fancying that the people would continue to bear their burdens meekly, they became more arrogant in their conduct toward those who had the boldness to complain either of the quality, the price, or the amount of the bill. They threatened to shut off the gas if the bills were not paid promptly, although they held a deposit from each consumer larger than any claim likely to arise against him. This system of exorbitant deposits, to which the people have tamely submitted, has enabled the companies to fight the consumers with their own money; it has furnished the monopolists with a paid-up capital constantly increasing, and by which, without touching their own funds, they are enabled in a great measure to supply gas to the city.

Finding that the companies seemed determined to make no reduction in the price of gas, many of the citizens, about two months ago, determined to use oil, either wholly or in part, and since that time the movement in favor of oil has spread rapidly, until at this moment fully one-half of the gas consumers are using it. Store-keepers as well as private citizens have introduced it, and find a reduction of over one hundred per cent. in the amount of their bills. Before the movement in favor of oil had assumed its present dimensions, the gas companies, became alarmed and offered to make a slight concession in favor of public opinion. They condescended to reduce the price of gas from three dollars per thousand feet to $2 75 on and after the first of February next. The citizens rejected the proposed reduction as insufficient, and, instead of checking the consumption of oil, the action of the companies has encouraged it considerably. Now that the people have got accustomed to it, they say they are not willing to abandon it except on terms that will be more satisfactory than any yet offered. The illuminating power of the oil is, they say, as good as that of the gas, while the cost is not half as much. The lamps, of course, require a little more attention, but this they are ready to give for the sake of saving a considerable sum at the end of each month. They maintain that the gas companies should supply gas of a good quality at a price not exceeding two dollars per thousand feet, and they are not prepared to pay a higher rate for it.

REFORMING THE LANGUAGE.

Dr. JOHN A. WEISSE is a scientific person who wants to improve the English language. He delivered a lecture upon the subject in this City a few evenings since, in which he showed that the English might be easily made the universal language of the earth, provided it were first thoroughly overhauled and repaired, and provided also, all other languages were discarded in its favor. He has made a very thorough analysis of English, and has found that at present it is grossly adulterated. No less than twenty-two other languages are more or less mingled with it. If we examine a large octavo full of English, a thick scum of French words will be readily perceived on the surface, while a heavy deposit of German words will be found at the bottom; and it is not even necessary that the volume should be put away in a cool place and allowed to settle in order to secure this result. There are other adulterations, however, which are less easy of detection and which can be discovered only by delicate tests. For example, Dr. WEISSE has found a trace of Basque in the English language, and an unmistakable indication of Icelandic. Probably there is hardly enough of either to color litmus paper—if that is the test which the Doctor uses—but still Basque and Icelandic exist even in our best dictionaries. However, this matter of adulteration, although it may shock persons who now hear of it for the first time, is not by any means an objection to the language. A chemically pure language is simply impossible. One might as well ask for a punch unadulterated with sugar or lemon. The English, in spite of its Basque and Icelandic words, is, according to Dr. WEISSE, an admirable language in the main, and only needs a few improvements to be all that could be desired.

That the whole world is destined to speak English at an early day will not appear quite as certain to most people as it does to Dr. WEISSE. He sustains his view of the matter by a number of statistical arguments. For instance, the English-speaking populations control nearly all the submarine telegraph cables; they own more than one half of all the railroads, and write "six letters per soul," while the rest of the world including the Central Africans, write less than "two letters per soul." All this may be true, but it does not necessarily follow that the non-English-speaking nations will ultimately write their "two letters per soul" in English. There are quite a number of people who not only cannot speak English, but who are too well satisfied with their own languages to think of discarding them. There are several Germans scattered over the globe who think that German is a good substantial language, admirably adapted for expressing subtle distinctions as to the quality of beer and sausages, and vastly superior to English in its fitness for being made the vehicle of discussion concerning the Schleswig-Holstein question. There are still a few Frenchmen left over from the last war, who regard English as infinitely inferior to French for the purposes of mathematics and small talk, and a trifle of Chinamen who will proudly point to the intricate and angular remarks set forth on the outside of their tea-chests, and confidently defy Dr. WEISSE to imitate them in English, even if he should undertake to write with the tools with which painters "grain" yellow paint into a parody of oak or ash. To induce all these people to give up German and French and tea-chests, and to substitute a language which they cannot pronounce without bringing on bronchitis and loosening their teeth is a task which any one but a cheerful scientific person would regard as hopeless.

But the learned lecturer does not intend to ask Frenchmen and Chinamen to adopt English until it has been improved by the elision of all unpronounced vowels and consonants, and the adoption of a fixed and invariable sound for every letter. This is the old scheme of spelling English after the fashion of Artemus Ward, although it is not openly avowed. Dr. WEISSE—who, to be consistent, ought to spell himself WIZ—does not intend to drop the unpronounced letters immediately. He only asks that they should be branded with accents, diæreses, and other disgraceful marks, so that their real worthlessness would be instantly detected. He thinks that after a short time they would sink under this shameful treatment and would quietly drop out of sight. We should then have a language in which every vowel would be pronounced and which would be written precisely as it is spoken. The intelligent foreigner, when studying this improved English, would read Artemus Ward's books as the most perfect specimens of classic English, and would look upon Dr. WIZ's lecture as originally printed with a profound pity for his inability to spell with any approach to phonetic accuracy.

When a reformer who has disciplined his mental powers by wearing long hair, and acquired his scholarship by reading the *Tribune*, proposes to improve the English language by spelling it phonetically, he awakens no other feeling than a mild surprise at his impertinence in asking mankind to assume the part of BALAAM and enter into a discussion with him. But Dr. WIZ is evidently a man who has studied not only the English language, but the science of comparative philology. That he should seriously propose so mad a scheme as that of altering the spelling of a language, and thus destroying its character, its history, and its whole existing literature, is simply incomprehensible. There is, indeed, no objection to the plan of requesting other nations to speak English. If Dr. WIZ can induce the German to express his ideas in our straightforward idiom, instead of backing long trains of thought with their verb-locomotive at the wrong end, he is at perfect liberty to do so; and if he can persuade the Chinaman to give up his tea-chests, and to study even Pigeon-English grammar, no one will, find any fault with him. Let him, however, abandon his rash purpose of improving the English language as one unworthy of an educated man.

AMUSEMENTS.

ITALIAN OPERA.

The present week, we apprehend, will be the last of the sojourn of Mr. Strakosch's artists in this City. The brevity of the season is to be regretted by the public, who would gladly see the prima donna in as many of her noble impersonations as possible, and by the management, whose profits, last week, must have been large, and whose projects for a successful prolongation of the series entered upon Monday are bright. However, Mme. Titiens will be heard again in March and, meanwhile, the proverb in relation to half a loaf being better than no bread may be referred to as a comforter. On Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings and on Saturday afternoon, of this week, it should be remembered, Mme. Titiens will still be with us, and these opportunities of hearing an artist without a peer in certain rôles ought not, and are not, likely to be neglected. To-morrow Mme. Titiens sings in "Lucrezia Borgia," Signor Brignoli being the *Gennaro*, and, on Wednesday, "Il Trovatore" will be represented.

A THOMAS MATINEE.

Mr. Theodore Thomas will give a special matinée at Steinway Hall on Saturday next. The programme of instrumental music will include a new symphony by Mr. J. K. Paine, Professor of Music at Cambridge University. This work was produced in Boston a few nights ago, and was received with general favor. Some vocal numbers will also be part of the selections, Mrs. Butman being the vocalist.

ENGLISH OPERA.

Miss Kellogg and her company will commence a season of English opera at the Academy of Music on Feb. 28. The most notable performance of the series promised us is likely to be the first representation in English of Meyerbeer's "Star of the North." Miss Kellogg will be the *Catterina* of the opera and a stage attire of uncommon magnificence is in process of preparation.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Byron's sprightly comedy, "Married in Haste," has passed through its third week without any falling off in interest. Its entertaining qualities are abundant, and it bears all the impress of the author's skill as a playwright. The drama "John Garth" is among the promised revivals at this prominent house. Mr. Lester Wallack will appear in the title rôle.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

There is nothing betokening change at Mr. Daly's theatre; on the contrary, everything indicates permanence and stability. "Pique" is still in the full flush of favor, and the announcement is that the box sheet is open for two months in advance. The play is successful, and deserves its success. Outside of its intrinsic worth, it is admirably acted, and its setting is without blemish.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

The benefit of Miss Rose Eytinge, which is set down for next Friday evening, is the principal event in connection with the management of the Union Square Theatre. There is no abatement in the success of "Rose Michel." Miss Eytinge's benefit takes places on the occasion of its seventy-fifth representation, and although the announcements of benefits have generally some connection with the declining stages of popular plays, it is quite certain that no signs of languishing have yet set in at the Union Square Theatre.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

Mr. Oliver Doud Byron has still a fast hold of Wood's Museum. In the course of the week he will appear in the sensational play called "Thoroughbred," and on Thursday evening will give one performance as *Ben. McCullough* in the sensational piece bearing that title. Friday night he acts in "Across the Continent," "The Golden Butterfly," an excellent burlesque, will be presented at the several matinée performances.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.

Mr. Montague's engagement at the Brooklyn Theatre progresses satisfactorily. During the week he will appear in Marshall's admirable play, "False Shame," which was produced at Mr. Daly's theatre some years ago. The rôle of the hero fits nicely to Mr. Montague's style and capacity, and as there is a good company provided for the general cast, the piece will be, doubtless, excellently presented. "Queen and Woman" is the title of a drama which is just now in preparation at this theatre. The principal rôle is to be filled by Miss Cecil Rush Brooke.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

Booth's still depends on the potent attractions of "Julius Cæsar," and there seems to be no likelihood that such dependence will be soon disturbed. There is no perceptible diminution in the attendance at the theatre, and the plaudits are now bestowed as freely on the excellent acting and splendid pageantry as when the play was first presented. The special performances have so far proved entirely successful. The Governor and Lieutenant Governor of the State were present last evening. If the promise of the management is to be carried out to the letter, there must also be a temporary suspension of the State and Federal functions of the country, for President Grant, the Cabinet, Senators, and powers that be generally, are asked to abandon their high duties for a space, and come up to town to make the acquaintance of their brethren, the *Patres Conscripti* of old Rome.

MISCELLANEOUS MENTION.

The San Francisco Minstrels are as good entertainers as ever. The fun at this pleasant house is unflagging.

There is a complete change of programme at the Olympic, which includes a new pantomime entitled "See Saw."

The burlesque "Rosemi-Shell" is in its last days at the Eagle Theatre. It will be succeeded by an ample variety programme.

The Parisian Varieties has its usual entertainment. The appearance of more stars is set forth prominently on the bills.

At the Tivoli Theatre a spectacular pantomime is announced, entitled "The Golden Branch." Engagements have been effected to suit the requirements of the piece.

Entertainments are announced at Chickering Hall, commencing on Feb. 11 and ending April 1. They will consist partly of readings and lectures and partly of musical performances.

The variety entertainment which Tony Pastor offers to his patrons loses none of its attractions. Miss Jennie Engle, Mr. Sam Devere, and Mr. Gus Williams are among the principal performers. There are altogether 160 artists engaged.

Next Saturday the benefit performance of the Young Mens' Hebrew Association takes place at the Academy of Music. "Good for Nothing," "Customs of the Country," and "The Honeymoon" are the pieces selected, and the entertainment is under the management of Mr. Augustin Daly.

The Comique announces an entire change of bill for the week. One of the most entertaining features of the recent programme has been a very clever sketch which carries the weight of the extraordinary title "Phantasmagoriaticalibus." It was written especially for Rickey and Barney, and its dialogue is very bright and amusing, but a good deal of it is lost in the surfeit of "business" which the actors deem necessary to the success of this pleasant piece of absurdity.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THEATRE TICKETS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Seeing an article in your paper of this morning relative to the theatre ticket outrage, in which the writer calls a class of people "speculators," who are, in reality, nothing more than commission merchants, I would like to give an item of my experience, which is also that of many others. I endeavored to purchase tickets at Wallack's for the "Overland Route" three days in advance, and was shown a book containing diagrams of the theatre for two or three months, each night having a separate diagram. Turning over the leaves to see how far ahead seats were engaged, I was surprised that the same seats (the whole centre of the orchestra) were marked as sold through the book. Now, as the "Overland Route" did not run 100 nights, the probabilities are that not one of these seats was sold a week in advance, but that all of them had been, or were to be, sent out to hotels, theatre ticket offices, and speculators, to be sold on commission, or to be returned after a certain hour in the evening to be then sold at the theatre. Orchestra seats are advertised at $1 50, and yet not more than one-half of them are sold for that price, the majority bringing $1 75 and $2. Mr. Daly seems to imagine that the public prefer to pay $2 for a seat.

A VICTIM.

A PLAY-GOER'S "PIQUE."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your correspondent of this morning, who signs himself "Play-goer," makes one slight mistake, which vitiates his otherwise admirable letter. "Henry V." was never played at this theatre. Consequently, he did not come to this box-office "three days beforehand;" nor was he "offered seats in the last two rows" of this theatre; nor did a speculator "accost him with a diagram." Is it not singular that a real "Play-goer" should not know the difference between Booth's and the Fifth Avenue, and should ignorantly accuse Mr. Daly of "an impertinence" when Mr. Daly has always opposed ticket speculators!

STEPHEN FISKE.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 29, 1876.

ST. PAUL'S GUILD.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A circular on pink paper, commending the work of St. Paul's Guild and reflecting on other charities, was received at this office this morning. This circular was issued without the knowledge or sanction of any one connected with this guild, and we are in no way responsible for it.

A. G. CROPSEY,
President St. Paul's Guild.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 29, 1876.

THE FINE ARTS.

PRIVATE VIEW OF THE EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLORS.

Whatever opinions may exist in regard to the prospects of American art generally, there can be no doubt whatever that in one of its branches a very marked progress has been made within a very brief period. A few years ago no one here would buy a picture executed in water colors. They were thought to have a "cheap" look, and the idea also seemed to prevail that the colors must be evanescent, and that within two or three years at most none of their brilliancy would be left. It is now of course well understood by our art patrons that all such ideas are erroneous, that effects especially atmospheric can be obtained in water colors that cannot be worked out in any denser medium, and that a water color, honestly executed on good stout paper, forms just as permanent a record of the artist's skill and feeling as do paintings in oil. Another difficulty in the way of bringing water colors into notice was the idea formed by purchasers that they ought to obtain them for an almost nominal price, as if it took an artist much less time and trouble to execute a work in water colors than in oils. Such, of course, is not the fact. A mistake made by an artist working in oil can very easily be rectified; in water colors it is very difficult, and in many cases impossible. Greater care must therefore be exercised when water color is used than when oil is the medium chosen. The introduction by our importers and dealers of water color pictures by foreign artists of acknowledged merit has had much to do in changing the prevailing ideas and taste on this subject, and we are well assured that the American school would never have existed had it not been for the introduction of these works. That we are still a long way behind such artists as Vibert, Detaille, Agrassot, Detti, Filosa, and many others that could be named, to say nothing of the English school, will be admitted, and this is specially notable in the matter of figure painting, with which, no doubt, the difficulty of procuring models has much to do. Indeed, the number of our landscape artists, both in oil and water color, is quite out of proportion to the number of figure painters, and we hope to see the time when this striking disproportion will no longer exist.

To the American Society of Painters in Water Colors much credit is due for the strenuous and persistent efforts it has made to create a taste for this class of art and to raise up a school of our own. The number of its members is on the increase, we are glad to know, and its later exhibitions have been in every way successful, few pictures deserving of notice having remained unsold at the close of each. Last evening a private view of the ninth annual exhibition by the society, at the Academy of Design, was afforded to artists and members of the press, and a very cursory examination of the works on the walls was sufficient to show that this collection is superior to any of its predecessors. A detailed notice of the merits of the three or four hundred works on exhibition, which can never be fairly estimated by gas-light, must be left for a future article.

THE CENTENNIAL WORK.

APPEARANCES AT PHILADELPHIA.

WHAT IS THOUGHT OF THE ACTION OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—THE QUAKER CITY NOT GREATLY PLEASED—SOME OF THE FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Jan. 29.

As the train after leaving the Germantown Junction began to slow up a little, an old gentleman, in the seat behind me, tapped me on the shoulder. "Young man," said he, "do you live in Philadelfy?" I answered that I did not. "Then," said he, "if you look to the right hand, in a little while, you'll see the great exhibition buildings. P'raps you'd better cross over to the other side of the car, while there's time to get a good look." I answered that I had seen them in every possible stage of completion, upon which he murmured, "Oh! that, indeed," in a disappointed sort of way and fell back. Arrived in the city I found some of the hotels crowded, but was told that there was little doing except the Centennial business. The good folks of the Quaker City are too resolute of purpose to become enraged at anything, but they are both mortified and surprised at the treatment of the Centennial Appropriation bill in the House. Some papers have represented Philadelphia as indulging in the broadest of grins over the result, but this is far from the fact. The universal feeling, however, is that, bad as the matter stands, it cannot be bettered. The quidnuncs of the Continental, which in the assembling of large talking throngs of evenings resembles the Fifth Avenue Hotel of New-York, say that Gen. Hawley, who is at Washington, reports the temper of the House to be such that they must take what they have got, and not attempt to have the bill altered in the Senate, for if it was returned it would stand an excellent chance of being killed. And then they commence to analyze the vote of the House, and go into calm agonies over the solid vote of Illinois, Ohio, and Indiana. This is the pill which they cannot swallow. Why, oh, why, did these States vote solidly against the bill? Some attempt to account for it in various ways, but their reasons are so thin that I send them more as food for mirth than as facts for meditation. One says that Indiana went solidly against an appropriation because an Indiana architect of great celebrity offered a plan for a Centennial building, which was considered by many persons the best, but it was rejected in favor of the plan of Calvert Vaux, of New-York. His idea was to have a series of concentric curves of horse-shoe form, answering to the number of departments, which would focus together at the grand entrance all the finished productions, the outer and largest ellipse being for raw materials. Another says that the Centennial Commissioner who denounced the management as a Philadelphia ring was a Commissioner from another of those States who had applied for the position of Superintendent of the Horticultural Department, for which he was absolutely incompetent, and got his revenge by persuading a Congressman to quote his venom as an argument against the bill. Still a third declares that the opposition of Illinois was manipulated by Chicago, out of jealousy of St. Louis, which city has been largely benefited by the railroad schemes and sagacious plans of development of Col. Thomas Scott, and that the business of the Texas Pacific brought this feeling to a climax. But after all the explanations have been given and the whimsical fancies ventilated, the fact of the solid vote of these Western States remains, and Philadelphia is grieving bitterly at an opposition of which she never dreamed.

Meanwhile things are going on without any reference to the Congressional operations. The Egyptian Commissioners have located themselves in a pleasant house in West Philadelphia; the Japanese gentlemen have occupied their rooms in the United States Hotel, built by Col. Dobbins, the contractor for the Art Hall and main building, on Elm avenue, close to the Transcontinental; the Spanish Commissioner, Col. Lopez Fabra, is at the Washington Hotel, but a house has been taken in West Philadelphia, and will be occupied next month; the Italian Commissioner, Signor Ginelli, is at one of the small hotels; the rest of the English Commission, headed by Prof. Archer, who will represent the Duke of Richmond, started yesterday from England, and the whole French Commission starts on the first day of February. The North German Empire has a resident Commissioner, and no advices have been received about the rest. The whole of the Belgian Commission will arrive next week. One of the Norwegian Commission is here, and the rest will come early in March. The Commissioners of the Austrian Empire have started, and will be here shortly. The Portuguese have one Commissioner on the spot and no advices have been received about the others. The Russian Secretary of Legation, Paul Bodisco, acts as Commissioner, and nothing further has been heard from the land of Ursa Major. The Commissioners from Holland have been here, have made all their arrangements, rented their rooms in the Trans-Continental, and gone back again, but they will return in March. There are Commissioners here from Chili and the Argentine Republic, which, with Brazil and perhaps Venezuela, will represent South America. Ecuador, the Republic of Colombia, Honduras, and all the smaller States of Spanish America have backed out, pleading poverty. The Brazilian Commission will arrive in the middle of next month, having started already. The Swiss Republic has a representative here, but no advices have been received about the remainder. Turkey will not be represented.

The Philadelphians, who have made up their minds that the Quaker dictionary does not contain any such word as fail, have been steadily preparing for the great influx of visitors whom they are certain will arrive. The strength of the opposition in Congress, and from the Western States particularly, will probably act as a much-needed tonic, and keep them from doing what they showed some signs of desiring to do—skinning every visitor who arrived in the worst way. The *douche* of cold water which dropped upon them the other day has had a great effect already. Houses can be rented without the stranger going down upon his knees and offering the whole contents of his pocket-book and his wife's jewelry-case. Rooms can be secured at the middling and minor hotels at reasonably fair rates, nor will there be any determination to extort the same prices as are demanded at the first-class houses. The Philadelphians see that they have to popularize their big show, and that it will not run on wheels without considerable shoving behind. The consequence is that in all probability there will be no want of cheap accommodation, as there is now a certainty of cheap railway traveling. There will be, as there should be, a gradation of accommodation and prices, so that those who desire to economize will have the opportunity. And the storekeepers are resolved to be prudent, and not to flay their customers as was done at Vienna, so that the present is a golden opportunity for those who would like to keep house in the city of homes during the exhibition season. There is no difficulty in renting houses, and it is conceded on all hands that there will be little rise in the price of supplies.

Great preparations are being made of memorial objects—of things which visitors will like to buy and carry away with them as mementoes of the Centennial Exhibition. There are solid glass cubes for paper-weights with views of the Art Hall, Horticultural Hall, Main Building, and Machinery Hall; there are medals of silvered metal and of bronze with bas-reliefs of the Main Building, and there are tea sets and toilet sets in white granite and porcelain with printed designs of the Art Hall. But while American enterprise has presented these, they were made by Englishmen in every instance. The pottery comes from the famous Fenton potteries of Staffordshire, and was ordered there by Mr. Gay, a Philadelphia dealer in queensware and crockery, last Summer. It includes not only tea sets, but also coffee cups, small vases for holding flowers, mugs and mustache cups, plates of different sizes, card receivers, and cake dishes. The porcelain is what is called English china, very transparent, but it will not stand hot water. The white granite ware is covered with concentric rings of color, save in the centre, where the design of the art hall is printed on the surface by a process resembling decalcomanie. There are only three colors—purple, china blue, and celadon green—but the effect is very pleasing. It does seem a shame that Mr. Gay had to go all the way to England for such things when the Trenton potteries were within thirty miles of him, but the fact is that the Fenton potteries could make these at a salable price, and the Trenton potteries could not. And it is much to be desired that there should be some regulation making exhibitors put the price of their wares in connection with them. Otherwise the Exhibition will lose much of its usefulness. For the stranger, looking at this one example of crockery ware, would say in his heart that the American was as good as the English, but when the prices are joined to the articles he will know why the queensware of England has still the preference in American markets over American wares.

THE CENTENNIAL ART COLLECTION.

The Committees on Art connected with the New-York Centennial Commission have sent a circular to artists in this State notifying them that works of art of a high order of merit, produced by citizens of the United States, will be admitted, if approved by a Committee of Selection, to the American Art Department of the Exhibition, and are sending notices to such other persons as they may ascertain who have works of the required order of merit of living or deceased American artists that such works will be admitted to the American Department. Works of foreign artists belonging to residents of the United States will, on approval of the Committee of Selection, be admitted for exhibition in a special gallery.

Some three hundred responses have been received to these circulars and notifications, and there is but little doubt that the art contributions of the State of New-York will excel, if not exceed, those of any other State in the Union.

Mr. Daniel Huntington is the Chairman of the Committee of Selection.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Thomas Ball has been chosen to furnish a model for the proposed statue to Josiah Quincy.

The total number of hogs slaughtered at Cinnati to date is 493,367, against 469,547 to same date last year.

In the Ohio Senate yesterday a bill was introduced to make drunkenness for one year a sufficient cause for divorce.

David Wiggin, aged eighty-six years, hanged himself yesterday morning at his residence, No. 33 Ferdinand street, Boston.

Speaker Kerr has written a letter asking that his name shall not be used in connection with the national ticket of this year.

John F. Haley, an engineer at Ringwood, N. J., and attending court at Paterson, died suddenly yesterday noon of heart disease.

John H. Lockey, of Leominster, Mass., ex-State Senator and a prominent business man, has failed. His liabilities are $93,000 and his assets $50,000.

The Victoria Tubular bridge is to be altered to admit of double railway tracks and a footway, to accommodate the immense and daily increasing traffic.

A lad named Nearpass, while walking on the Erie Railway track at Port Jervis yesterday, was run over and instantly killed, the train cutting him in two.

S. J. Meany and James Callahan, editor and proprietor of the Montreal *Sun*, were arrested yesterday on a charge of libel instituted by James Hawley.

The Executive Committee of the Massachusetts Press Association yesterday voted to hold its annual meeting and reunion in Boston on the 15th of February.

The Baltimore *American* removed its office and presses yesterday to its new iron building at the corner of Baltimore and South streets, opposite the *Sun* building.

David Torrence, a prominent citizen, merchant and ship-owner, died in Montreal yesterday afternoon. He had been for some years President of the Bank of Montreal.

The strike among the shoe operatives at Rochester, which has lasted several weeks, was ended yesterday by the employes agreeing to resume work at reduced wages.

After deliberating seventy hours the Paterson jury, in the case of the city officials tried for corruptly reducing taxes, were discharged yesterday, having been unable to agree.

A dispatch from Green River says the passenger train bound east, due at Omaha at 8:45 Friday night, arrived at 9:45 yesterday morning, thirteen hours behind time. Snow was the cause of the delay.

Dr. Daniel G. Dodge, of Clinton County, formerly Superintendant of the State Inebriate Asylum, was again appointed to fill the same position, at a meeting of the trustees held in New-York on Friday last.

Some time during Friday night the millinery store of Prescott & Co., No. 12 Summer street, Boston, was entered by thieves, by means of false keys, and robbed of five or six thousand dollars' worth of silks and velvets.

The value of the goods imported into the Dominion in December, exclusive of British Columbia, amounted to $4,293,292. The duties were $645,247. The value of the goods exported during the same month was $626,471.

The converts of the revival now in progress at the Methodist Episcopal Church in Monticello are numerous, some sixty having joined the church. Mrs. Fisher is to be assisted by a number of the Port Jervis Praying Band next week.

W. T. Austin, a citizen of Stokes County, N. C., was found dead in the Purcell House, at Wilmington, yesterday morning, suffocated by gas. It is supposed that after extinguishing the gas he unintentionally turned it on again.

Nine bids for the legislative printing were opened by Secretary of State Bigelow and Controller Robinson at noon yesterday. The bills vary very much, and it will be some days before they can be tabulated and the contract awarded.

Yesterday morning Abraham Shires, Henry Strayer, Cyrus Strayer, and Henry Reeder, while engaged in filling up a lime kiln in Columbus, Penn., were suffocated by the gas and fell into the pit. Reeder was the only one rescued alive.

The Toronto *Globe* of yesterday publishes a letter from Archbishop Lynch, of Toronto, to the Premier, in which he says that the priests in his diocese are strictly forbidden to make the altar or pulpit of their churches the tribune of political harangues for or against any party or candidate.

Additional failures in Boston, Mass., are reported as follows: Robert and G. R. Brine, tailors, liabilities, $34,000; Jacob Bock, clothing, No. 55 Union street, liabilities, $49,000; Charles E. Meyer & Co., picture frames, liabilities, $50,000; Amos Foster, furnishing goods, No. 411 Washington street, liabilities, $25,000, mostly due in New-York.

Last week's newspaper report of George P. Rowell & Co. shows that thirty new papers made their appearance during the seven days ending Jan. 29. They were classed as three daily, one tri-weekly, seventeen weekly, four semi-monthly, and five monthly journals. There were eleven suspensions, as follows: One semi-weekly, eight weeklies, and two monthlies.

Patrick Donahoe, bookseller, and the publisher of the Boston *Pilot*, has suspended. At the first meeting of the creditors, held the latter part of last week, a committee of four was appointed to examine his accounts. The liabilities are about $308,000, including some $50,000 or $60,000 of mutual indorsements with A. W. Lovering. The assets are rated by the committee to aggregate $216,000.

George Gore Hunt, for thirty-one years paymaster of the Vermont Central Railroad, and known as an active politician, died in St. Albans yesterday morning at the age of fifty-two. He was a lawyer in early life, and Inspector of the Customs under the administrations of Polk, Pierce, and Buchanan, and had held several other offices, besides representing St. Albans in the Vermont Legislature in 1868-9.

Last Friday night a freight train on the Pennsylvania Railroad was robbed of $3,000 worth of goods, which were thrown off in bales and boxes near Waverly Station. The goods were for western firms. A similar robbery took place on the same train a week ago at the same place. A man named Cahill has been arrested as one of the gang of train thieves. The thieves get on the train at Jersey City, and throw off the goods for confederates along the road.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire occurred last evening in the cellar of the five-story brick tenement-house No. 99 West Houston street. The first floor is partly occupied by M. Kramer, crockery store and dwelling; damage to furniture, $200; insured for $1,500 in the Hanover Company. A portion of the same floor is occupied by Philip Gilooly as a hat store and dwelling; loss $300; insured in the Metropolitan Company for $2,000. The building is owned by Edward O'Farrell; damaged $500; insured.

Three wooden buildings on Main street, Worcester, Mass., were burned yesterday morning. The property belonged to the heirs of the Burnside estate, whose loss is about $10,000, uninsured, and to Charles Freeland, of Boston, whose loss is less. The loss to occupants is about forty-five thousand dollars.

A LARGE SUM OF MONEY FOUND.

Inspector Dilks, while on duty at the Central Office last night, received a dispatch from Capt. Mount, of the Nineteenth Precinct, informing him that Mr. John L. Carbrey, a wholesale flour merchant at No. 110 Broad street, and residing at No. 113 East Seventieth street, had reported at the East Fifty-ninth Street Police Station that during yesterday afternoon one of the men in his employ had found a large sum of money in the vicinity of Wall street. No further information relative to the money could be obtained last night, as Mr. Carbrey is very reticent about the matter, being naturally anxious that the money shall find its way into the hands of the person to whom it rightfully belongs, and fears that the publication of the amount and nature of the treasure found by his employe will bring forward a host of claimants.

MURDEROUS ITALIANS.

DENVER, Col. Jan. 29.—The Grand Jury today returned to the District Court indictments for murder against eight of the Italians who are believed to have butchered four of their fellow-countrymen in this city last fall. They will be arraigned on Monday next, and the trial of all will be concluded within a week or ten days. It is believed that seven of them will be convicted of murder.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE WASHINGTON TEA PARTY.

THE PROGRAMME OF ARRANGEMENTS—THE ACADEMY AND IRVING AND NILSSON HALLS TO BE USED.

The preparations for the Martha Washington Reception and Tea Party are in progress, and the details of the programme are nearly completed. The enterprise is under the control of the managers of the St. John's Guild, who, encouraged by their success last year, intend making this entertainment, which will take place on the evening of Washington's Birthday, an affair of splendor and vast proportions. The Academy of Music and Irving and Nilsson Halls are to be joined, and in each of them there is to be a separate entertainment. The tea party proper will be given in Irving Hall; dancing and music will make up the programme for the Academy, and Nilsson Hall will probably contain a museum, where Revolutionary relics and other curiosities will be exhibited. There are to be forty-nine tables in the supper-room, each representing a State or Territory, from which the tea will be served. To each table there will be six lady attendants, who will be attired in the fashions of a hundred years ago, powdered hair, arranged in massive coils and puffs; numerous "beauty spots" and heavy, gorgeous dress goods made up into indescribable flounces and balloon-shaped overdresses. Over each table will be hung a silk banner bearing the coat of arms of the State which it represents, and, as far as practicable, the ladies in attendance will be natives of the State under whose banner they serve. The doors of Irving Hall will be thrown open at precisely 9 o'clock, and a committee of prominent citizens will be in waiting to receive the guests as they arrive. It is expected that Gen. Lloyd Aspinwall will take the chairmanship of this committee. The ladies, so far as known, who will preside at the several tables—their five assistants to be suggested by themselves—are Mrs. Gen. Fremont, Mrs. Gen. Francis Meagher, Mrs. Prof. Nairne, Miss Fannie Barrow, Mrs. David Watts, Mrs. Emma Opdyke, Mrs. L. M. Bates, Mrs. Col. George W. Wingate, Mrs. Robert F. Wier, who is a great grand neice of George Washington; Mrs. Robert L. Fabian, Mrs. M. Wilson, Mrs. George C. Lee, Mrs. William Ely, Mrs. William H. Willey, Mrs. C. S. Lewis, Mrs. George A. Albro, Mrs. Edward Salomon, Mrs. A. Macdonald, Mrs. Charles C. Leeds, Mrs. Oscar Tibbals, Mrs. William A. Conklin, Mrs. L. D. Richards, Mrs. Rufus King, Jr., Mrs. David S. Babcock, Miss Mary A. Newcomb, Mrs. George W. Powers, Mrs. Frank J. Dupignac, Mrs. F. B. Earle, Mrs. D. G. Handy, Mrs. Egbert Guernsey, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Mehen, Miss Alice Bewley, and Mrs. John D. Sherwood. The wife of Col. Fred. Grant is expected to preside at the floral stand, which is to occupy the centre of the floor, and Mrs. Senator Logan will in all probability preside over the table representing the State of Illinois. The hall will be appropriately decorated with flowers, flags, and bunting, which will hang in festoons from the centre of the ceiling. At the head of the hall there is to be placed a large oil painting of Washington mounted upon a snow-white horse, which will be illuminated by a calcium light. The tea will be served in cups expressly manufactured for the occasion in France. They are delicate in construction and beautiful in shape and color, and will be decorated with the coat of arms of the Washington family and the dates 1776 and 1876. The cups and saucers will be sold as souvenirs to those who may wish to possess them. In addition to these features of the entertainment in Irving Hall, an interesting musical programme has been arranged for Downing's Ninth Regiment Band, which contains some original compositions, the national airs, and selections from popular operas. At 10 o'clock the Academy of Music will be opened, and the programme commenced by the rendering of an original song, written by George Cooper for the occasion, to music composed by Charles E. Horsley. The dancing will be begun by twelve couples, who are to go through the figure of the French court minuet. There will be two bands of music in the Academy. During the evening the two bands will be massed, and under the direction of George F. Bristow, will perform an overture expressly written by that gentleman, entitled "The Great Republic."

The President and Mrs. Grant, with other officials in Washington, have been invited. Gov. Tilden and Gen. Hancock and staffs will be present in full uniform. The Centennial Committee, who have control of all affairs relating to the exhibition of relics, are adding to their already numerous collection. Mr. E. A. Quintard, the Chairman of the committee, has opened a branch office in Boston for the collection of these curiosities, and the bureaus here are in constant receipt of many letters from parties promising additional articles. The sale of tickets will begin early next week, the day to be announced in the newspapers, together with the names of the managers, from whom the tickets may be procured. The price of the tickets will be $5, and will admit one person.

A DIAMOND RING AWAITING DISPOSAL.

When the Homeopathic Fraternity gave a fair last year, in the Twenty-second Regiment Army, in Fourteenth street, one of the means adopted for raising money was the sale of numerous beautiful and costly articles of jewelry, some of which were raffled, chances being sold for small sums. One of these pieces of jewelry, a diamond ring of great beauty, is still in "chancery," the sale not having been completed. It is valued at $1,000, and its owner, Mr. Stockwell, agreed to accept $700 for it, and to allow the surplus which might be obtained, to be turned into the fund realized by the fair. It was accordingly put up at Mrs. Robinson's table, and chances in the raffle by which it was to be disposed of were sold for $2 50 each. At the close of the fair, however, it was found that only about five hundred and sixty-five dollars had been realized from the sale of chances, and it was thought that the remaining chances could be sold afterward. Mrs. Robinson found herself unable to sell them, however, and after a time put the ring, money, and the book containing the names of the purchasers of chances into the hands of Mr. Darling, of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, who thought that he would be able to fill up the list. The fair was over, and the interest had, to some extent, died away, and the enthusiasm which had pushed the sale at the fair being wanting, no more chances were sold, and the ring and money are locked up in the great safe of the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Owing to the fact that Mr. Stockwell, the owner of the ring, and Mrs. Robinson are both now in Europe, Mr. Darling is not at present in position to dispose of the ring, but ultimately, if it shall not be disposed of by raffle, the money now in Mr. Darling's hands will be returned to the respective purchasers of chances.

THE POWERS OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

An important case was tried before Justice George W. Parker, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, involving the right of the Board of Health to enforce the construction of ventilators to privy vaults. The defendant, Adam Knoll, the proprietor of a tenement-house at No. 97 Willett street, was ordered by the health officers to ventilate the vault attached to his premises by means of a pipe, to be laid at least six inches below the yard, connecting with the vault, and extending from thence to the top of the highest building on the premises, and at least two feet above the roof of the building. During the past two years the Board of Health had issued similar orders, but the Taxpayers' Association, through the assistance of their counsel, had succeeded in keeping off over one hundred cases brought by the Board of Health for violation of its order. At last, being forced to trial, the Association resolved to make the case of Mr. Knoll a test case. The defendant, through his counsel, moved for a dismissal of the case upon twenty specific grounds. He claimed that by the charter of 1873, notwithstanding the amendments thereto, the power to sue remained with the Mayor and commonalty; that the board possessed no power to prescribe any particular method of ventilation; that the Legislature did not possess the power to delegate its authority to frame laws to the Board of Health, but that to the Common Council belonged that duty. The defendant testified that the proposed ventilating shaft could not be constructed without interfering with the opening and closing of his window shutters. He produced proofs that his vaults had been cleaned semi-weekly, and consequently were not dangerous to health, but that to erect the proposed shaft would affect the health of the neighborhood. Witnesses were called to substantiate his statements and the court took the papers and reserved its decision.

THE BILLIARD TOURNAMENT.

All the details for the international billiard tournament were settled upon yesterday, and it was decided to hold the tournament in this City instead of Philadelphia. Five thousand dollars will be given in cash prises. The games will be 600 points up, three-ball French carom. The first prize will be $2 000; second, $1,500; third, $1,000; and fourth, $500. The player that makes the best general average will receive $500, and $250 will be awarded to the player making the best single average. The player making the largest run will receive $250. Twenty per cent. of the regular prizes will be deducted to form a series of three prizes, the winner of any of the first series being eligible to win any or all of the second series. The tournament will be held in this City early in June.

A NEW SYSTEM OF ROBBERY.

During the last three weeks thieves, supposed to have concealed themselves in the freight cars of the Pennsylvania Railroad, have succeeded in throwing out and carrying away merchandise valued at $15,000. Two weeks ago goods valued at $1,500 were thrown from the "National" fast train at Elizabeth, but were discovered by the employes on another train before the thieves had had an opportunity to remove them. Detectives were put on the watch, but in spite of their vigilance the robbers succeeded in concealing themselves in one of the cars on Monday night, and while the train was passing through Waverly they threw out upon the roadside about $3,000 worth of valuable merchandise consigned to the West. The goods were discovered by the hands of a train passing in the other direction, and removed before the thieves had taken them. The Police were notified, and men were detailed to await the appearance of the robbers. Shortly afterward a man walked out from the woods and begged alms. The Police arrested him on suspicion of having been concerned in the robbery. He gave his name as James Cahill, of Newark, and is held.

THE SUPPRESSION OF VICE.

It will be remembered that in 1873-4-5 the organizations known as the Eighth and Fifteenth Ward Citizens' Protective Associations displayed considerable energy in their efforts to suppress the social evil and all other forms of vice and crime in their respective districts. This was done by written and oral communications made by them to the Board of Police, the Grand Jury, District Attorney Phelps, the Board of Education, and the Mayor. The Police Captains of the Eighth and Fifteenth Precincts had prepared and forwarded to the Police Board lists of all the disreputable houses and the inmates of such houses within their jurisdiction, and the associations, acting jointly, were urgent in their appeals that the parties named in these lists, whether owners, lessees, keepers, or inmates of these bagnios, should be prosecuted and the evils and viciousness which they maintained and disseminated effectually abolished or regulated, so far as those wards were concerned. The associations sent no less than three letters to the old Police Board in 1873-4-5 on the subject, but in no instance was the slightest regard paid to their memorials. These letters or petitions were dated respectively April 23, 1873, Sept. 23, 1874, and Oct. 2, 1874. Also a letter detailing the results of an interview with Capt. Van Dusen, dated Feb. 6, 1875. Finding that they were unheeded, officers and members of the association had interviews with President Matsell and Commissioner Duryea, but they were likewise productive of no good results. On Jan. 11 of the present year, upon the reorganization of the Board of Police and the accession to office of the new Commissioners, the associations renewed their appeal and transmitted therewith copies of the communications which the old Board had disregarded. Similar communications were also conveyed to Mayor Wickham, dated Jan. 15, 1876, and to Gov. Tilden, dated Jan. 17, 1876. To this last Gov. Tilden, through his Secretary, Col. Stebbins, has transmitted the following letter:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
ALBANY, Jan. 24, 1876.

DEAR SIR: The Governor has read your letter of Jan. 19, to Mr. Charles Stebbins, with the accompanying papers. He desires me to thank you for the expressions of confidence therein contained, and to add that the suggestions which you make will receive proper consideration.

Yours very respectfully,
W. T. PELTON, Military Secretary.

L. GUENTAL, Esq., Acting Secretary of the Fifteenth Ward Protective Association, New-York City.

THE NINTH WARD PRAYER MEETINGS.

The "union noon-day prayer meetings," held in the church in West Eleventh street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, (Rev. W. W. Page,) are crowded daily. These meetings are held under the auspices of the several pastors of the churches of the Ninth Ward without regard to denomination. At the close of the prayer meeting an inquiry meeting is held in the session-room of the church, which is attended by those seeking religious light and by others prepared to give it. In connection with this Ninth Ward movement there is held in the various churches of the ward a Sunday afternoon union prayer meeting between 4 and 5 o'clock, the various churches throwing open their doors for this purpose. Last Sunday the meeting was held in the Reformed Church, on Sixth avenue, and today it will be held in the Methodist Church, in Fourth street, near Washington Parade Ground. All these meetings are so crowded that meetings are held in the lecture and Sunday-school rooms of the churches. The "Gospel Hymns and Sacred Songs" are used in all these services. In relation to these meetings, Mr. Moody, a few days ago, wrote a letter to a leading clergyman of this City advising the continuance of this noon-day meeting, and saying "if there is interest enough to sustain fifty union prayer-meetings, the more the better." Mr. Moody will open his labors in this City on the 6th of February, and meantime all the Pastors of churches, and leading Christian workers are preparing for him.

A HEROIC ACTION.

A young man named Thomas Lynn, a box-maker by occupation, residing at No. 90 Crosby street, yesterday afternoon performed an act of heroism which should entitle him to a medal from the Life-saving Association, as well as the deserved admiration of the public. Among the passengers by one of the ferry-boats plying between Hunter's Point and James Slip yesterday afternoon were Mrs. Gilmore, of Hunter's Point, and her little girl, the latter aged probably three years. The child was seated on the rail outside the ladies' cabin, while her mother was playfully caressing her. A sudden jolt of the boat caused the little one to fall overboard. The utmost confusion ensued among the passengers, but, amid the general consternation and the screams of the young mother, the courageous Lynn sprang overboard, and being an expert swimmer, reached the little child and held it aloft until the boat had been stopped. A line was flung to him, which he seized, and both were hauled safely on board. Mrs. Gilmore was naturally profuse in her expressions of gratitude to the courageous young man, and desired to know his name. For a long time Mr. Lynn strenuously refused to divulge his name, but was eventually induced to do so. An enthusiastic passenger collected some money, which was proffered to the hero, but he indignantly refused it, stating that what he had done was not worth mentioning.

SEVEN YEARS IN THE PENITENTIARY.

Owen Tully, the wealthy Brooklyn liquor dealer, who was convicted in the Court of Sessions, before Judge Moore, last week, for the crime of mayhem, was yesterday sentenced to the Kings County Penitentiary for seven years. Ex-Judge Troy first moved for an arrest of judgment on the ground that the indictment did not allege facts sufficient to warrant a conviction for mayhem, but only for assault. He said the statute provided that, in order to constitute mayhem, the evidence must show premeditation. Judge Moore denied the motion and exception was taken. Counsel then moved for a new trial, on the ground that the evidence did not warrant a conviction for mayhem. This motion was also denied, and exception taken. Counsel next moved that the court pass sentence for assault and battery, on the ground that no other offense had been committed. This was also denied, and exception taken. The prisoner was then sentenced and remanded to the custody of the officers. Counsel then moved for a stay of five days, and Judge Moore granted the motion, limiting the time to Tuesday next, in order to allow the counsel time to prepare a bill of exceptions. The case will go to the General Term of the Supreme Court, and from there to the Court of Appeals. Tully is said to be worth $30,000. He is a native of Ireland, thirty-six years old, and has a wife and three children.

THE WOMAN'S TEMPERANCE UNION.

Association Hall, at Twenty-third street and Fourth avenue, was comfortably filled last night by an audience who assembled to hear an address by Mrs. Willard, of Chicago. Dr. A. C. Post occupied the chair, and the meeting was opened with a prayer by Rev. Dr. King and the singing of the hymn "All Hail the Power of Jesus' Name." Mrs. Willard told how she was moved by the reports of the woman's crusade several years ago, and how she felt that she was now called upon to devote herself to reclaiming the intemperate from the drunkard's grave. She pictured the painful transformation that has taken place in a man who has been brought up under proper influences and who has subsequently been enslaved by the demon of intemperance. The most sensitive nerve of the dram-seller was wound around his pocket-book, and we must, said the speaker, find some way to imperil his investment. She spoke of the success of the movement in Chicago, where 1,300 drinkers had signed the pledge last year, and where but few had fallen back into their old ways. After the close of the address an appeal was made for funds to assist the union in establishing coffee-rooms throughout the City, the first of which will be at Fiftieth street and Seventh avenue.

INDISCRETION OF THREE JURYMEN.

The jurors in the Hand-Bromley-Eakins conspiracy trial, which has engaged the attention of the Passaic County Courts, New-Jersey, for a week, were taken into court yesterday morning. In reply to Judge Dixon's questions they stated that they could not agree. Judge Dixon announced that the court had been informed Messrs. Edelman, Fyfe, and Bray, members of the jury, had, during the progress of the trial, met Constable Lynch, bondsman for one of the defendants, in a saloon, where they had allowed themselves to be entertained. Mr. Edelman stated that he, with the two jurors mentioned went into a saloon and Lynch met them there. He had with him a box of cigars, from which he offered to treat them. Escorted by Lynch, they went to another saloon, but, on opening the door, Edelman saw Eakens, and refused to go in, saying, "We will not be seen with any of the defendants." The three jurymen were required to appear on Monday to give bonds to answer whatever charge the Grand Jury may see fit to bring against them. The other jurors were discharged from a further consideration of the case. Lynch was put under $2,000 bonds to answer a charge of "embracery." Hand was given till Monday to find a new bondsman.

BURNETT'S FLAVORING EXTRACTS.—The superiority of these extracts consists in their perfect purity and great strength. They are warranted free from the poisonous oils and acids which enter into the composition of many of the factitious fruit flavors now in the market. They are not only true to their names, but are prepared from fruits of the best quality, and are so highly concentrated that a comparatively small quantity only need be used. For sale by the principal grocers in the States and Canadas.—*Tribune.*

Everybody says that "The Gayest Boy in New-York" is one of the best stories ever written. It is published in No. 15 of the *Boys of the World* now ready.—*Exchange.*

"O wearisome condition of humanity!"

How many wretched homes in our land! How many heart-broken invalids! Life with many signifies a mere onerous existence. All are subject to disease, but when health is removed the hope is nearly gone out. Sickness is usually incurred through exposure or carelessness. Especially is this true with those diseases peculiar to woman. Through her own imprudence and folly she is made to drag out a miserable existence—a source of annoyance and anxiety to her friends, and anything but a comfort and pleasure to herself. Exposure to the cold at times when she should be most prudent, and overtaxing her body with laborious employment, are both fruitful causes of many of the maladies from which she suffers. Gradually the bloom leaves her cheeks, her lips grow ashy white, her vivacity departs, she continually experiences a feeling of weariness and general languor, and altogether presents a ghostly appearance. What does she need? Should she take some stimulating drug, which will for the time make her "*feel better*," or does her entire system demand reparation? She requires something which not only will restore to health the diseased organs, but will tone and invigorate the system. DR. PIERCE'S FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION will do this. It imparts strength to the diseased parts, brings back the glow of health, and restores comfort where previously there was only suffering.

Every invalid lady should send for "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," in which over fifty pages are devoted to the consideration of those diseases peculiar to women. It will be sent, post-paid, to any address for $1 50. Address R. V. Pierce, M. D., World's Dispensary, Buffalo, N. Y. Agents wanted to sell this valuable work.—*Advertisement.*

The Venerable Peter Cooper.

I cheerfully testify that I have been to the Colton Dental Association (No. 19 Cooper Institute) and had two teeth extracted while under the influence of Laughing Gas. I felt no pain whatever, and the gas produced no injurious or even unpleasant effects.

—*Advertisement.* PETER COOPER.

"Full Many a Gem of Purest Ray Serene"

Glitters upon the hand and in the bosom of ladies which cost thousands of dollars, and many a lady envies her and wishes that she could wear the same. This can be accomplished without spending thousands by purchasing the PARISIAN DIAMONDS at RICHARD HUMPHREY'S, No. 779 Broadway, opposite Stewart's. They are as brilliant, as lasting as the real gems, and do not cost one-thirtieth part as much. They last forever and are beautiful forever.—*Advertisement.*

OPEN SUNDAYS FROM 10 TO 2.—The new SILK ELASTIC TRUSS, with elastic pads, is now supplied by the ELASTIC TRUSS COMPANY, No. 683 Broadway, and everywhere. Supersedes all metal trusses for rupture. —*Advertisement.*

Charity Ball.

The evening toilet receives its perfecting touch from LAIRD'S "BLOOM OF YOUTH." The beauty it imparts is nature's own. Sold at all druggists'.—*Advertisement.*

ACT WISELY and examine POMEROY'S $4 ELASTIC TRUSS at No. 744 Broadway, before buying any other. —*Advertisement.*

"Attrition Flour."—DECIDED BY HALL'S JOURNAL OF HEALTH, and the BOSTON JOURNAL OF CHEMISTRY, to be "the best flour made." "Pomarius," a delicious fruit-product. "Granulated Wheat Biscuit," from parched grain, appetizing and nutritious. "Attrition Ginger Wafers," delicious and wholesome. "Pearled Wheat," superior to crushed or cracked wheat. HEALTH FOOD COMPANY, 8th st., opposite Mercantile Library.

Scalp Diseases a Specialty.

Dandruff, dry, moist or scaly, eruptive, and other scalp diseases, falling, loss, brittle, fading, and premature gray hair cured by the special treatment of Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, 49 Bond street, New-York.

Unnatural Redness of the Nose, Untimely wrinkles of the face, moles and warts painlessly removed by Dr. B. C. PERRY, 49 Bond street New-York.

White Teeth.—JOHNSON'S DELICIOUS AMERICAN TOOTH POWDER is the cream of all preparations. As a mouth cleanser it is a great luxury. Sold by druggists.

Alkethrepta is a New and Pure Preparation of chocolate. Sold by all grocers. Samples free.

Graduated Lung Protectors, Undergarments insuring warmth and sound lungs. Sold everywhere. By mail, $1 50. ISAAC A. SINGER, manfr., 694 Broadway

Solid Silver Forks, Spoons, Tea Sets, and fancy pieces retailed by the manufacturer at wholesale prices. FORD, 847 Broadway, bet. 13th and 14th sts.

Everdell's Principal Office, 302 Broadway. Elegant Wedding and Ball Cards, Orders of Dancing, Foreign Note Papers.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry has cured many cases of consumption. Fifty cents and $1.

Dr. Lyon's Tooth Tablets
Sweeten and purify the breath.

Use Brummell's Celebrated Cough Drops.
The genuine have A. H. B. on each drop.

MARRIED.

FROST—CUMMINGS.—On Thursday, Jan. 27, at the residence of Mr. C. M. Newville, Clermont av., by Rev. Joseph T. Duryea, D. D., Mrs. SARAH L. L. CUMMINGS, only daughter of the late Major Bellows, of Sag Harbor, Long Island, to THEODORE FROST, all of Brooklyn.

RUSSELL—RITCHIE.—On the 27th inst., by Rev. Dr. C. F. Deems, JOHN RUSSELL to MARGARET RITCHIE, both of Aberdeen, Scotland.

☞ Aberdeen papers please copy.

SCOFIELD—CANDEE.—In this City, on Thursday, 27th, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Homer N. Dunning, Dr. WALTER K. SCOFIELD, United States Navy, to MARY E., eldest daughter of J. A. Candee, Esq.

WOOD—RUDD.—On Thursday, 27th inst., at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Dr. Chambers, THOMAS C. WOOD to JULIA A., youngest daughter of Joseph Rudd, Esq., of this City.

DIED.

BRADLEY.—Jan. 28, at Brooklyn, HENRY P. BRADLEY, aged 37 years and 6 months.

Prayers at his late residence, No. 62 7th st., E. D., Monday, Jan. 31, at 2 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends respectfully invited.

COFFIN.—Jan. 27, LUCY B., youngest child of Charles B. and Lucy A. Coffin.

Funeral services Sunday at the residence of her parents, No. 49 St. James place, Brooklyn, at 2:30 P. M.

DREW.—On Thursday, Jan. 27, ROXANA, wife of Daniel Drew, aged 77 years, 2 months and 13 days.

Funeral services at the Methodist Episcopal Church, at Brewsters, on Sunday, the 30th, at 11 A. M. A funeral train will leave the Grand Central Depot at 9 A. M. Relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend without further notice.

KITCHEN.—On Thursday, Jan. 27, MARCUS L. W., infant son of M. L. W. and Julia M. Kitchen, aged 5 weeks.

Funeral Tuesday, Feb. 1, at 11 A. M., from No. 108 East 80th st. Friends are respectfully invited to attend. Interment at Newark.

KRAUS.—On Saturday, Jan. 29, of diphtheria, FREDERIKE CHRISTINE, only daughter of George and Christine Kraus.

Friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 40 4th place, Brooklyn, on Monday, Jan. 31, at 2 o'clock P. M.

LIGHTBODY.—On Wednesday, Jan. 26, 1876, JOHN G. LIGHTBODY, eldest son of James C. Lightbody and the late Mary Ann Lightbody, in the 31st year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his father, No. 320 East 62d st., on Sunday, the 30th inst., at 1 P. M.

The members of Alma Lodge, No. 728, F. and A. M., are hereby requested to meet at the Lodge Rooms, corner of 57th st. and 3d av., on Sunday, 30th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late brother, JOHN G. LIGHTBODY, as above.

G. W. SCHOONMAKER, Master.

MARTIN.—On Thursday, Jan. 27, ANNIE HAMILTON, wife of Robert M. Martin.

The funeral services will take place at her residence, No. 204 East 46th st., on Sunday afternoon next, at 1 o'clock precisely. Relatives and friends invited.

OAKLEY.—At Englewood, N. J., Saturday, Jan. 29, FRANCES ROMME OAKLEY.

Notice of burial services hereafter.

OLNEY.—On Saturday, Jan. 29, EVA ADELAIDE, youngest child of Daniel and Annie A. Olney, in the 10th year of her age.

Funeral services at the Harlem Universalist Chapel, 127th st. near 4th av., on Monday, the 31st inst., at 12 o'clock noon.

PENNIMAN.—At Paris, France, Jan. 1, JAMES FENNER PENNIMAN, in the 69th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Church of the Messiah, corner of 34th st. and 4th av., on Tuesday, Feb. 1, at 10 o'clock A. M.

VIRTUE.—At Montclair, N. J., Friday, 28th inst., PETER VIRTUE, in the 37th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence at Montclair, on Monday, 31st inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Carriages will meet the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western train from New-York, Christopher Street Ferry, at 10:45 A. M.

WALTON.—At Ridgewood, N. J., on Friday evening, 28th inst., EDITH, twin daughter of Arthur H. and Catharine A. Walton, aged 3 years, 7 months, and 23 days.

Funeral services on Sunday, at 3 o'clock P. M., at Christ Church, Ridgewood.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The foreign mails for the week ending SATURDAY, Feb. 5, 1876, will close at this office on TUESDAY, at 6:30 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Wisconsin, via Queenstown; on WEDNESDAY, at 6:30 A. M., for Europe, per steamer China, via Queenstown; on THURSDAY, at 11:30 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Frisia, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; on SATURDAY, at 10 A. M., for England, Wales, Ireland, and France, per steamer Germanic, via Queenstown, and at 10 A. M., for Scotland direct, per steamer Elysia, via Glasgow, and at 11:30 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Pereire, via Havre, and at 11:30 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Oder, via Southampton and Bremen.

Mails for China, Japan, &c., will leave San Francisco Feb. 16, 1876.

The mails for Australia, New-Zealand, &c., will leave San Francisco March 1, 1876.

T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

DR. MANN CURES HIP DISEASE, SPINAL cures, white swelling, contracted limbs, and club feet without cutting cords or any surgical operation, or an hour's confinement to bed, and mostly without pain. Expensive supporters entirely discarded. Result of thirty years' experience. Office No. 133 West 41st st., Sunday and Tuesday forenoon. Send for circular.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1876.

HENRY A. HARTT, M. D.:

DEAR SIR: The time has fully come when your long-proposed plan of a Hospital for Chronic Cases should take some practical shape.

We venture, therefore, to suggest that you call at an early day and some convenient place a meeting of the many friends of the project to consider what course may best be adopted to provide at once such a building as may serve for a commencement of your Institute for the Cure of Chronic Diseases.

T. M. PETERS, D. D.,
Rector of St. Michael's Church, New-York.

I concur in the above.
DANIEL F. TIEMANN.
EDWARD McGLYNN, D. D., Pastor of St. Stephen's Church.
F. C. EWER, Rector of St. Ignatius Church.
STEPHEN H. TYNG, JR., D. D., Rector of Church of Holy Trinity.
HUGH MILLER THOMPSON, D. D., Rector of Christ Church.
HOWARD CROSBY, D. D., Chancellor New-York University.
W. ORMISTON, D. D., Collegiate Church.
WM. M. TAYLOR, D. D., Pastor Broadway Tabernacle.
GEORGE B. CHEEVER, D. D., Emeritus Pastor Church of the Puritans.
RANALD McDONALD.
WM. M. EVARTS.
STEPHEN H. TYNG, D. D., Rector St. George's Church.
E. H. DAVIS, M. D., ex-Professor Materia Medica New-York Medical College.
MORGAN DIX, D. D., Rector Trinity Church.
J. MARION SIMS, M. D., President American Medical Association.
JOHN A. DIX, ex-Governor of New-York.
SAMUEL OSGOOD, D. D.
RICHARD KELLY, President Fifth National Bank.
W. H. WICKHAM, Mayor of New-York.
H. M. PECKHAM.
RICHARD S. STORRS, D. D., Pastor of the Church of the Pilgrims.
J. CLEMENT FRENCH, Pastor of Westminster Church, Brooklyn.
DANIEL S. MARTIN, Professor of Geology, Rutgers Female College.
PETER COOPER.
ABRAM S. HEWITT, member of Congress.
JOSEPH WORSTER, M. D.
MARK BLUMENTHALL, M. D.
CHARLES P. DALY, Justice Supreme Court.
JOHN K. PORTER.
GROSVENOR P. LOWRY.
JOSEPH H. CHOATE.
EVERETT P. WHEELER.
F. A. P. BARNARD, President Columbia College.
J. S. NEWBERRY, M. D., Professor of Geology, Columbia College.
JOHN R. BRADY, Justice Supreme Court.
WM. A. DARLING, President Murray Hill Bank.
BENJ. N. MARTIN, Professor of Philosophy and Logic, N. Y. University.
WM. R. WILLIAMS, Amity Baptist Church.
DAN'L CURRY, D. D., Editor of the *Christian Advocate.*

In compliance with the above requisition, a meeting will be held in Association Hall, corner of 23d st. and 4th av., on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 31, at 8 o'clock. A statement of the plan of the hospital will be presented, and addresses delivered by Everett P. Wheeler, Esq., Dr. Hartt, Prof. Davis, Chancellor Crosby, Dr. J. Marion Sims, Prof. Martin, and Rev. Drs. Peters, McGlynn, Tyng, and Cheever.

THE FOLLOWING PIANOS AND ORGANS will be sold at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 1, at 12 o'clock, at the old auction house, No. 37 Nassau st.:

STEINWAY & SONS,	CHICKERING,
HAINES,	WATERS,
ARION GRAND,	PHILHARMONIC,
NATIONAL,	NEW-YORK PIANO CO.,
DE BAIN,	BURDETT,
CARHART & NEEDHAM,	GILBERT,
MASON & HAMLIN,	And 25 others,

By TUNIS JOHNSON, Auctioneer.
The above are now on exhibition with catalogues.

ALL SUPERFLUOUS HAIR.
Ladies afflicted with superfluous hair on the lips, cheek, chin, arm, &c., who have in vain tried the various depillatories in use for this purpose, may apply to Mme. JULIAN with the certainty of guaranteed and perfect success. Mme. Julian has removed this disfigurement RADICALLY and PERMANENTLY in the worst possible cases, where all previous attempts had failed. Application must be made personally at her residence, No. 216 West 38th st., from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR Gout and Rheumatism. BLAIR'S PILLS; sure, safe, effectual; universally used in Europe many years. Prout & Harsant, London, proprietors. H. PLANTEN & SON, No. 224 William st., New-York, agents. Sold by druggists. Sent by mail.

HUMPHREY'S WITCH HAZEL GIVES perfect satisfaction. It is pure, clear, and has twice the strength and curative powers of any extract Hamamelis, or Witch Hazel, ever made. Used by everybody. Sold by all dealers, and at wholesale and retail, at No. 46 Vesey st., New-York.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.
N. B.—Special attention paid to settling "estates," conveyancing, and City and country collection.

NO EXCUSE FOR FATAL BOILER EXPLOSIONS.—ROOT'S SAFETY BOILERS, 45,000-horse power in use in all parts of the world. Estimates and catalogues furnished by addressing ABENDROTH & ROOT MFG. CO., No. 96 Liberty st., New-York.

HIMROD'S CURE—UNEQUALED FOR ASTHMA, CATARRH, CROUP, WHOOPING COUGH, and COMMON COLDS. Try it. Sold by all druggists, $1; wholesale depot, No. 112 Chambers st. P. O. Box 2,480

THE ENGLISH CHANCERY COURT SUSTAINS Plimpton's Roller Skate Patent.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE LITERARY NOVELTY OF THE DAY.
THE LITERARY NOVELTY OF THE DAY.
THE LITERARY NOVELTY OF THE DAY.
THE LITERARY NOVELTY OF THE DAY.
THE LITERARY NOVELTY OF THE DAY.
THE LITERARY NOVELTY OF THE DAY.
THE LITERARY NOVELTY OF THE DAY.
THE LITERARY NOVELTY OF THE DAY.
THE LITERARY NOVELTY OF THE DAY.
THE
THE
FIRST PROSE WORK
FIRST PROSE WORK
FIRST PROSE WORK
FIRST PROSE WORK
FIRST PROSE WORK
OF
OF
OF
JOAQUIN MILLER.
JOAQUIN MILLER.
JOAQUIN MILLER.
JOAQUIN MILLER.
JOAQUIN MILLER.
JOAQUIN MILLER.
JOAQUIN MILLER.
JOAQUIN MILLER.
JOAQUIN MILLER.
JOAQUIN MILLER.
MR. FRANK LESLIE HAS THE PLEASURE OF ANNOUNCING THAT HE HAS SECURED
JOAQUIN MILLER'S
JOAQUIN MILLER'S
JOAQUIN MILLER'S
JOAQUIN MILLER'S
JOAQUIN MILLER'S
FIRST NOVEL,
FIRST NOVEL,
FIRST NOVEL,
ENTITLED
THE
THE
THE
THE
THE
PINK COUNTESS.
PINK COUNTESS.
PINK COUNTESS.
PINK COUNTESS.
PINK COUNTESS.
PINK COUNTESS.
PINK COUNTESS.
PINK COUNTESS.
PINK COUNTESS.
PINK COUNTESS.
THE FIRST INSTALLMENT OF WHICH APPEARS IN
FRANK LESLIE'S POPULAR MONTHLY
FRANK LESLIE'S POPULAR MONTHLY
FRANK LESLIE'S POPULAR MONTHLY
FRANK LESLIE'S POPULAR MONTHLY
FRANK LESLIE'S POPULAR MONTHLY
FRANK LESLIE'S POPULAR MONTHLY
FOR FEBRUARY.
FOR FEBRUARY.
FOR FEBRUARY.
FOR FEBRUARY.
FOR FEBRUARY.
FOR FEBRUARY.

The world-wide reputation won by Joaquin Miller in the field of poetry is fully sustained in this, his first effort as a novelist, and "The Pink Countess" will gain for him new laurels.

The popular monthly is now ready at all book stores and news depots.

PRICE TWENTY CENTS.
PRICE TWENTY CENTS.
PRICE TWENTY CENTS.
128 pp. 82 illustrations.

This new magazine, which has so suddenly won the popular favor, is nearly double the size of the largest magazine now published, and brimful of choice literature and beautiful illustrations. A marvel of elegance and cheapness.

THE BOOK OF AMERICAN INTERIORS.
• BY CHARLES W. ELLIOTT.

Containing views of twenty-two striking interiors now existing in this country, and about thirty smaller illustrations. With descriptive letter-press and essays on the library and dining-room. Quarto. $10.

LIBRARY of H. W. Longfellow, Esq., Cambridge, Mass.
DINING-ROOM of Dr. J. H. Chadwick, Boston.
LIBRARY of Donald G. Mitchell, Esq., West Haven, Conn.
LIBRARY of Dr. Theo. F. Breck, Springfield, Mass.
DINING-ROOM of Dr. Breck.
DINING-ROOM of George Ward Nichols, Esq., Cincinnati.
GREAT HALL of Major Rathbone, San Francisco.
LIBRARY of George B. Chase, Esq., Boston.
DINING-ROOM of Hon. J. V. L. Pruyn, Albany, N. Y.
CHINA-ROOM of Hon. J. V. L. Pruyn.
LIBRARY of William C. Bryant, Esq., Roslyn, Long Island.
STUDY, Harvard College.
DINING-ROOM of James Lee, Jr., Esq., Boston.
DRAWING-ROOM of Prof. F. Rogers, Newport, R. I.
LIBRARY of John A. Burnham, Jr., Esq., Boston.
DINING-ROOM of John A. Burnham, Jr., Esq., Boston.
DINING-ROOM of George James, Esq., Nahant.
HALL of Charles S. Sargent, Esq., Brookline, Mass.
DINING-ROOM of Charles A. Cummings, Esq., Boston.
DINING-ROOM of George W. Wales, Esq., Boston.
HALL of Francis Peabody, Esq., Danvers, Mass.
MEMORIAL HALL, Cambridge, Mass.

This volume is of remarkable interest and practical value to architects, decorators, and all who appreciate household art.

, For sale by all booksellers. Sent post-paid on receipt of price by the publishers,
JAMES R. OSGOOD & CO., Boston.

MISS YONGE'S NEW NOVEL.

"MY YOUNG ALCIDES"

will be ready for delivery on
TUESDAY, FEB. 2.

12mo, cloth, $1 75.

MACMILLAN & CO., No. 21 Astor place, New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MISS DICKINSON'S NEW BOOK.
A PAYING INVESTMENT.
By ANNA E. DICKINSON. 1 vol. 16mo, $1

This is a very earnest and impressive little book, urging, in Miss Dickinson's most eloquent manner, the imperative need of educating all children and training them in industrial pursuits; of co-operation and wise economy; of intelligent and active interest in politics; of reform in administering justice, and of organizing all the moral forces of society—women as well as men—to secure these objects.

OUR OLD HOME.

Vol. XI. of the "Little Classic" edition of HAWTHORNE'S WORKS. $1 25.

Already Issued:

1.	THE SCARLET LETTER	$1 25
2.	THE HOUSE OF SEVEN GABLES	1 25
3, 4.	THE MARBLE FAUN. 2 vols	2 50
5.	THE BLITHEDALE ROMANCE	1 25
6, 7.	TWICE TOLD TALES. 2 vols	2 50
8.	THE SNOW IMAGE	1 25
9, 10.	MOSSES FROM AN OLD MANSE. 2 vols	2 50

There is an indescribable fascination in the form and neatness of this edition.—*Boston Traveller.*

, For sale by all booksellers. Sent post-paid on receipt of price by the publishers.
JAMES R. OSGOOD & CO., Boston.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ANNIE EVA FAY, THE CELEBRATED *spiritual physical test medium*, lately from the Queen's drawing-rooms, Hanover square, London; also, Crystal Palace, Sydenham; indorsed by William Crooks, F. R. S., and other members of the Royal Society, will give her *marvelous* seance in the *light*, this evening, at her elegant drawing-rooms, No. 19 West 24th st., (opposite Fifth Avenue Hotel,) 7:30 P. M.

AT CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, corner 9th av. and 28th st., Rev. G. B. Flagg will preach at 10:30 A. M. service, and Rev. John Gallaher, D. D., Rector of Zion Church, will preach before the Young People's Missionary Association of the parish at 7:30 P. M.

AT THE WAINWRIGHT MEMORIAL Church, West 11th st. and Waverley place, the Rector, Rev. W. T. Egbert, will deliver the fourth in a course of lectures on "Popular Skepticism," Sunday evening, Jan. 30; services, 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH ST., west of 6th av., Rev. R. Heber Newton, Rector.—Services on Sunday at 10:30 A. M., and Children's Church at 3:30 P. M. Rev. Dr. Osgood will preach at morning service, Rev. Mr. Paige in the afternoon.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, 4TH AV., CORNER 20th st.—Rev. Dr. Bellows will preach 11 A. M. Communion service, 12:30; evening service, 7:45. Sunday-school, 9:45 A. M.

BLEECKER STREET UNIVERSALIST Church.—Rev. J. E. Forrester, D. D., will preach this (Sunday) morning at 10:45; subject—"Religious Revivals;" evening at 7:30, Rev. C. R. McCarthy; subject—"Spiritual Culture." All are invited.

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM, (Swedenborgian,) East 35th st., between Park and Lexington avs.—Services by Rev. Chauncey Giles, at 11 A. M. True doctrine is like a lantern in the dark. The doctrines of the New Church teach a most intelligent reverence for the Sacred Scripture, and show that, when rightly understood, it is in perfect agreement with itself, with enlightened reason, and with all true science. The spiritual sense or real meaning of the Divine Word is the life and soul of all true knowledge, from which all enduring systems of government, philosophy, morals, and religion must receive their light and warmth.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR,
(Sixth Universalist Society,)
57th st., near 8th av.,
JAMES M. PULLMAN, Pastor.
Sunday morning at 11,
"The Rationale of Revival."
Evening at 7:45,
"The Power of God unto Salvation."

CHURCH OF MESSIAH, PARK AV. AND 34th street.—Rev. Wm. R. Alger will preach at 11 A. M.; subject—"The American Idea of Labor;" evening at 7:30; discourse repeated by particular request on "The Life, Services, and Fame of Benjamin Franklin."

CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY, (Universalist,) 5th av., corner 45th st.—Rev. Dr. E. H. Chapin will preach this morning at 11. There will be vespers by the choir and an extemporaneous address by Dr. Chapin at 8 P. M. Sunday-school, 9:30 A. M. All are invited.

CHURCH OF THE DISCIPLES, MADISON av., corner of 45th st., Rev. George H. Hepworth.—Morning—"The Publican and Pharisee." Evening—"To Save the Lost." Young men's meeting Wednesday evening. Thursday evening, Rev. Dr. Lorimer, of Boston, will lecture to men only. Admission free.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SAVIOUR,
(Protestant Episcopal,)
East 25th st., near Madison av.
Morning service, 10:30 o'clock.
Evening service, 7:30 o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, 35TH st., between Lexington and 3d avs., Rev. Jno. W. Trimble, Rector.—Services Sunday, Jan. 30, 1876, at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 2:30 P. M. All are cordially invited to attend.

CHRIST CHURCH, 5TH AV., AND 35TH ST.—Holy communion, 7 A. M. Morning prayer 10:30, Bishop Beckwith preaches. Evening prayer 7:30, Allan Sheldon Woodle, Rector, in charge.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 42D ST., between 7th and 8th avs., Rev. J. D. Herr, Pastor.—Preaching at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Baptism at close of the evening service. Strangers made welcome.

CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT, MADISON av. and 28th st.—Sunday-school at 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Rev. William Neilson McVickar, of Philadelphia, will officiate.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, 50TH ST., east of 3d av., Rev. U. T. Tracy, Rector; Services, 10:45 A. M., 3:30 P. M.; Sunday School, 2:30 P. M.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
Madison av. and 47th st.
Rev. WM. T. SABINE, the Rector.
Will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.
Children's Church at 3:30 P. M.
Prayer-meeting, Friday evenings at 8 o'clock.
Mr. GEORGE W. WEEKS will lead the singing at all services. Gospel Hymns by Mr. Sankey will be used at prayer-meetings.
Strangers cordially invited.

FIFTY-THIRD STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, near Broadway.—Preaching Sunday, 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.; baptism at the close of evening service. A mass-meeting will be held Monday evening, to consider the future interest of the Church, and protection of the property. All the City Pastors are expected to be present.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER 39TH st. and 4th av.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. T. D. Anderson, D. D., at 10:30 A. M. Service of song 7:30, and sermon by the Pastor, 8 evening. Sunday-school, 9 A. M. Cordial invitation.

FIFTY-THIRD STREET BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rev. Mr. Palmer will preach morning and evening. Baptism will be administered to a number of candidates at close of evening service.

IS IT COMING?—BISHOP SNOW, THE QUALIfied interpreter of prophecy, will preach in the University, Washington square, on Sunday, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—"The Seven Vials of the Wrath of God."—Revelations, chapter 16.

MR. J. V. MANSFIELD WILL GIVE tests from disembodied spirits, directly after Prof. Brittan's lecture on "Materialization of Spirits after Death," at the Hall of Society Progressive Spiritualists, No. 55 West 33rd st., near Broadway, Sunday evening, at 7:30 o'clock.

MRS. E. F. JAY BULLENE (TRANCE Speaker) lectures for the Society of Progressive Spiritualists at their hall, No. 55 West 33d st., near Broadway, at 10:30 A. M. The Children's Lyceum meets at 2:30 P. M. Mrs. J. F. Mansfield will give tests from spirits after evening lecture.

MRS. S. A. LINDSLEY, NO. 209 WEST 32d st., holds public circles Sunday and every evening at 8 o'clock. Flowers will be brought by spirits this evening, who will speak independently of the medium, and give remarkable evidence of spirit identity.

MASONIC TEMPLE, 23D ST., CORNER OF 6th av.—O. B. Frothingham, Pastor of the Independent Liberal Church, will speak on Sunday morning at 10:45 o'clock. Subject—"Who are the Materialists?"

PROF. S. B. BRITTAN. SUBJECT—"THE Materialization of the Spirit After Death," will be delivered before the Society of Progressive Spiritualists, at their Hall, No. 55 West 33d st., near Broadway, at 7:30 P. M. Mr. J. F. Mansfield will give tests from spirits directly after the lecture.

REV. FREDERICK G. CLARK, D. D., WILL preach Sunday evening, the 30th inst., at 7:30 o'clock at Association Hall.

REV. W. P. ABBOTT, PASTOR, WILL preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. in St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church, 41st st., west of 6th av.

ST. IGNATIUS' CHURCH, 40TH ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs.—Services—Celebration at 7:30 A. M.; morning prayer, 9; litany, 10:30; celebration, (choral,) 11, with sermon by the Rector, Rev. Dr. Ewer, in the course on "The Seven Gifts of the Holy Ghost;" subject, "True Godliness." Evening prayer, (choral,) 7:30 P. M., with sermon by Rev. J. Tuttle Smith, of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, Yorkville. Strangers cordially invited.

ST. MARK'S, 2D AV. AND 10TH ST., REV. J. H. Rylance, D. D., Rector.—At 11 o'clock, morning prayer and sermon, "Modern Revivalism." At 7:30 P. M., evening prayer and sermon, "The Good Samaritan."

ST. ANDREW'S P. E. CHURCH, HARLEM, (127th st. and 4th av.,) Rev. George B. Draper, D. D., Rector.—Morning service at 10:30. Evening service at 7:30. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. Singing-school, 3:30 P. M. Strangers welcome. Sermon by the Rector.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, BETWEEN NOS. 57 and 59 West 46th st., Rev. A. B. Hart, Rector.—Services on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

THE PEOPLE'S SERVICE
in the
CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY,
Madison av. and 42d st.,
Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock.
Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, JR., will preach.
The Gospel Hymns and spiritual songs by Mr. Sankey are used.
Young men's prayer-meeting every Sunday at 5:30 P. M.
Other services at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

"THE BREAD AND BEEF HOUSE" IS very much in need of cast-off clothing, especially for children. Any one who has clothing which can be spared, will confer a great favor by sending it to care of S. M. CRANDELL, No. 700 7th av., at their earliest convenience.

THE THIRD SERMON IN THE COURSE upon "The Awakening and Education of the Christian Life" will be preached on Sunday evening next, 30th inst., at the Church of the Incarnation, by Rev. George Zabriskie Gray. Subject, "Personal Religion." Services commence at 7:30 o'clock.

THE CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th av., above 45th st., Rev. Dr. Howland, Rector.—Services 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

GAMES AT CARDS PLAYED BY MACHINERY.

From Macmillan's Magazine.

DEAR MR. EDITOR: I am much flattered by your request that I would send you another card article for your Christmas number, but I fear I have almost exhausted the range of the subject. I have written on games of cards which may be played by a roomful of people, (January, 1870;) on games for four players, (December, 1861; January, 1863;) on games for three players, (January, 1873;) on games for two players, (December, 1861;) and last January you did me the honor to insert an article on games at cards for a single player. It would seem difficult to go on to games not played at all; but there is something like an approach to them in an invention lately put before the world, namely, games at cards *played by machinery*. I need hardly say I allude to the wonderful automaton exhibited by Messrs. Maskelyne and Cooke at the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly. This ingenious mechanical figure at present plays whist, and plays it well; but it would play picquet, cribbage, écarté, or almost any ordinary card game with equal facility and success. In default of a better subject I propose to give your Christmas readers some account of this singular novelty.

The proprietors of the figure are something more than mere exhibitors of the art of legerdemain, for they have for some years past attracted interest by novel and startling contrivances which have involved ingenious applications of physical science, and which, if their explanation had become generally known, would have secured a more honorable appreciation than the blind admiration of the wondering crowd.

Some time ago, acting on a hint given them by a friend, these gentlemen conceived the idea of making an automaton figure which should, without any apparent human agency, perform feats exhibiting intelligence and volition; they spent two years in the manufacture, and the result was the production of "Psycho," who has been now before the public for about twelve months, attracting crowds of visitors, and exciting great wonder and curiosity.

Psycho is a figure a little less than adult size, who sits cross-legged in Oriental fashion, on an oblong box, resembling one of the hand-organs carried about the streets. The dimensions of the box are, judging by the eye, about twenty-two inches long by eighteen inches wide, and fifteen inches high, and from the top of the box to the crown of the figure's head may be between two and three feet.

The box, with the figure on it, is entirely detached, and is carried about by Mr. Maskelyne and an assistant. When in action it is placed on the top of a strong hollow cylinder of transparent glass, about ten inches diameter and eighteen inches high. This cylinder rests on a loose wooden platform about four feet square, which again is supported at a distance of about nine inches clear above the floor of the stage by four short legs, one at each corner.

When Psycho performs his intelligent feats, both his arms move, in a way to be hereafter described, and he also shakes his head; but as this shake has not the tremendous significance of Lord Burleigh's, we may ignore it in our present description.

Before commencing the performance, the foundation platform is lifted up, turned about, and exhibited to the audience, before being placed in position. The glass cylinder is then handed round to the spectators, who may satisfy themselves it is nothing but what it professes to be, and has no concealed contrivance about it. It is then placed upright on the platform, and Psycho and his box are put loosely upon its upper end. Mr. Maskelyne invites upon the stage any of the spectators who may wish to examine the apparatus more closely. Several parts of the figure are uncovered and exposed, and doors are opened at the end of the box, a long stick being passed completely through, to show that nothing of any large size can be concealed within. At the same time, persons are requested to walk completely round the figure and to pass their hands over his head, to satisfy themselves that there is no wire or other means of communication between the figure and the sides or ceiling of the room; while the transparency of the glass cylinder, and the detached position of the platform above the floor, forbid the supposition of any mechanical connection in a downward direction. Altogether the perfect isolation of the figure is guaranteed by the most unquestionable evidence.

The performance begins by Mr. Maskelyne declaring Psycho's ability to perform arithmetical calculations. Two numbers are chosen by the audience, Psycho is requested to multiply them together, and he then by a motion of his left hand causes to appear successively on a small tablet the several digits of the product. Other arithmetical operations, such as dividing, squaring, and cubing, are performed in a similar way. I asked him on one occasion for the cube of 12, and the figures 1, 7, 2, 8, were immediately shown.

Then comes the great feature of the evening, the hand at whist. A table is prepared on the stage, three persons from the audience are invited to play, and Psycho makes the fourth. After cutting for partners, the deal takes place, and Psycho's cards are taken up by Mr. Maskelyne, and placed upright, one by one, in a frame forming the arc of a circle in front of the figure; the faces of the cards being turned toward him and away from the other players. When it is Psycho's turn to play, his right hand passes with a horizontal circular motion over the frame till it arrives at the right card; he then takes this card between his thumb and fingers, and by a new vertical movement of the hand and arm he extracts it from its place, lifts it high in the air, and exposes it to the view of the audience; after which, the arm descending again, the card is taken away from the fingers by Mr. Maskelyne, and thrown on the table to be gathered into the trick.

The play of one whist hand suffices to exhibit the skill of the automaton; and he concludes his performance by a few tricks of conjuring—such as extracting a certain card from the pack when placed in a box, striking on a hand-bell to answer questions and to indicate drawn cards, and so on.

We may confine attention to the whist-play, and it will be well at once to dissipate any notions about confederacy, packed cards, and so on. There is conclusive evidence that the play is perfectly bona fide. Any person may join in it; the process is precisely of the usual character, and it is certain that Psycho's hand is played under the same circumstances as that of any player at a club or at a domestic fireside. He is said to play very well, and to understand perfectly what I have called in my little book "The Modern Scientific Game." I may give an example of a hand offering some interest, which I saw played about a month ago. I will call the three human players A, B, and C—B being Psycho's partner. B had the deal, turning up the seven of clubs, and the cards dealt were:

A'S HAND.

Clubs	Ace, Nine, Two.
Hearts	Ace, Knave.
Spades	Queen, Ten, Four, Three.
Diamonds	Ace, King, Ten, Eight.

B'S HAND.

Clubs	Seven, Six, Five, Four.
Hearts	Ten, Four.
Spades	Knave, Six, Five, Two.
Diamonds	Nine, Five, Three.

C'S HAND.

Clubs	Ten.
Hearts	Eight, Six, Three, Two.
Spades	Ace, King, Nine, Eight, Seven.
Diamonds	Queen, Seven, Six.

PSYCHO'S HAND.

Clubs	King, Queen, Knave, Eight, Three.
Hearts	King, Queen, Nine, Seven, Five.
Diamonds	Knave, Four, Two.

The play was as follows, the winner of each trick being marked by an asterisk:

TRICK.		PLAY.
I.	C.	Ace of Spades.
	*Psycho	Three of Clubs.
	A.	Three of Spades.
	B.	Two of Spades.
II.	Psycho	King of Hearts.
	*A.	Ace of Hearts.
	B.	Four of Hearts.
	C.	Two of Hearts.
III.	*A.	King of Diamonds.
	B.	Three of Diamonds.
	C.	Six of Diamonds.
	Psycho	Two of Diamonds.
IV.	*A.	Ace of Diamonds.
	B.	Five of Diamonds.
	C.	Seven of Diamonds.
	Psycho	Four of Diamonds.
V.	A.	Eight of Diamonds.
	B.	Nine of Diamonds.
	*C.	Queen of Diamonds.
	Psycho	Knave of Diamonds.
VI.	C.	Ten of Clubs.
	Psycho	Knave of Clubs.
	*A.	Ace of Clubs.
	B.	Four of Clubs.
VII.	A.	Nine of Clubs.
	B.	Five of Clubs.
	C.	Three of Hearts.
	*Psycho	Queen of Clubs.
VIII.	*Psycho	King of Clubs.
	A.	Two of Clubs.
	B.	Six of Clubs.
	C.	Seven of Spades.
IX.	*Psycho	Queen of Hearts.
	A.	Knave of Hearts.
	B.	Ten of Hearts.
	C.	Six of Hearts.
X.	Psycho	Nine of Hearts.
	A.	Ten of Diamonds.
	*B.	Seven of Clubs.
	C.	Eight of Hearts.
XI.	B.	Five of Spades.
	C.	King of Spades.
	*Psycho	Eight of Clubs.
	A.	Four of Spades.
XII.	*Psycho	Seven of Hearts.
XIII.	*Psycho	Five of Hearts.

—the result being that Psycho and his partner score two by cards and two by honors.

Psycho's play was evidently dictated by judgment and principle. Having been forced to trump the first trick, he abstained from leading trumps till he had done something toward clearing his long heart suit, and he was afterward favored by his opponent A., who fell into the very common blunder of leading trumps when weak, for the insufficient reason of his suit being ruffed; his lead of clubs at Trick VI. was just what Psycho wanted, and the latter accordingly followed it up till his opponents were disarmed. His partner afterward did his best to thwart him in Trick X. by trumping his best heart, and so stopping his suit, but Psycho was fortunately able to regain the lead, and so to bring in his remaining long cards.

There can, I repeat, be no doubt whatever of the genuineness of the play; and I confess that to me, standing beside this little wooden doll, apparently isolated from any human agency, and seeing it not only imitate human motions, but exert human intelligence and skill, the effect seemed weird and uncanny; and I could hardly wonder at the Spiritualists, who seriously conjecture that Psycho may be one of the manifestations comprised in their own Psychological creed.

However, we may dismiss such fanciful notions, and take it for granted that the automaton is actuated by purely mundane forces, and we come now to the question, How is it done? Mr. Maskelyne throws down the gauntlet to the world, challenging them to discover his secret if they can, and I confess it is a very pretty scientific and mechanical problem. It will be worth while to review the various modes by which the solution may be possible, and to consider which of them is the most likely to be the correct one.

The most obvious suggestion is that a human being may be concealed inside the figure. This, as the exhibitor reminds his audience, was the explanation of the celebrated automaton chess-player, produced by De Kempelen many years ago. In this case there is very little room indeed, but it is said a small child would suffice to obey signals conveyed to him from outside. For my part, after looking at the figure as opened, I have no hesitation in accepting Mr. Maskelyne's assurance that there is not available space even for this; and, moreover, it appears to me that the character of the motions is such as to reveal clearly to a mechanically-educated eye that they are produced by mechanism, and not by direct muscular action.

The idea of transmission of motion by wires or connections, either for mechanical action or for the conduction of electricity, is negatived by the opportunity for thorough inspection all round the figure, above, at the sides, and underneath; and failing this, suggestions have been made of forces which will act at a distance. Magnetism, for example, will influence a needle a good way off; as is instanced every day by the aberration of ships' compasses, owing to masses of iron in the hull or interior of the vessel. Heat also will radiate to long distances, as is shown in the well-known experiment of lighting a match by heat caused to converge upon it from a hot body on the other side of the room. It might perhaps be possible to produce some mechanical effects on the figure in either of these ways; but when it was attempted to work out in detail either of these suggestions I fear the difficulties of accounting for the motions actually produced would be very great, if not insurmountable.

There remains another possible solution which appears to me very much simpler, easier, and more satisfactory. Whether it is the correct one or not I will not venture to say, for the proprietors naturally disguise or conceal with much care all the weak points which would lead to detection. I will endeavor, however, to show that this plan is consistent with all the facts and appearances, so far as they are visible to the outside observer; that it is easy of construction and working, and that it will account for everything that is done.

On this view the secret is that although there is no visible mechanical communication between the automaton and any human agency, there is such a communication in an invisible form, namely, in a column of air, extending from the lower part of the box through the glass cylinder, and certain openings below it, to some place either below the stage or behind the scenes. It is well known, according to the laws of pneumatics, that if we have a closed space filled with an elastic fluid, and an alteration of the density of the fluid be effected at any one point, that alteration will be quickly distributed over the whole contents. And since the pressure varies with the density, if by any artificial means we exercise a compressing or exhausting action at one end of a column of air, that action is immediately transferred to the other end of the column in the shape of an increase or diminution of pressure, which is capable of producing mechanical action. Hence, supposing a column of air to extend from the figure to some place behind the scenes, the air in the column may be operated on at that place at any given moment, and the effect of such operation will be at once to communicate the power of motion to some part of the figure.

It is curious how the invisibility of the atmosphere around us deadens our appreciation of the fact that air is really a material substance, endowed with physical and mechanical properties as positive as those of water or mercury. We see, every day, follies committed in pneumatic arrangements which are incomprehensible except on the supposition that the authors of them have treated air as a sort of transcendental ether, without any real entity, or any of the commonplace qualities of ponderable matter. The usual arrangements for what is called, by an amiable courtesy, "ventilation," are generally striking examples of this. Take, as a most notorious instance, those of our chief metropolitan concert-hall. The builders have been at great trouble and expense to make copious provisions for the air to *get out*, but they have unluckily forgotten to make any corresponding provisions for other air to *get in* to supply its place. Consequently, on the ancient principle that "nature abhors a vacuum," the "ventilation," of course, refuses to work, and the atmosphere, during a well-attended evening concert, is like the Black Hole of Calcutta, until the lower doors are opened, when the fierce natural effort of the air to rush in and remedy the blunder of the designers gives all the people around bronchitis and rheumatism. A certain ventilation doctor has lately acquired fame by simply having common sense enough to perceive, what architects in general do not perceive, that air requires to be treated on the same laws as matter in general. I must apologize for this digression, but it illustrates the singular illusions which may attend the mechanical action of an invisible fluid, and may serve to explain how, if this be Psycho's secret, it may have so long escaped detection by general observers.

The idea of transmitting power to a distance by means of air is by no means new. It was first suggested by the celebrated Denys Papin, the person who has, in my opinion, a good claim to the title of the first inventor of the steam engine. In 1688 he described an apparatus in which a partial vacuum produced in a long tube by air-pumps fixed at one end, caused the motion of pistons placed at the other end. One of our most eminent writers on mechanics, speaking of this scheme about half a century ago, says: "It is rather surprising that so simple and advantageous a method of exerting power at a distance from the first mover, should have remained neglected and unnoticed so long." The principle has, however, been more attended to of late; it formed the basis of the well-known atmospheric railway, which made such a sensation from 1840 to 1848; and those who are acquainted with modern telegraph engineering know that there are miles of air-tubes now laid along the streets of London, Paris, Berlin, and Vienna to effect motion by pneumatic power. While writing this article I have received a prospectus of a "Pneumatic Dispatch System of Domestic Telegraphs," for the purpose of sending messages in this way from the dining-room to the kitchen, or from the drawing-room to the stables. One of the most striking and elegant applications of the system is at Schaffhausen, where a large amount of power obtained from the River Rhine is caused to be utilized in the city, some mile or two away, by the medium of air-tubes.

If, therefore, Messrs. Maskelyne and Cook adopt this system, they are in good company. It remains to explain how it is, or at least might be, applied.

The glass cylinder is ground smooth on its two ends, and if these ends are applied against the surface of some soft material they will, when the weight comes upon them, form joints at the top and bottom sufficiently air-tight for the object in view. To indicate how the air passage is continued further downward is not so easy, seeing that it must pass through the movable platform on which the glass stands. I confess that this part of the contrivance is concealed with consummate skill, but I think there is a possible way out of the difficulty.

If the upper surface of the platform were of uncovered wood, in which no opening was visible, one would hardly see how the thing could be done; but this is not so. The boarding is covered with soft baize, and there is no reason why the part within the cylinder may not have holes covered by the baize, through the pores of which the air would pass freely. From these holes a small channel may exist through the body of the wood, passing either down one of the legs or out at the back, and so continued by a pipe to the operator. When the platform is turned about and shown to the audience the communicating hole may be concealed, and the connection may be made when the platform is in place, either from below or behind. Supposing this done, the necessary column is established between the operator behind the scenes and the bottom of Psycho's box, and we have next to consider how this is to be utilized.

This air may be operated on in two ways, both in common use; one called the *plenum* action, by compressing the air; the other the *vacuum* action, by exhausting or expanding it. These actions may be effected by several mechanical modes: if a large difference of pressure is required the most prompt way is to have at hand two reservoirs, one of compressed, the other of expanded air, and to open communications with them by cocks, which would instantly induce the corresponding action in the tube. But probably for the present purpose the alteration of pressure need only be slight, and might be effected, either way, by a simple bellows or analogous contrivance. Or possibly a simpler mode still, the action of the breath, in alternative blowing and sucking, might be made available. A clever mechanician like Mr. Maskelyne would have no difficulty in designing a simple contrivance, easily under the hand of the operator, by which the air in the tube could be either compressed or expanded at pleasure, and regulated with the greatest nicety.

We have then only to suppose two pistons, or diaphragms, or other equivalent apparatus, within the figure-box, connected with the interior of the glass cylinder and properly adjusted, and the whole is in order. On applying the *plenum* impulse behind the stage one of the pistons in the figure would be caused to move; on applying the *vacuum* impulse the other piston would be caused to move, and thus the hidden operator would command two separate influences at pleasure.

And, going a step further, we shall see that these two distinct influences are exactly what are required to effect Psycho's whist-playing. He does two things, and only two. One consists of a horizontal movement of the arm to choose the card; the other consists of a vertical movement of the arm to raise the card in the air.

The horizontal action is arranged with peculiar ingenuity. There is a clock-work motion which, if acting freely, would cause the figure's hand to travel backward and forward over the thirteen cards. This action can be *checked* at any given point—probably by the action of a brake, or a detent stopping the fly-vane, as in a musical-box. If we suppose this check to be worked, say by the *plenum* piston, the operator has only to exert his plenum action and lift off the check, when the hand will slowly move by the clock-work influence, and when it arrives at the proper card the stopping of the influence will put the check in action again and stop the further progress.

The operator then changes to the *vacuum* action, setting in motion the vacuum piston within the figure; and it is clear that by proper machinery this may be made to raise Psycho's arm, which is the second thing to be done. By delicate manipulation the arm may be made at will to rise, to fall, or to stand still in any position, effects which Mr. Maskelyne exhibits with very proper pride.

Thus the whole problem of the whist playing may be accounted for. Whether the real player is Mr. Maskelyne, who remains on the stage and signals to his assistant behind, or whether it is the operator himself, who has some means of knowing the cards, I do not pretend to say, but this is of little consequence; the only important thing is to discover how the will and intention of the operator can be made to work the figure. I have, of course, only indicated the salient points of the hypothesis, omitting the details, which an expert mechanician like Mr. Maskelyne would easily apply.

The arithmetical trick is explained in a similar way, namely, by a dual movement; the digital figures are caused to revolve by clock-work, which is stopped by the plenum check when the right figure comes to the right place; and then the vacuum movement causes the motion of the figure's left arm, which exhibits the digit to the audience. The transfer of the pneumatic actions from the whist-playing to the arithmetical machinery, and *vice versâ*, may be easily managed.

The conjuring tricks involve no motions beyond what have been described.

If the foregoing explanation be the true one, then I heartily indorse the statement Mr. Maskelyne publicly makes, that "if the secret should be discovered, it will not detract from the merit of the construction." So far from it, I say he becomes, by the discovery, entitled to a much more worthy and discriminating praise for the skill and knowledge he has shown, and I do not think it likely that the publication will be likely to diminish his more substantial reward. If, on the other hand, my suggestion does not apply, then he has a store of ingenuity yet unappreciated, and I must take the merit to myself of inventing, *de novo*, another card-playing automaton, competent to do all that Psycho does, and under the same conditons, so far as they are at present visible.

There is another very pretty and ingenious feature in the exhibition, which I should like to mention, that is the *animated tamborine*. An assistant brings out, during the performance, a little loose table, with a round top about a foot in diameter, and sets it down in the middle of the room among the audience. He then places on it a tamborine, also perfectly loose, and obviously without any connection either with the table or elsewhere. It is further quite clear that there is no pin or other moving part projecting above the table. Yet no sooner is the instrument placed on the table than it becomes endowed with animation and intelligence. It answers by shakes when spoken to, and it applauds vigorously when anything clever is done. The secret of this is, I presume, that there are two electric magnets concealed on two opposite sides of the table, and connected by wires to some distant place where they can be thrown rapidly in and out of circuit in the usual way; these magnets attract pieces of soft iron in the tamborine, which is formed slightly convex on its under side; and the rapid alternation of the two magnetic actions, gives the shaking effect observed. In setting the loose table in its place, the wires are no doubt thrown into connection by dipping into little cups of mercury. This clever device hardly receives the attention it deserves, for it ought to appear a most astounding wonder to those who do not know its scientific rationale.

It would be well, I think, if Messrs. Maskelyne and Cooke would give up the "spiritualistic" nonsense, which at present occupies so much of their evening. It means nothing; the darkness is objectionable on many grounds, and it does not do justice to the talents which they might exhibit more favorably in other ways. I am, dear Mr. Editor, yours faithfully,

W. P.

M. DE GIRARDIN'S IDEAS.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* writes on Jan. 14: "M. Emile de Girardin, who always writes forcibly, and even whose most paradoxical articles are always readable, has published to-day a volume of nearly 800 pages, being a reprint of his political articles during the last two years. It is entitled, "Grandeur ou Declin de la France; Questions des Années 1874 et 1875," and testifies both to the activity of his pen and the versatility of his mind. I noticed some of these articles at the time of their appearance in the *France*, and to enter upon any review of the book would require much time and space; but I may quote a passage from the preface:

"After having been the masters of the world and imposed their laws on it, the Romans finished like the Rhine, which is only a stream when it loses itself in the ocean. Since the Roman people has ceased to exist, the greatness of a people is not enough to preserve it from falling, its immortality is not enough to preserve it from death. The fallen of 1815 and 1871, let us put aside dangerous illusions. France which has lost its prestige may perish. Let us repeat it every day, in order to do everything to prevent it, if it be not already too late. The fear of this oppresses me when I see that the invasion of 1870, far from putting an end to our miserable dissensions, has only made them more ardent and numerous. When I look around me for a people patriotically collected in one fixed idea, that of raising themselves up from their fall, seeking their lost greatness by a new and less precarious greatness, I find only a bundle of irreconcilables, for whom their party is everything and their country nothing. * * * Republicans, Imperialists, Royalists have all the same intolerance. All of them are in a like degree irreconcilable toward each other. I see how France can perish by them; I do not see how France can be saved in spite of them. To whatever side I turn, I see only the impossibility of putting an end to the intestine strife of the three implacable parties into whose hands France has successively passed since the twice overturned Republic and the twice collapsed Empire have succeeded to the royalty twice restored in order twice to fall. Yet, when I behold this France, so happily endowed with a laborious, intelligent, patient, population, a privileged climate, and a compact territory, bathed by the ocean and the Mediterranean, which place it in direct communication with all parts of the world, I say to myself, 'No, no. France have the fate of the Roman Empire! It cannot be said that France shall perish! It cannot be that France, my 'beloved France, shall be struck out of the map of Europe.' Austria has lived, being a Government and not being a nation. Perhaps it is given to France to live being the contrary, being a nation, and not in the strict sense of the word a Government. In that case what France would have to do would be to set herself to make her Government more and more simple, and the usurpation of power more and more difficult. She will succeed in this only by resolutely and systematically renouncing all the foreign interventions which have been so fatal to her, and the excessive centralism so dear to rival parties, whose covetousness it feeds by the recollections of the past. Whoever was master of the Paris Hôtel de Ville in July, 1830; in February, 1848; in September, 1870, was master of all France. Parties do not forget it. They will not be extinguished among us, as they should and may be, till each of them has absolutely lost all hope of a fresh revolution instigated or diverted to its profit."

M. de Girardin proceeds to advocate administrative reform, the substitution of unity for centralization, and a division of labor relieving ministers of a multitude of details and giving them time to watch, foresee, devise, and stimulate. This unity of direction he has advocated, he says, for thirty years, but he has no reason to think his efforts will be more successful in the future than in the past.

A LANDSLIP.

The London *Globe* of Jan. 14 says: "At the French Academy of Sciences in Paris, on Monday last, there was a discussion on the causes of a catastrophe which occurred in the end of November at the Isle of Réunion. Possibly to some of the members present the description, or rather descriptions, of the disaster were more interesting than the arguments which followed. M. Vélain, a young geologist of some repute, opened the debate by drawing a vivid picture of the scene in the island. According to him, the side of a lofty mountain gave way on the 29th of November, and rushed headlong down into the valley, filling up deep ravines, and carrying away above two hundred acres of ground, with a layer of rubbish from one hundred feet to two hundred feet high. The origin, however, of all this disturbance, was very simple, and it had, in fact, been foreseen by the speaker, as he asserted, a year before it occurred. The motive agent was not any volcanic force, but simply the water which had been gradually undermining the overhanging mountain, and honeycombed it with internal channels in every direction. Such an explanation was not at all to the taste of the majority of the speakers at the Academy, who were ready enough to come forward and lay the blame upon the volcanic agencies. To demolish M. Vélain's argument a letter was read from a local man of science, capping the narrative of the former with a still more sensational account, which quite threw it into the shade. According to this tale, a mass of earth six kilometres in length and two kilometres in width was hoisted from its position by a subterranean force, and dropped in the valley, where it overwhelmed sixty-five out of sixty-eight inhabitants, leaving no trace whatever of them except a single bruised and mutilated leg. The three survivors, all belonging to the same family, were transported safe and sound, together with their houses and gardens, to a distance of over a mile. It may be doubted which is the more marvelous occurrence, this or the removal of a whole forest, which leaped bodily over a river called the Yellow Flowers, and found itself, when the commotion subsided, planted and growing happily on the other side at the bottom of a ravine. Certainly, if the latter account is the true version, water would have been an agent far too sluggish to achieve such miracles, and even the subterranean fires must have been stirred to a very unwonted desire for practical joking."

THE UNITED STATES A NATION.

Hon. Reverdy Johnson has written a letter to Congressman Randall, of Pennsylvania, arguing the constitutionality of an appropriation for the Centennial Exhibition. Incidentally he says:

"On the Fourth of July, 1776, a nation was born and declared to rest upon principles of political and civil liberty which no human power could rightfully impair or destroy. That this example has had a decided influence in spreading the doctrines of liberty beyond our own limits, and has ameliorated those of an opposite character, which for centuries before had prevailed, cannot be doubted. The effects of our doctrines have been to swell our population from three millions to forty-three millions, and to extend Christianity and enlightened civilization, which ever accompanies it, more rapidly than the world has before known. Nor has this, our success, aroused the fears or excited the envy of other nations. This will be manifested by their partaking largely in the celebration. They will all be represented there, and all their achievements in art, in science, in mechanics, and in agriculture will there be exhibited. * * *. There are some I know, though I suppose they are now but few, who apply to the Constitution a strictly liberal construction. These deny that the United States is a nation, and as it is certain that the States are not a nation, the consequence would be that a people of 43,000,000, and as many more as may come into being under the present Constitution, are living under a Government which has no national character. It is true, relative to all concerns with foreign nations, the United States is invested with ample powers. Congress can alone regulate commerce with them, and the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, can make treaties with, and appoint representatives to, other countries. But, say the strict constructionists, the Constitution nowhere declares that the United States is a nation, and no implication is admissible to prove it to be one. If such an interpretation of our organic law was to prevail, the United States would be without powers essential to its prosperity, and be reduced to the mere dimensions of a petty municipality. It is not to be supposed, therefore, that Congress, in acting upon the matter of the Centennial, will be governed by so narrow and ruinous a construction."

A HANGMAN'S REFRESHMENT.

Mr. Grant, the Governor of the Dumbarton Prison, in England, sent in an account to the Town Council for the "refreshment" of Marwood during the three days he was resident in the prison on the occasion of the hanging of one Wardlaw. Among the items of the first two days are one bottle of brandy, one bottle of whisky, and one dozen of bitter beer. There is also a charge for "one bottle of brandy, one bottle of whisky, one bottle of sherry, and one bottle of port," said to have been used on the morning of the execution. As Mr. Grant had no authority from the Magistrates to incur any such expense, the Council refused to pay the account, and remitted it to the Treasurer for inquiry.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$15,000.—WANTED A PARTY WITH this amount to join me in extending a profitable business which has been long established. For particulars, address, with full name, G., Box No. 150, Times Office.

$5,000 TO $10,000.—WANTED, A PARTner, active or special, to increase an old established business. Address P. P., Box No. 129 Times Office.

$5,000 TO INVEST, WITH SERVICES, in a good, legitimate, well-established, safe, paying business. Address ALLEN, Box No. 3,491 Post Office.

$100 WILL BE PAID FOR THE BEST original story, thirty-two pages, mo. manuscript. For subject and particulars, apply at Paint Office. R. L. WOLCOTT.

MILLINERY—IN NEWARK, N. J.—STOCK, FIXtures, and good-will of a business established five years will be sold for less than the value of stock. Address at once, WM. H. CARPENTER, 575 Broadway.

WANTED—A PARTNER IN AN A1 IMPORTING business, with from $10,000 to $15,000; A1 references given. Address A. T., Box No. 272 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

FOR SALE—ON FAVORABLE TERMS, THE OLD established and successful stove, hardware, and house furnishing business, No. 719 3d av. corner 45th st. C. S. BLISS.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

HARNESS, THAT IN BEAUTY, DURABILITY and CHEAPNESS cannot be surpassed. HORSE CLOTHING and LAP RUGS at low prices. HORSE BLANKETS, SADDLERY, &c. Made to order without extra charge. JOHN MOORE, NO. 57 WARREN ST.

FOR SALE—STABLES, NO. 660 WATER ST. Address J. T. THOMPSON, No. 19 Broad st.

ICE-CREAM.

HORTON'S ICE CREAM is made from PURE ORANGE COUNTY CREAM, and the public is fast discovering the fact, as they compare it with others' make, not made from pure cream. Our sales exceed those of any other establishment of the kind in the world, and almost equal those of all the New-York dealers combined. We are thus enabled to supply a better article at a lower figure than any other establishment. CHARLOTTE RUSSE, rich and delicious. 72 Cents per Dozen, or 50 Cents per Quart. DEPOTS, NO. 305 4TH AV. and NO. 1,264 BROADWAY.

J. FUSSELL & SONS, ICE CREAM. No. 12 Bible House. Special attention to out-town orders.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, NEW DESIGNS, from $12 upward; also, monumental work at greatly reduced prices. Marble turning for the trade. A. KLABER, No. 134 East 18th st.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS, AND BLANK-BOOK MANUFACTURERS, NO. 93 Fulton st.—Special attention given to ordered work.

DRY GOODS.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and Eleventh st.
1876. SPRING. 1876.
ON MONDAY, JAN. 31ST,
WE WILL PLACE ON OUR COUNTERS
A PURCHASE OF
2,000 PIECES
OF
Striped and Checked Silks.
"CORRECT SPRING STYLES," at 65c, 75c, 85c, and $1.
THESE GOODS HAVE BEEN PURCHASED DURING
DULLEST TIMES,
AND ARE FULLY
50 CENTS PER YARD
LESS THAN THEY CAN BE BOUGHT FOR LATER IN THE SEASON.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th st.
IMPORTANT TO
HOUSEKEEPERS!
OWING TO THE DEPRESSED STATE OF THE LINEN MARKET, WE ARE ENABLED TO OFFER THE
GREATEST BARGAINS
EVER SHOWN TO THE PUBLIC AT RETAIL.
HUCKABACK TOWELS, 40 INCHES LONG, $2 PER DOZEN, WORTH $3 50.
LINEN SHEETING, 2½ YARDS WIDE, $1 PER YARD, WORTH $1 40.
LARGE-SIZED NAPKINS, $3 75 PER DOZEN, FORMER PRICE, $6.
REAL BARNSLEY DAMASK, $1 PER YARD, WORTH $1 40.
RICHARDSON'S
SHIRTING AND PILLOW-CASE LINENS, DOYLIES, CRASHES, &c., &c., AT EQUALLY REDUCED PRICES.
A LARGE LOT OF
"FINE DOUBLE DAMASK CLOTHS,"
AT THIRTY PER CENT. UNDER ANY GOODS, SAME QUALITY, IN THIS MARKET.
Great Reductions
IN
DOMESTICS.
Lonsdale Muslin, 10 cents.
Fruit of the Loom, 11 cents.
Wamsutta, 12 1-2 cents.
Utica Nonpareil, 12 1-2 cents.
OTHER MAKES AT EQUALLY REDUCED PRICES.
A fresh lot of Remnants of Utica Mills Sheetings, all widths, at thirty per cent. under manufacturers' prices.
Customers, the public, and strangers visiting the City are respectfully invited to call and examine.
ORDERS BY MAIL PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th st.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Will sell until the
FIRST OF FEBRUARY, PREPARATORY TO THEIR
SEMI-ANNUAL STOCK-TAKING,
Ladies', Misses', and Children's Fine Walking and
DRESS BOOTS AND SHOES,
including
SINGLE and DOUBLE CORK-SOLED, at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
OUR $3 and $4 LADIES' BUTTON BOOTS are ABSOLUTELY UNEQUALED.
BROADWAY, CORNER 20TH ST.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE. Central Park and 6th av. Boarding and Day School for Boys and Young Men of Seven to Twenty. New building unsurpassed for location, ventilation, interior arrangements. Prospectus sent on application.

THE MISSES JACOT'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies, with primary department, comprising a thorough English and French course, No. 45 West 127th st.; easily accessible from Westchester County and Long Island; Winter term begins Feb. 2.

PAINE'S COLLEGE, NO. 62 BOWERY.—Book-keeping, arithmetic, grammar, and spelling, $5 each, quarterly; writing lessons, $3, monthly; backward persons and foreigners privately taught; ladies' department.

PORT CHESTER INSTITUTE, PORT CHESTER, Westchester County, N. Y.—A boarding school for twenty boys; one vacancy. Address O. WINTHROP STARR, A. M., Principal.

BOYS.—MR. DOLBEAR, NO. 1,193 BROADWAY, prepares boys practically for business in three months; specialties, business writing, book-keeping, arithemetic, and correspondence. Apply day or evening.

MRS. PARKS' BOARDING AND DAY School, New-Brunswick, N. J. Pupils charged from time of entrance.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Healthful, homelike; a school for earnest work. Spring session opens Feb. 16. GEO. C. SMITH, A.M.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 252 Madison av., between 38th and 39th sts. Second session commences TUESDAY, Feb. 2.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.—A GENTLEMAN, formerly an instructor in Harvard, desires additional pupils. Address HARVARD, No. 1,238 Broadway.

TEACHERS.

A PROFESSIONAL TEACHER DESIRES a situation in a college or public school.—Experienced and thoroughly qualified; or would like to hear of a vacant academy desirous of establishing a school. Address, for ten days, GRADUATE, Box No. 134 Times office.

MRS. MITCHELL, (DIPLOMEE,) SUPPLIES families with governesses and tutors, visiting or resident; information given gratuitously of teachers, of the languages, music, and drawing; also good schools. Teachers' Bureau, No. 67 West 35th st.

GOVERNESS.—TEACHING GERMAN, ENGLISH, and piano to smaller children of a German family, in this City. Address, stating age, references, and salary expected, which must be moderate, Post Office Box No. 3,777 New-York.

GENTLEMEN DESIRING THOROUGHLY prepared tutors for their sons, can secure them on application to Amer. School Institute, No. 14 Bond st. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary.

A LADY WISHES TO TAKE LESSONS in the French language at her residence. Address A. E. Z., Box No. 279 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

EDWARD MOLLENHAUER WILL GIVE instruction on the violin, piano, and vocal music. No. 12 East 14th st., Light & Ernst's piano warerooms.

PRIVATE TUTOR, THOROUGHLY EXperienced in all branches, desires pupils. Address CONSTANT, No. 101 East 25th st.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILverware, and seal sacques bought in large or small amounts and sold back, when desired, at a very small advance. GEORGE C. ALLEN, jeweler, No. 1,190 Broadway, near 29th st.

DO YOU WANT YOUR WATCHES, JEWELRY or fancy repaired in the best manner, go to G. C. ALLEN, No. 1,190 Broadway, near 29th st.

DRY GOODS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.
WILL on MONDAY, JAN. 31, MAKE LARGE ADDITIONS of NOVELTIES in EVERY DEPARTMENT of their RETAIL TRADE, and WILL OFFER a LARGE INVOICE OF
FANCY SILKS
At 75 cents and $1 per yard; cheap at $1 25 and $1 50 per yard.
200 PIECES
BLACK AND COLORED SILKS
At $1 50 per yard; well worth $2 per yard. ALL the HIGHER and FINER QUALITIES at PROPORTIONATELY LOW PRICES.
JUST RECEIVED, 3 CASES
NEIGE DE SPITZBERG,
CHOICE COLORS, at about ONE-HALF recent prices.
A VERY EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT of
DRESS GOODS,
AT EXTREMELY POPULAR PRICES.
5 CASES
CAMEL'S HAIR SUITINGS,
PLAID and MIXED EFFECTS, ONLY 12½ cents per yard.
PLAIN AND ARMURE POPLINS
AND KNICKERBOCKER SUITINGS,
at 20 and 25 cents per yard.
Also, a LARGE LINE of VERY CHOICE
CASHMERE SERGES,
37½ to 50 cents per yard. THESE will be EXHIBITED on the FOURTH AV. SECTION.
And they WILL CONTINUE the SPECIAL SALE of DAMASKS, DAMASK TABLE COVERS,
NAPKINS, TOWELINGS,
SHEETING AND SHIRTING LINENS,
BLEACHED AND BROWN COTTONS, &c.,
At the SAME RECENT LOW PRICES.
WAMSUTTA SHIRTINGS,
NEW-YORK MILLS SHIRTINGS,
FRUIT OF THE LOOM SHIRTINGS,
AND UTICA SHIRTINGS.
Also, a VERY LARGE LINE of OTHER BRANDS, COMMENCING at the EXTREMELY LOW PRICE of 6¼ cents per yard; OFFERING EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS to PURCHASERS.
BROADWAY, 4TH AV., 9TH & 10TH STS.

SPECIAL BARGAINS.
A. T. Stewart & Co.
WILL OFFER on MONDAY, JAN. 31.
3 CASES OF REAL INDIA
CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS,
Slightly injured by water, at LESS than ONE-HALF their ACTUAL VALUE.
3 BALES
PRINTED PERCALES,
JACONETS AND ORGANDIES,
Also slightly injured by water, at EXTREMELY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE.
BROADWAY, 4TH AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS
IN
DRESS AND CLOAK
TRIMMINGS.
A. T. Stewart & Co.
ARE OFFERING GREAT BARGAINS IN
BLACK SILK FRINGE, WITH AND WITHOUT JET.
BLACK AND COLORED SILK, MARABOUT AND FEATHER TRIMMINGS, ALL WIDTHS.
FANCY GALLOONS, PASSEMENTERIE TRIMMINGS, AND CLOAK ORNAMENTS, IN GREAT VARIETY.
WHITE COTTON FRINGES,
GIMPS, BRAIDS, RUFFLINGS,
TAPES AND BOBBINS,
BUTTONS, SPOOL COTTON,
SEWING SILKS, &c., &c., AT
PRICES LARGELY REDUCED.
THE ABOVE GOODS ARE EXHIBITED ON FOURTH AVENUE SIDE, TENTH STREET SECTION.
A VISIT OF INSPECTION WILL AMPLY REPAY.
BROADWAY, 4TH AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR
CALL PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO THEIR
LINEN DEPARTMENT,
NOW FULLY STOCKED WITH THE BEST PRODUCTS OF THE MOST
CELEBRATED EUROPEAN MANUFACTURERS.
FINE 8-4 BLEACHED TABLE DAMASKS at 50c., 60c., 70c., 80c., 90c., and $1, recently reduced from 70c., 80c., 90c., $1, $1 20, and $1 40, and all finer grades at proportionately low prices.
TABLE CLOTHS
in all sizes and qualities, from very low prices to the finest and most elegant French and Irish Damasks made.
NAPKINS in great variety of pattern, size, and quality.
5-8 NAPKINS at $1, $1 25, $1 50, and $2 per dozen, recently reduced from $1 25, $1 50, $2, and $2 50.
3-4 NAPKINS from $2 75 per dozen upward.
Square, oval, round, and oblong Doylies.
10-4 LINEN SHEETING at 75c., former price $1.
Extra fine and heavy at $1, former price $1 50.
Barnsley and French Sheetings
Very Low.
SHIRTING LINENS of the most popular makes, at greatly reduced prices.
A GOOD LINEN for 25c., former price 35c., and very fine quality for 45c., former price 65c.
ALSO,
Fancy Colored Linens, Figured and Striped.
HUCKABUCK AND DAMASK TOWELS, an endless variety, in plain white and fancy colored borders.
HUCK TOWELS at $1 a dozen, reduced from $1 25.
HUCK TOWELS at $1 25 a dozen, reduced from $1 50.
HUCK TOWELS at $1 75 a dozen, reduced from $2.
HUCK TOWELS at $2 50 a dozen reduced from $3.
HUCK TOWELS at $3 a dozen, reduced from $4.
Large assortment of
TURKISH BATH TOWELS, TURKISH WASH RAGS AND DUSTERS.
LOOM, HUCK, AND HONEY-COMB TOWELS.
LOOM, DAMASK, AND GLASS TOWELS.
BROWN AND WHITE TWILLED TOWELING, ALL WIDTHS.
RUSSIA, AMERICAN, AND BARNSLEY CRASHES.
RUSSIA DIAPER, BIRD'S EYE LINEN, LINEN DRUGGETS AND CRUMB-CLOTHS, STAIR CRASHES, RUSSIA SHEETINGS, BURLAPS, &c., &c.
Broadway, Cor. 20th st., N. Y.

LORD & TAYLOR
BROADWAY AND 20TH ST.,
WILL OPEN ON
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 1,
500 DOZEN
Handwork Embroidered Double Bands,
At 20c. and 25c. each, less than half price.
ALSO,
HAMBURG EDGINGS and INSERTINGS in great variety.
EMBROIDERED NIGHT DRESS SETS and DRESSING SACQUES at $1 50 and upward.

THE BEST SHIRTS NOW MANUFACTURED ARE
KEEP'S PATENT PARTLY-MADE DRESS SHIRTS.
Six Dress Shirts for $6.
Six Boys' Shirts for $4 20.
ELEGANTLY MADE FROM WAMSUTTA MUSLIN.
BOSOMS AND CUFFS FROM THE BEST IRISH LINEN (three-ply.)
Only one quality. The very best.
MOST ELEGANT STYLES and PERFECT FITTING
Can be finished as easy as hemming a handkerchief.
The enormous demand for our shirts sustains us in asserting that KEEP'S PATENT PARTLY-MADE DRESS SHIRTS are the best and cheapest shirts in America.
KEEP MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
Patentees and Sole Manufacturers, No. 571 Broadway.
Wholesale warehouse and factory, Nos. 165 and 167 Mercer st., and No. 500 Broome st.

HAMBURG EDGINGS
VERY LOW.
MILLER & GRANT, 879 BROADWAY.

Secret of Beauty,
OR, DR. F. COUDRAY'S
"CREME BLANCHE,"
IS THE SECRET WHICH GAVE THAT TRANSPARENT AND BRILLIANT COMPLEXION TO EX-EMPRESS EUGENIE. IT IS NOW SOLD AT
ONE DOLLAR PER BOX,
AT
L. SHAW'S,
NO. 54 WEST 14TH ST., NEAR MACY'S.
NO. 364 BOWERY, CORNER 4TH ST.

SHIPPING.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.
BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.) First-class, full-powered iron-screw steamers, from Pier No. 51, North River.
FOR JAMAICA AND HAYTI:
ETNA....Jan. 29.
CLARIBEL....Feb. 17.
FOR HAYTI, COLUMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall:)
ATLAS....Feb. 2.
ANDES....Feb. 16.
Superior first-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall st.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.
ODER....Sat., Feb. 5 | SALIER....Sat. Feb. 19
DONAU....Sat., Feb. 12 | MOSEL....Sat., Feb. 26
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:
First cabin....$100 gold
Second cabin....60 gold
Steerage....30 currency
Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
BOLIVIA....SATURDAY, Jan. 29, at 7 A. M.
ELYSIA....SATURDAY, Feb. 5, at 1 P. M.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.
Cabin passage, $65, $75, and $80, currency.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.:
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF MERIDA....Tuesday, Feb. 8
CITY OF VERA CRUZ....Thursday, Feb. 10
CITY OF NEW-YORK....Thursday, Feb. 17
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
Calling at HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, and TAMPICO
CITY OF MERIDA....Tuesday, Feb. 8
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.
Steamers will leave New-Orleans Feb. 13 and March 5 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

WILSON LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.
Sailing from Pier No. 53 North River:
COLOMBO....Feb. 12 | HINDOO....March 11
OTHELLO....Feb. 26 | NAVARINO....Mar. 25
First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $45, currency; excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

J. & C. JOHNSTON,
BROADWAY, 5TH AV., AND 22D ST.,
Will offer on MONDAY, Jan. 31,
AT RETAIL
An unsurpassed assortment
of
LINENS,
AMOUNTING TO ONE HUNDRED AND TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS,
RECENTLY BOUGHT EXTREMELY CHEAP
FOR CASH,
CONSISTING OF
TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS, TABLE LINENS, LINEN SHEETINGS, PILLOW CASE LINENS, SHIRTING LINENS, TOWELS AND TOWELINGS, at forty per cent less than former prices.
Also, inducements in MUSLINS, YARD WIDE BLEACHED, 6, 7, and 8 cents a yard.
All the standard brands, at equally low prices.
J. & C. JOHNSTON,
BROADWAY, 5TH AV., AND 22D ST.

MILLINERY.

MARIE TILLMANN CO., OF PARIS, IMPORTERS.—Our advices and models are to-day: The "Capote Hat is sovereign in Paris. Silk, in colors or tulle in rose or blue; string under the chin, bias and fringed, or lace, cream or black." No. 423 6th av. near 26th st., late Michel's.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION,
CORNER OF GRAND AND ELM STS.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1876.
PROPOSALS FOR ALTERING SAILS FOR THE SHIP ST. MARY'S.
Sealed proposals will be received by the Executive Committee on Nautical School of the Board of Education, at the office of the Board, No. 146 Grand st., until the 9th day of February next, at 4 o'clock P. M., for altering and fitting a suit of sails for the nautical school ship St. Mary's.
For particulars, inquire on board the ship St. Mary's, at pier foot of East 23d st. Approved sureties for the performance of the contract will be required and the Committee reserve the right to reject any or all proposals if deemed necessary for the public interest.
DAVID WETMORE,
FERDINAND TRAUD,
WILLIAM DOWD,
ANDREW J. MATHEWSON,
JOHN GRENVILLE KANE,
Executive Committee on Nautical School.

PROPOSALS.—THE TIME FOR RECEIVING proposals for the wire rope for the temporary foot bridge, &c., of the East River Suspension Bridge has been extended to March 6, 1876, and the time for the delivery of the rope is extended accordingly. HENRY C. MURPHY, President.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PERFECTION!
BOKER'S BITTERS.
Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations.

I WANT TO PURCHASE, FOR CASH, JOB lots of goods of any description that can be sold at auction. Parties having such lots for sale address, with description of goods, CASH, Herald Office.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

BREAKFASTS.

Breakfast is a meal about which there is great diversity of opinion. Some will have it that the French plan of breakfasting at 12 or 1 o'clock is the proper one, taking only a cup of coffee on rising; others that a good meal before beginning the day's work is absolutely indispensable. We are inclined to favor the last opinion, at least as far as our busy people are concerned. It would be rather hard for the father of the family to have nothing but a cup of coffee and a roll to work upon from 8 o'clock until 1. We are inclined to think that those who favor the late breakfast system have nothing to call them up early, and so can easily wait to partake of a sort of half breakfast half luncheon. Breakfast parties have become quite fashionable of late years. They are of course given at the same hour as lunch, and are only distinguishable from that meal by a difference in the *menu*. We propose to give a few good breakfast receipts—not for fashionable late breakfasts, but for a hearty meal to commence the day at, say 8 or 9 o'clock.

HAM TOAST.

Mix with one tablespoonful of finely-chopped or grated ham, the beaten-up yolk of an egg, and a little cream and pepper; beat over the fire, and then spread the mixture either on hot buttered toast, or on slices of bread fried quite crisp in butter; serve very hot.

GRILLED SLICES OF MUTTON.

Cut some rather thick slices of underdone cold mutton, score them well, and rub in plentifully some common mustard, salt, and cayenne pepper; then broil them over a clear fire, and serve with the following sauce:

GRILL SAUCE.

Take one gill of good gravy, mix with it one tablespoonful of mushroom catsup, one of French mustard, a few chopped capers, a little grated lemon-peel; add a thickening of butter and flour and a few drops of lemon-juice; simmer till quite hot; pour over the grill and serve.

KIDNEYS WITH MACARONI.

Cook two ounces of macaroni, broken into convenient pieces, in boiling water; skin two or three mutton kidneys, remove the fat, and cut them into thin slices; season with salt, cayenne, and finely-minced herbs; fry them on both sides in butter; then stew them in half a pint of gravy, well flavored with fresh or canned tomatoes; dish with a layer of the macaroni over them, the gravy poured over; add pepper, salt, and some grated cheese; brown with salamander.

HOMINY MUFFINS.

Take two cups of fine hominy boiled and cold; beat it smooth; stir in three cups of sour milk, half a cup of melted butter, two teaspoonfuls of salt, and two tablespoonfuls of white sugar; then add three eggs well beaten; one teaspoonful of soda dissolved in hot water, and one large cup of flour; bake quickly.

RECEIPTS FROM CORRESPONDENTS.

PAN DODDLES.

Make a sponge just as you do for bread over night. In the morning take from the bread-dough small pieces about the size of a walnut, shape them rather long than round; fry in boiling hot lard a light brown; serve hot in a covered dish; pull them open and butter them. You will find them both simple and delicious for breakfast.

BARBARA.

CORN-STARCH CAKE.

The whites of six eggs, two cups of sugar, one cup of butter, one cup of sweet milk, two cups of flour, one cup of corn starch, one and a half teaspoons cream of tartar, one teaspoon of soda, two teaspoons of lemon; beat the whites to a froth.

A COUNTRY READER.

CORN FRITTERS.

To a dozen ears of corn, grated, add two eggs and a teaspoonful of salt. (If the corn is old, add a little milk.) Fry in hot butter and lard, half of each.

GRANDMOTHER.

GERMAN PUFFS.

One quart of milk, six eggs, sixteen tablespoonfuls of flour, and a little salt; bake in small tins or cups.

EDITH.

The following sauce will render venison or mutton collops cooked in a chafing dish eatable:

Melt four heaping tablespoonfuls of the best currant jelly (not the stuff that comes in tins) in an earthen saucepan over the fire, and add two heaping tablespoonfuls of butter, one of Worcestershire sauce, and one of lemon juice, and an equal bulk of this mixture of the juice or gravy from the venison; thicken with flour, and add one tablespoonful of brandy and two of sherry. These quantities are enough for five people.

WEST.

BEEF A LA MODE.

Take a piece of meat, cross-rib is best, put a slice of bacon or some lard in the bottom of the pot, then the meat, and fill up with water till the meat is covered; then take two onions, some peppercorns, cloves, bay leaves, one carrot, and a crust of brown bread, salt, and some vinegar; throw all this in over the beef; keep the pot well covered; fill up with more hot water if it boils down, and let it boil three hours; then burn a tablespoonful of flour, with some butter, a nice brown, thin with the gravy, and let it boil up once more with the meat; then put the beef in a deep dish and strain the gravy over it; add more vinegar to taste; serve with fried potatoes and red cabbage.

GERMAN HOUSE-KEEPER.

CLAM SOUP.

Take 100 soft-shell clams and cut off the hard part. Put these in one quart of water and simmer (not boil) two hours, then strain through a sieve. Turn the liquor into a saucepan and add one quart of milk, a piece of butter the size of an egg, pepper and salt. Thicken this with corn starch to the consistency of cream. About fifteen minutes before serving add the soft part of the clams. When the soup begins to boil they will be sufficiently cooked.

ABIGAIL.

CURE FOR FELON.

Take equal parts of gum camphor, gum opium, Castile soap, brown sugar. Wet to a paste with spirits of turpentine. Let a druggist prepare it, and apply a thick plaster of it.

J. L. K.

GRAHAM GRIDDLE CAKES.

One pint of milk, half a cup of sour cream, half a teaspoon of soda, the same of salt, stir in Graham flour not as stiff as for fine flour cakes, (no eggs,) have the griddle quite hot; or with yeast the same as with buckwheat.

LIGHT GEMS.

The same as above, with the addition of more flour, but not very stiff. A trifle of experience will be necessary. But they are very nice and easily made for breakfast, requiring but a few minutes to bake in a quick oven.

S. E. S.

POTATO YEAST.

Peel twenty potatoes, pour over boiling water enough to cover them, add one handful of salt, then cook. When done, do not pour the water off, but beat with a fork until quite fine. Then take four of Twin Brothers' yeast cakes, dissolve in one pint of warm water, add one teacup of white sugar, and let stand for about one hour; then add to the above. When well mixed, put in another handful of salt. It will be ready the next day to put in the yeast jug. One small teacup of this yeast, with a tablespoonful of sugar in it, is enough for five loaves of bread.

EMMA.

DELICIOUS LIGHT TEA BISCUIT.

Two quarts of best sifted flour, one pint of sweet milk, in which melt one-quarter of a pound of sweet butter, one teaspoon of salt in the milk, one teacup of fresh yeast. Make a hole in the centre, pour in the yeast, (well shaken,) stir diligently with a fork. Let the milk, &c., be just blood-warm, (no more,) then knead as bread. Cut it across, through and through, with a knife. Let it rise six or seven hours, as it may require. Take from the pan, knead it well, cut in small cakes, and put to rise in pan an hour or more before baking. This receipt, with additional sugar and suitable spices, makes excellent family doughnuts.

RIDGEWOOD.

ROLLS.

Pour boiling water into Graham flour, stir with a spoon, then stir in dry flour and knead. Work into rolls an inch and a half or two inches in diameter, and bake in a quick oven, but not so hot as for gems. With experience the rolls may be made much larger. Excellent for dyspeptics, and, like the one preceding, good either hot or cold.

BESS.

Your correspondent, Bachelor, grumbles (all bachelors grumble,) that, in your Household column, there are no receipts for substantial dishes. Now, I will humor him with a few, if you can afford space in your valuable paper.

SUSAN.

STUFFED LEG OF MUTTON.

Boil two large white onions until tender; then chop fine, add bread crumbs and sage to taste, a little salt and pepper, then slit the sinewy part of the leg and insert the stuffing, and roast.

KIDNEY STEW.

Take two large beef kidneys, remove the fat, wash thoroughly, then dry, cut them in small pieces and boil in one quart of cold water; stir for two hours, then add one-half teaspoonful of black pepper and a pinch of salt, and thicken with pastry-flour; serve with wall of mashed potatoes and toast.

BOILED BULLOCK'S HEAD.

This is a good dish for a large family. Place the head in salt water for six hours, to cleanse it; then wash and remove the palates, and place them again in salt and water; put the head in a sauce-pan, with sufficient water to cover, boil for five hours, adding two carrots, two turnips, and two onions, cut small; when done remove the head from the soup, and remove the bone from the meat; serve soup and meat in tureens; the palates, when white, boiled until tender, then pressed until cold, make a delicious relish for lunch or supper. These are a few receipts for substantial dishes, suitable for persons of small means. Should the Bachelor wish for more, I can oblige him.

SUSAN.

DELICIOUS BREAD.

Buy a cake of German or condensed yeast; melt [illegible] a cup of blood-warm water; sift six quarts of flour in pan; add three full handfuls Indian meal, two handfuls salt, and stir all together; make a hole in middle; have ready pitcher of lukewarm water; pour some in; add yeast, and make pretty thick sponge; let rise till light; mix in morning; it will be light if in a warm place in three hours; flour your board; mix the flour in your pan in the sponge, not much but that it will be soft; take out, mold, and knead a few minutes; put in greased pans and set in warm place to rise; when it is cracked on top it is ready for oven; bake brown, and tenderer, sweeter bread was never eaten than this: one can see the cracks by holding up the pan and looking across it.

M. S. D.

WINE JELLY.

To one and a half boxes Cox's gelatine, one pint cold water, juice of three lemons, grated rind of two; let stand an hour; then add two pounds loaf sugar, three pints boiling water; boil five minutes; just before straining in flannel bag stir in one pint sherry wine, six tablespoons of best brandy. Have used this receipt for fifteen years and never failed.

L. L. L.

GRAHAM BREAD RECEIPTS.

Take two cups of buttermilk, or sour milk, one-half cup of best sugar-house syrup, one teaspoonful of soda, half teaspoonful of salt. Stir with a spoon to a stiff mass, (not too stiff, or the bread will be too hard,) put it into a three-pint or two-quart basin, well buttered; put into a steamer over cold water, which gives the loaf more time for rising. Steam about an hour; then place it in the oven just long enough to give it a good rich, brown color.

Most excellent gems are made with sour milk and soda, with shortening and a little salt, stirred to a soft batter with Graham flour, and baked in a quick oven, in gem irons or patty pans.

It is necessary to have the best Graham flour in order to make good bread.

S. C. S. W.

One quart of wheat meal, two even tablespoonfuls of butter, four heaping tablespoonfuls of sugar, one teaspoonful of salt, one of soda, and two-thirds of a pint of buttermilk. Sweet milk can be used by adding two teaspoonfuls of cream tartar; but is not quite as good as buttermilk. Graham bread is lighter if rather dry, and the above is as I make it, but some prefer to add more milk. Graham should always be baked in a quick oven.

AUNTIE.

PORK AND BEANS.

Three pints of beans, soak over night, parboil until quite soft, not to break up; add salt and two tablespoonfuls of molasses, three-quarters of a pound of pork, scarify the pork, fill up with boiling water; bake in a good oven all day, keep adding boiling water; don't allow them to become dry.

Mrs. K.

Take one pint of long white Winter beans and boil them in water until done, and then have ready some fat sliced pork as if to fry; fresh pork, peppered and salted, or pickled side soaked in cold water over night; place the beans in a baking dish, put the meat on the beans, and bake until the meat is done. This, if properly and carefully managed, is a dish fit for President Grant.

ELIZA.

We are obliged for receipts for the same from A. M. B., Anna F. Sankee, K. W. A., S. A. J., New-Englander, F. A. W.

BOILED INDIAN PUDDING.

Two eggs, a piece of butter the size of an egg, one pint of milk, one-half teaspoonful of soda dissolved in boiling water. Thicken with about three teacups of Indian meal. Steam about two hours. This makes only a small pudding.

A BOSTON WOMAN.

RED ANTS.

If K. T. B. will buy five cents' worth of calomel and put it on a plate with syrup, where the ants trouble her, they will disappear; or cayenne pepper is said to be a good cure for ants, as well as mice and other vermin.

F. A. W.

MOLASSES CAKE.

Two cups of Porto Rico molasses, one cup of lard, three-quarters of a cup of water, one tablespoonful of ginger, three teaspoonfuls of saleratus, dissolved; flour enough to make it stiff as pound cake dough.

GERTRUDE.

PLAIN APPLE PUDDING.

One quart of flour with one teaspoon of salt and two of baking powder mixed well. Rub into this two tablespoons of lard, and mix soft enough to roll out as for soda biscuit. Roll out and cut out a piece the size of your pudding tin, (any deep tin pan or pail will do,) place on the bottom, and on it place peeled and cored apples cut in quarters; cover this with more paste, then more apples, with a cover of paste. Place a piece of brick in a large pot, on it place the tin can, cover the pot with a thick cloth and a tin cover above this, and boil an hour and a half. Do not have enough water in the pot to boil up into the tin, and renew as the water boils away. Have the water boiling when the pudding goes in, and don't let it stop. A teacup of chopped suet in place of the lard is very nice.

FANNY.

BAKED APPLE DUMPLINGS.

Make a crust, as for soda biscuit, peel and core your apples, cut the dough in square pieces, and put one apple for each dumpling; put them in a dripping pan, and place in the oven for five minutes; then make a syrup with water and sugar, (one cup of sugar to a pint of water,) and pour into the dripping pan, baste with the syrup (as you would a turkey) while they are cooking; when done, eat with sweet cream.

A. N. S.

TO REVIVE GILT FRAMES.

Take of the white of eggs, two ounces; chloride of potash or soda, one ounce; mix well; blow the dust from the frames and apply the mixture with a soft brush.

K. L. C.

JAVELLE WATER.

Chlorinated lime, twelve ounces; carbonate potassa, twenty-four ounces; water, twelve pints. Dissolve the carbonate of potassa in three pints of the water with the aid of heat; triturate the chlorinated lime a little at a time, with small portions of the water gradually added, until a smooth, uniform mixture is obtained; mix this intimately with the remainder of the water, and set it aside for twenty-four hours; then decant the clear liquid, and, having transferred the residue to a muslin strainer, allow it to drain until sufficient liquid has passed to make, with the decanted liquid, eight pints; mix the liquid thoroughly with the solution of carbonate of potassa, transfer the mixture to a muslin strainer, and allow it to drain, adding water, if necessary, toward the close, until eleven pints and a half of liquid have passed; lastly, keep the liquid in well-stopped bottles, protected from light. Dip the article stained into the preparation, and instantly remove it to a bowl of boiling or scalding water near; repeat, if necessary, two or three times, changing the water if repeated.

RIDGEWOOD.

SCRAP-BOOK PASTE.

Dissolve a teaspoonful of alum in a quart of water; when cold, stir in as much flour as will give it the consistency of cream, being particular to beat up all the lumps; stir in as much powdered resin as will lay on a dime, and add also six cloves. Put in another vessel a teacupful of boiling water, set over the fire, pour the flour mixture into it, stirring well all the time. It will be soon like mush. When cool, lay a cover on it; keep it cool. For use, soften with warm water. It will keep twelve months.

V. B. S.

CARE OF PLANTS.

If Mary can place her plants at a window where they can have the sun for two or three hours every day, and not have a stove in the room or burn gas, she can easily have flowers during the Winter. Each pot should have a saucer, and the plants should not be watered too much. Care must be taken not to open the window and let cold air in, as it would instantly injure the plants. It is necessary, too, to occasionally wet the leaves, and this can be done by using Holmes' rubber perfumer.

L.

Immersing a growing plant in water of 120° will cleanse it of insects and not hurt the plant.

JEWEL.

QUESTIONS.

I have a heavy black silk that is good, but wearing has put a shine on it I would like to get off. If you know of any preparation I would be glad to hear it.

I want a receipt for corned beef; I mean the kind of corned beef to be had in the Philadelphia markets.

I want a receipt for beef sausage, exact and precise. Must the beef be cooked? Must the sausage be smoked?

I want a good receipt for asparagus or green-pea soup. Does it contain stock or meat?

What is the difference between soles and flounders?

WEST.

I would be obliged for a receipt for preparing curry for the table.

CONRAD.

I would like a receipt for pumpkin pie and German coffee-bread, or coffee-cake, like you get in the best bakeries in New-York, and which cannot be found in the country.

JEWEL.

Can some one tell me what will take clinkers from the inside of a stove, and how to make light biscuits for tea?

AMABEL.

Will you be kind enough to give a receipt for pasting labels on tin. I have tried flour paste and shellac varnish, but they do not work well. A reply to this in your next Sunday's edition would greatly oblige a reader.

W. L. F.

Will you inform us how to make a genuine Scotch cake?

MARY.

My husband wants me to make a real French omelet for breakfast. Please tell me how to make it for him the same as he gets it at the hotels. I want to please him. He likes everything nice.

MARY.

Will you please give me through your valuable paper a receipt for mock-turtle soup and rice curry, and oblige

A CONSTANT READER.

Please tell me how to make light tea biscuit without yeast or saleratus, and oblige.

F. A. M.

Please tell me how to take spots out of black silk.

JENNIE.

Please ask your contributors if they will not send me a nice, simple omelet receipt.

JUNS.

ANSWERS.

DARK MOLASSES GINGERBREAD.

One pint molasses, one small cup melted lard, a teaspoon of salt, two teaspoons soda, two tablespoons vinegar, mixed stiff (enough to pour) with flour. I always try a little to see if it is stiff enough. New-Orleans molasses will not make old-fashioned cake, though it is all I can find here; it is lacking in acidity.

FANNY.

MAGGIE'S MOLASSES CAKE.

One cup molasses, cup sugar, cup sour milk, not quite cup lard and butter mixed, teaspoon soda, two eggs, flour to make as thick as cup cake.

M. T. D.

BAKED INDIAN PUDDING.

One pint of milk scald until thick, one pint of cold milk, into which stir two tablespoonfuls of meal, a tablespoonful of butter, a little salt. Mix all together; sweeten to the taste with molasses. Be sure and use molasses, or your pudding will be without whey, which makes it so delicious and delicate. Bake in a moderate oven.

A BOSTON WOMAN.

Hundreds and thousands are very small colored candies; smaller than comfits.

All meats to be served with sauce, Robert, are to be warmed with the sauce.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

Company K, of the late Eighty-fourth Regiment, will give a ball at Irving Hall, on Thursday, Feb. 17.

Capt. Christian Illig, of Company I, Twenty-eighth Battalion, Brooklyn, has tendered his resignation.

Daniel G. Gillette has been elected Captain of Company E, Twenty-second Regiment, vice Dunning resigned.

The monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Rifle Association will be held at No. 93 Nassau street next Tuesday at 3 P. M.

Company B, Eleventh Regiment, Capt. Charles Oberly commanding, will give a calico hop at Bowery Garden, No. 113 Bowery, on Tuesday, Feb. 29, commencing at 9 P. M.

Members of the National Guard must remember that in this, as in other departments of the paper, each communication must be accompanied with the name and address of the writer.

Brig. Gen. Jourdan, commanding the Fifth Brigade, Brooklyn has made the following appointments on his staff: Adjt. J. A. Smith, of the Fourteenth Regiment, Senior, and Fitz J. Stranahan Junior Aids de Camp.

The first match for the "Diamond" Badge was contested by the Seventh Regiment Rifle Club on Saturday evening, the 22d inst. The trophy was awarded to Mr. L. Tiffany, upon the score of sixty-one out of a possible seventy points.

The "Obermier Guard," Company E, Twenty-eighth Regiment, Brooklyn, Capt. Anthony Hesse commanding, held its first annual ball at Military Hall last Tuesday evening. Music was furnished by Boehr's Regimental Band.

Gov. Hartranft, of Pennsylvania, has issued an order formally granting permission to all armed bodies of National Guardsmen from other States to "pass through and remain within the limits of the Commonwealth as often and as long as they may desire."

Company D, Eighth Regiment, will shortly be consolidated with other companies, and a new company, formed from members of the disbanded Fifth Regiment, will take the vacant letter. An election of officers and non-commissioned officers will be held next Thursday evening.

The fourth band concert of the season will be given by the Twenty-third Regiment, Brooklyn, at its armory in Clermont avenue, near Myrtle, next Saturday evening. Sergt. Oliver, of this command, is a member of Company G, and received his cash prize from the Hazard Powder Company.

Capt. Theodore Hellstern, of Company E, Thirty-second Regiment, Brooklyn, has resigned, and Lieut. Louis Goldman, of Company C, has signified his intention to resign at an early date. Capt. Otto Schneelock has been granted permission by Col. Roehr to erect a patent target in the armory drill-room.

The members of the Old Guard, thinking that their organization would be benefited by having some place assigned to them on occasion of parades of ceremony, have petitioned the Adjutant General to grant them permission to parade with the First Brigade, Brig. Gen. Ward commanding, on such occasions as they may desire to make a public parade.

Capt. Frank McCready, the oldest member of the late Eighty-fourth Regiment, is organizing an independent company, and extends a special invitation to all members of sister companies to enlist in his command for the purpose of keeping up a relic of the Eighty-fourth Regiment. Capt. McCready has established his head-quarters at Grand Army Hall, No. 114 East Thirteenth street.

The Separate Troop Cavalry, Capt. Karl Klein commanding, will drill, dismounted, at its armory hereafter on Wednesday evenings until next May. The regular monthly meeting of this command will be held next Wednesday evening. The troop is recruiting rapidly, and will probably present a handsome appearance as escort to the First Division at Philadelphia, next Summer.

A second meeting of the members of the Second Division, Brooklyn, was held on Saturday night, at which Major Karcher was appointed with power to draft a bill providing for the payment of $2 to each infantry soldier, and $5 to each cavalryman and artilleryman, for a parade. He was also directed to submit the bill for approval to the State Military Association, with the view of securing its passage by the Legislature.

Col. Charles S. Spencer, commanding the Fifth Regiment, has been elected President of the State Military Association. A reception will be given by the latter to Brig. Gen. Ward, commanding the First Brigade, next Wednesday evening. Capt. John H. Halmenfeld, of Company G, has resigned. The remnant of his company will be consolidated with a nucleus from the Ninety-sixth Regiment, under command of Capt. Max Ebler.

The bill providing for an up-town parade-ground, which is being urged upon the Legislature, is not meeting with favor by the majority of the National Guard, who wisely argue that it is too far away from the centre of the City to afford the facilities required. An attempt will be made to secure the ball-ground in Central Park, four times a year, which it is claimed will not injure the ground and will entail no additional expense upon the City.

Capt. Darius Ferry, Jr., assumed command of Company E, Twenty-third Regiment, last Monday night. The presentation of the portrait of the late Capt. R. V. W. Thorne, Jr., by the ex-members of Company G, "Brooklyn City Guard," to the active members of that company took place at the armory last Friday evening. Private Elbert Nexsen has been elected Third Sergeant, and Private C. E. McClellan Fourth Sergeant of Company D.

The non-commissioned officers of the Fourteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, held a drill for instruction by Major Michell, last Monday evening. Twenty members of the regiment received "marksman's badges" last Friday evening. Adjutant Smith has received leave of absence for sixty days. His duties will be performed in the interim by Lieut. Cutts, of Company H. Col. McLeer has issued an order directing all recruits enlisted hereafter to report for instruction to Lieut. Hassell Nutt every Friday evening. The Colonel pays a deserved tribute to Quartermaster William E. Booth, who recently resigned after twenty-five years service in the National Guard.

A court-martial will convene in the Seventy-first Regiment on Monday, Feb. 14. Major E. A. McAlpine will preside. Lieut. Col. Chaddock has received leave of absence for thirty days. There is no truth in the rumor that this command will parade on Washington's birthday. A grand regimental entertainment at the skating rink is contemplated on the evening of that day, which renders it impossible to parade during the day. The members of this command are discussing a project to march to Philadelphia, leaving this City a week previous to July 4 and marching by night from one town to another along the route, halting during the day-time at Jersey City, Newark, Rahway, New-Brunswick Princeton, Trenton, and Camden.

The Eleventh Regiment, Col. Frederick Unbekant, commanding, will parade on Washington's Birthday for review by the Mayor and Brig. Gen. Vilmar. Companies A and F will shortly be consolidated, retaining the letter A, under command of Capt. Julius Wohllebe. Companies G and K will also be united and entitled G, under the command of Capt. Baldenecker. The vacant letters will be allotted to a new company from the Fifty-fifth Regiment, under command of Capt. Fleischbein, and a company from the Ninety-sixth, under command of Capt. Schneider. The right wing of this command paraded six commands of eight files for drill last Thursday evening. The non-commissioned officers held a ball at the armory last week, which was so select in its character as to exclude the press and their Colonel.

Howitzer Battery, Eleventh Brigade, Brooklyn, is under standing orders to assemble at its Armory for drill as follows: First and Second Sections on Monday evenings, Brevet Capt. Simon instructor; Third and Fourth Sections, under the instruction of Lieut. Dalby, on Tuesday evenings. The following members having served their terms of service have been honorably discharged: Second Lieut. A. G. Jenkins; Quartermaster Sergt. J. S. F. Ellison; privates E. J. Anthony, Charles B. Nugers, Edward Haas, John Miller, and James Pettiner. John W. Pakenham has been discharged on a surgeon's certificate, and the following by order of the Brigade commander: Privates Austin Cornwall, Frank A. Morrell, Frederick W. Jackson, and Charles M. Freeman. Dropped from the roll: Privates, F. J. Kalt, H. C. Pangborn, G. W. Finley, and C. V. Darsch.

Following is a copy of a letter from Adjt. Gen. Franklin Townsend to Gen. Meserole, requesting him to reconsider his resignation:

ALBANY, Jan. 19, 1876.

MY DEAR GENERAL: Having learned unofficially that you had tendered your resignation of the office of Brigadier General, I hasten to express my exceeding regret that you have felt impelled to do so, and to beg you to withdraw the same.

In the midst of my efforts to improve the National Guard, I cannot bear the idea of losing so valuable an officer. As I know your resignation has been tendered with the utmost reluctance, therefore, I would beseech you to reconsider your action, and remain in the service at all events during my term of office.

Hoping that this personal appeal to the generosity of an officer who has rendered long continued and most efficient service in the National Guard, and to one whom I esteem so highly may prove successful,

I remain, yours very truly,

FRANKLIN TOWNSEND, Adjutant General.

Brig. Gen. J. V. MESEROLE, Commanding Eleventh Brigade, New-York.

The right wing of the Twelfth Regiment, Lieut. Col. Cruger commanding, paraded three companies of twelve files at the regimental armory for drill last Wednesday night. The left wing paraded four companies of twelve files, under command of Major Wilson, on Thursday evening. The movements were embraced in the "School of the Battalion." The same programme will be observed next Wednesday and Thursday nights. The fourth social reunion of this command will be held at the armory on Wednesday, Feb. 16. Company G, "Highland Guard," will be mustered into this regiment next Tuesday evening. Company H will be mustered in on Tuesday, the 8th inst. Second Lieut. William H. Kirby, of Company G has been promoted First Lieutenant of the same company. Lieut. Kirby has served the regiment faithfully, and as it is rumored that Adjt. Murphy will be promoted to the Lieutenant Coloneley, it is probable that Lieut. Kirby will be the next Adjutant of this command.

The right wing of the Forty-seventh Regiment, comprising Companies B, F, C, and G, will drill at the armory to-morrow evening; and the left wing, Companies A, D, E, I, and K, on Tuesday evening. Col. Austin will command on both occasions. Company F, in this command, Capt T. V. Tuttle commanding, will shortly elect a son of Gen. Philip S. Crook to the vacant Lieutenantcy. The company is in a good financial condition and commanded by one of the most thorough line officers in the regiment. Sergt. Backofen, one of the most reliable shots in this command, and twice the winner of the "De Peyster" badge, has been appointed Hospital Steward on the non-commissioned staff. The Veteran Association will give an entertainment at the Brooklyn Lyceum, on Wednesday, Feb. 16, for the benefit of the regimental Centennial fund. The cost of the uniforms in this command, both full dress and fatigue, is now only $19 25 per man, and the lowest in the National Guard. The Board of Officers proposes to increase it after May 1. Company G paraded at the last battalion drill without a single commissioned officer. It is said that a change of the officers in this company will soon be effected. The field and staff officers of this command contemplate becoming life members of the National Rifle Association.

A highly-representative audience filled Chickering Hall last Tuesday evening, on the occasion of the first of a proposed series of concerts given under the auspices of Company A, Ninth Regiment, the object being to increase the company fund for defraying its expenses at the coming Centennial celebration. The programme was admirably arranged, and was neither too profound nor too common-place to suit the public taste. The bill included fourteen selections from the works of Flotow, Verdi, and Donizetti; Costa's brilliant quartet, "Ecco quel fiero istante," which was, however, inappropriately given as a *finale*, and was consequently lost to a considerable number of the auditors, who were unable to remain until the close of the performance; besides, piano solos by Mr. A. H. Pease, and recitations by Miss Charlotte Farrell. The latter created considerable enthusiasm by her rendition of "The Origin of Yankee Doodle," which she performed with a degree of dramatic fervor seldom found in amateur declaimers. The other artists were Mmes. De Ruyther and Salvotti, Messrs. Fritsch and Sohst, all well known to the public. The credit for the success of the entertainment was mainly due to the Concert Committee, which comprised the following gentlemen: Lieut. T. Griffin, Chairman; Capt. T. D. Cottman, Lieut. J. A. Bluxome, and George Hinman.

A reception was held by the Seventy-first Regiment at its armory last Tuesday evening. Both drill rooms were utilized for the occasion, although there was no division of the guests according to rank, and the gay uniforms of the officers mingled with the more sombre dress of civic guests in the democratic quadrilles and the imported waltzes. At the head of the principal room the insignia of the regiment was emblazoned in gas-jets, while at the lower extremity, a pretty reminiscence of the encampment at Oakland Beach last Summer was presented. A tent was erected, over which hung the pennant bearing the name, "Camp Lippitt," that designated the camp in Rhode Island last year. A howitzer guarded the entrance on either side, while stacks of arms were placed around the tent. To complete the picture, Col. Vose and family were seated at the entrance, where they received their friends during the evening. The new regimental band performed a select programme of promenade music, including a new march, composed and dedicated to the regiment by the leader, Prof. Wannemacher, after which dancing constituted the amusement until a late hour. The entertainment was a financial success, and will be followed by others equally acceptable to the pleasure-loving public. Second Lieut. T. W. Covell, of Company I, has resigned, owing to the expiration of his term of service. The new company recently raised by Capt. W. C. Clark, of the late Seventy-ninth Regiment, has been assigned the vacant letter, (D,) Cameron Guard, and will be mustered into the regiment to-morrow evening.

We have received several copies of a circular issued by Louis Bauer, of the Twenty-second Regiment, in which he asserts his intention of employing counsel to "defend himself against an unjust imposition." He next declares that he cannot conceive how he can be compelled to deliver up his military dress coat paid for from his private funds "for the loan of a white one." After dilating to considerable extent upon the merits of the old uniform, in comparison with the new one, he complains that the new uniform was forced upon the regiment. Assuming that the ten companies comprising the regiment voted upon the question of the adoption of the new uniform; that the majority were in favor of the movement; that the decision of its members was forwarded with the bill of dress to the Adjutant General, and was approved by the Commander in Chief, we do not see that there is any redress for Mr. Bauer and others of like opinion. In all legislative bodies the majority rules and the minority must submit to its ruling. In this case the Twenty-second Regiment has adopted a new uniform; if Col. Porter orders his command to parade in full uniform on a specified occasion, its members must understand that the new uniform is meant, as by its recent action, the blue full-dress uniform has been discarded. To appear in any other would subject the offender to the penalty of a fine, which he would be obliged by law to pay. In regard to "turning over" the old full-dress uniform, it is understood that no such action has been thought of, excepting in cases where members have not individually purchased their uniforms. If any chicanery has been resorted to by commandants of companies, redress can be obtained without resort to courts law, but this would not alter the circumstances regarding the adoption of the uniform.

Col. Josiah Porter, commanding the Twenty-second Regiment, has issued an order, announcing that the new uniforms adopted by the regiment have been approved by the Commander in Chief, and directing the several members to procure them—the fatigue dress by Feb. 15, and the full dress uniform by April 1. To insure exact uniformity of pattern, quality, and manufacture, the members of the regiment will be required to submit their uniforms at stated times for inspection. Lieut. E. A. Heath has been directed to be present for this purpose at the armory on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday evenings. The dress adopted consists of a double-breasted frock coat of white "West of England" cloth; standing collar of light blue French doeskin; cuffs of the same material, two and one half inches wide, pointed on the upper side, with three small regimental buttons at the under seam, the skirts to extend fully one-half the distance from the hip joint to the bend of the knee, the edges of the white cloth to be piped with light blue French doeskin; two rows of large regimental buttons on the breast, six in each row, and two similar buttons at the hips. The enlisted men will wear shoulder straps of light blue material, piped with white cloth, and a waist or belt strap one-half inch wide, of white cloth piped with blue. The fatigue coats for officers will be similar to those worn by the officers of the regular Army; that worn by the rank and file will differ only in the matter of trimming. The trousers for both officers and men will be of light blue French doeskin, with stripes of black cloth one and one-half inches wide, extending down the outer seams. The field and staff officers will be provided with cloaks and hoods of light blue kersey, fastening under the chin with metallic hooks and chains. The overcoats of the line officers and men will be made of light blue kersey with capes, double-breasted and adorned with regimental buttons. Both officers and men will wear shakos of fine black felt or beaver cloth, with sunken patent-leather crowns, and gilt metal front ornament, including the number "22." Pompons of white worsted in the form of an inverted cone, will be worn, except those of the staff officers, which will be colored according to the State regulations. Forage caps will consist of kepis of dark blue cloth, with bands of black braid, patent leather visors, and for a front ornament crossed rifles and the regimental number. Commissioned officers will wear shoulder knots on their full dress and straps on their fatigue uniforms. The chevrons for non-commissioned officers will be of light blue French dog-skin, cushioned on white cloth. The reception given by Company E, last Tuesday evening, was successful far beyond the expectations of its projectors. The class of guests present was of the most respectable character, and many people were present who rarely attend any but "Academy balls." Mr. Gilmore presented a superb programme of dance music, which elicited the praise of the auditors, and the Committee of Arrangements were untiring in their efforts to make their guests comfortable and happy.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT AT MURDER.

Andrew Bruen, aged nineteen, of No. 31 Clarkson street, who said he was a clerk, was arraigned at the Tombs Police Court yesterday on a charge of attempting to shoot Francis Jacob, of No. 216 Canal street. Jacob said that on Friday evening last, as he was standing in Centre street, between Reade and Duane, Bruen came up to him and said "You are a kind of light rooster," and then pulled a loaded pistol, containing a ball-cartridge, from his pocket and snapped it at complainant's face, the cap failing to explode the charge. Bruen then ran away, and was caught by Officer Clinton. Bruen's defense was that he put his hand in his pocket for his handkerchief, and accidentally pulled out the pistol, but he did not attempt to fire it at Jacob. He was held in default of $1,500 bail.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JAN. 29.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$49,000 D. of C. 3.65s. 70	100 N. J. Southern.... 2¼
20,000 do......b3. 70	100 do......s3. 2
2,000 M. & E. 7s,'71.108½	100 C., C. & I. C....c. 5¾
10,000 N. W. c. coup. Gold bonds.... 90⅛	300 do...... 5¾
1900 Western Union.. 77⅝	100 Pacific R. of Mo.. 14
200 do......c. 77⅝	100 do...... 14⅛
300 do...... 77½	100 do...... 14¼
400 Erie Railway.... 16⅞	800 do......s3. 14
100 do...... 16¾	300 do...... 14
500 Pacific Mail.... 38⅝	100 Tol. & Wabash..c. 6⅜
1100 do...... 39	300 do...... 6¼
3000 do...... 38⅞	100 do...... 6¼
400 do......s3. 38¾	200 St. Paul...... 41¾
100 do......s3. 38¾	100 do...... 42⅛
700 do...... 38⅞	100 do...... 42
1200 do...... 38⅝	300 do...... 41⅞
200 do...... 38½	500 do...... 41¾
600 Lake Shore.... 67⅛	200 do...... 41⅝
300 do......s3. 67	500 do......s3. 41½
100 do...... 67⅛	300 St. Paul Pref.... 76⅛
300 do...... 67¼	100 do......s3. 76
300 do...... 67⅛	200 do...... 76
1100 do......s3. 67	100 do......s5. 75⅞
600 do......c. 67	100 do...... 75¾
1000 do......s3. 66⅞	300 do...... 75⅝
400 do......s3. 67	100 Rock Island.... 108⅞
100 Union Pacific.... 70½	6 do...... 108¾
600 North-western.. 42⅜	6 do...... 109
100 do...... 42⅜	200 do...... 108⅝
150 do...... 42¼	800 Ohio & Miss.... 23¼
700 do......b3. 42¼	200 do...... 23⅜
900 do...... 42	1300 do...... 23½
200 do...... 41⅞	400 do...... 23⅜
1000 do...... 41¾	500 do...... 23⅜
100 do...... 41⅞	1200 do...... 23¼
600 North W. Pref.. 62⅞	23 Terre Haute Pref. 24
100 do...... 62¾	100 C., C. & Ind.... 57

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, C., '81.....b. c.122⅝	$1,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, n....b. c.119¾
19,900 U. S. 5-20 R., '65....b. c.118	10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R. 119¼
78,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new.... 119¾	30,000 U. S. 5s, R., '81.... 117⅛
1,000 do.....b.c.119⅞	

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$10,000 Mo. 6s, L. B.102½	5 D. & H. Canal.b.c.120
5,000 do......102⅝	500 C. & N. W......b.c. 41¾
10,000 Tenn. 6s, old.. 47	700 do...... 41⅞
10,000 Va.6s,C.,x m.c. 69½	500 do......b3. 42
2,000 D. of C. 3.65s... 69¾	300 C. & N. W. Pf..b.c. 63
5,000 do...b.c.b3. 70	500 do...... 63¼
18,000 do...... 70	600 L. S. & M. So.b.c. 67
20,000 N. Y. St. B. L., Reg......104⅛	200 do......c. 67
2,000 Alb. & Sus 1st.115	400 do......b3. 67⅛
1,000 do......115¼	900 do...... 67¼
10,000 B., H. & E. 1st. 19	200 do...... 67¼
3,000 C., B. & Q. 8s.114½	1500 do...... 67⅜
6,000 L. & W. B. Con. 97	1700 do...... 67½
7,000 M. & S.P. 7s,G. 95½	100 do...... 67⅜
1,000 Mil.& St.P.1st, LaC. Div...... 99¼	3000 do......s3. 67⅜
3,000 M. & S.P.C.S.F. 84¾	100 do......b3. 67⅜
30,000 Mil. & St. P. I. & M. Div.b.c. 91	3300 do...... 67½
10,000 N. J. C. C...b3.108½	600 do......c. 67½
2,000 C. & N. W. Con. coup.Gold Bs. 90¼	600 do......s3. 67⅝
10,000 do...... 90⅛	2400 do......s3. 67½
1,000 Erie 2d......103	100 Erie Railway.b.c. 16¾
5,000 Erie 4th...... 99⅞	21 do...... 16⅝
2,000 H. & S. J. 8s, C. 85⅛	35 Cen. of N. J...b.c.107¼
8,000 N. Y. C 6s, '83.103½	100 do...... 107½
7,000 N. Y. C. R. E.101½	600 C. & R. I......b.c.108¾
5,000 Ohio & M. 2d.. 79¾	20 do...... 109
16,000 do...... 79½	100 do...... 108⅞
1,000 O. & M. C...b.c. 99½	200 do......c. 108⅞
2,000 C. P. G. B...b.c.105¼	200 do......b3.108⅞
10,000 Cen. Pac. 1st, C. & O. Br'nch. 91½	200 do...... 108¾
5,000 Cen. Pac. L. G. 97½	200 T., W. & W....b.c. 6⅜
13,000 Un. Pac. 1st...103	360 Del., L. & W....b.c.118¼
1,000 U. P. 7s, L. G..101⅛	400 do...... 118¼
10,000 do......101¼	400 do......b.c.118¼
10,000 do......101⅜	38 N. Y., N. H. & H..150
5,000 U. P. S. F...b.c. 94⅛	200 C., M. & S.P....b.c. 41⅜
1,000 P. R. of Mo.1st. 91½	400 do......s3. 41⅜
2,000 P.,F.W.&C.1st.115½	400 do...... 41½
2,000 C.,C.&I.C.1st. 56	100 do...... 41½
9,000 Tol. & W. 1st. 86	400 do...... 41⅞
2,000 Gt. West. 2d... 59	400 do...... 41¾
2,000 L. & N. C., '98. 89¼	20 do...... 41⅞
5,000 do......s3. 89½	1200 do......b3. 42
1,000 C. & P.4th..b.c.101⅛	100 do...... 41⅞
1,000 Ren. & S. 1st...115	100 C.,M.&S.P.Pf.b.c. 76
1,000 M. & E. Con.B.103¼	100 do...... 76¼
5 Am. Ex. Bank......118	25 do......s3. 76
20 Canton Co.....b.c. 46	100 do...... 76¾
100 A. & P. Tel.b.c.b3. 20½	200 do...... 76⅜
100 do...... 20½	400 do...... 76¼
200 W. Un. Tel....b.c. 77⅜	200 Alton & T.H.... 7¼
1300 do...... 77½	100 Alton & T. H. Pf.. 23⅛
1000 do...... 77¾	200 do...... 23
1500 do...... 77½	100 N. J. Southern.... 2¼
1600 do......b3. 77⅞	100 do......b.c. 2½
1400 do...... 77⅝	13 New-Jersey C..b.c.137¾
700 Pacific Mail...b.c. 38½	50 Chi. & Alton..b.c.105
400 do...... 38⅝	50 Morris & Es..b.c.102½
500 do...... 38¾	200 do...... 102⅝
100 do......s3. 38¾	200 Dub. & S. C...b.c. 72
100 do......b60. 38⅞	100 Han. & St. J...b.c. 22
500 do...... 38⅞	500 H. & St. J. Pf..b.c. 32¾
1200 do...... 39	100 P. R. of M...b.c.b3. 14
1500 do...... 38⅞	200 do...... 14⅛
1100 do...... 38¾	100 do...... 14¼
1000 do......c. 38⅞	100 do...... 14
100 do......s3. 38¾	100 do...... 13⅞
800 do......b3. 38⅞	300 do......s3. 13¾
100 do...... 38⅞	300 Atl. & P. Pf...b.c. 5¼
100 do...... 38¾	800 do...... 5⅜
50 do......s3. 38¾	300 Ohio & Miss...b.c. 23⅝
10 do......c. 38⅝	1000 do...... 23½
200 do...... 38⅞	600 do......c. 23⅝
52 U. S. Express.... 61	1800 do...... 23¾
25 N. Y. C. & H..b.c.112	2300 do...... 23⅞
25 do...... 111¾	1500 do......b3. 23⅞
100 Mich. Cen..b.c.b3. 61⅝	1300 do...... 23¾
300 do......s3. 61½	200 do...... 23¾
100 do...... 61⅜	200 do......b5. 23⅞
800 do......s3. 61¼	1600 do......b3. 24
	3700 do...... 24⅛
	300 do......s3. 24⅛
	4100 do...... 24¼
	200 Ohio & M. Pf..b.c. 51
	50 C., C. & I.C....b.c. 5⅜
	200 do...... 5¾
	50 do...... 6

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$3,500 U. S. C., '67..122¼	100 N. W. Pf......b3. 63⅜
20,000 D. of C. 3.65s. 70	100 do...... 63½
900 do...... 69¼	200 do...... 63⅝
10,000 Pac. of Mo. 1st. 91¾	500 do...... 63¾
5,000 Erie 4th......100	100 do...... 63½
15,000 H.&St.Jo.8s,C. 85¼	300 St. Paul...... 42
10,000 C. C. & I. C. 2d. 20	200 do...... 42⅛
100 Canton...... 46	300 do...... 42¼
600 Western Union.... 77⅞	700 do...... 42⅛
100 Pacific Mail...c. 38¾	500 do......b3. 42⅜
700 do...... 38⅞	220 do...... 42⅜
30 do...... 38¾	500 do...... 42¼
600 do...... 38⅝	500 St. Paul Pf...... 76⅜
100 do......c. 38⅝	300 do...... 76½
6 Wells Fargo Ex.. 85½	100 do...... 76⅜
1000 Erie Railway.b3. 17	200 Tol. & Wab.....s4. 6¼
400 Mich. Cen......s3. 61¼	100 Han. & St. Jo.... 22
100 Lake Shore...... 67⅛	100 Han. & St. Jo. Pf. 32⅞
100 do......b3. 67½	200 do......b3. 32⅞
400 Union Pacific.... 71	2700 Ohio & Miss.... 24⅜
50 Illinois Central... 97¾	100 do......b10. 24½
100 C. C. C. & I...... 57⅛	100 do...... 24⅜
400 Rock Island......108¾	100 do......s3. 24⅜
200 do......b3.108¾	800 do...... 24⅜
100 Northwestern.... 42⅛	300 do......b3. 24⅛
900 do...... 42¼	800 do......b3. 24¼
800 do...... 42⅜	300 do...... 24¼
100 do......b3. 42½	200 Pac. R. of Mo.... 13⅞
100 do...... 42½	100 do......b3. 14
500 do...... 42½	100 do...... 14¼
300 do...... 42⅜	200 At. & Pac. Pf..... 5¼
200 do......b3. 42¼	500 Kansas Pacific.... 15¼
400 do......b3. 42⅛	100 C. C. & I. C.....c. 5¾
100 Kan. & Texas..c. 8¼	100 do...... 5¾
100 do......s3. 8½	100 Dubuque& S.City. 72

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000 U. S. 10-40s, Reg......b.c.c.119¼	100 Canton Co.....b.c. 46
20,000 Dis. of Col. 3.65s......b.c. 70⅛	100 Cen. of N. J...b.c.107½
35 Del. & H. C.C.b.c.119⅞	300 Chi. & R. I....b.c.108¾
100 Cons. Coal of Md. 49½	700 Chi.,M.&St.P.b.c. 42⅛
100 do......b.c. 49½	100 do......c. 42¼
1200 West. Union.b.c. 77⅞	1200 do...... 42
2200 do......b3. 78	100 C.,M.&St.P.Pf.b.c.c. 76
700 do...... 77⅞	300 Tol., W. & Wn.b.c. 6⅛
100 do......c. 77⅞	200 Del., L. & W.b.c.118¼
100 Wells Fargo Ex.. 84¾	1100 Ohio & Miss..b.c. 24⅜
300 Pacific Mail..b.c. 38¾	800 do...... 24⅛
100 do......c. 38¾	900 do...... 24⅛
400 Erie Railway.b.c. 16⅞	400 Han. & St. Jo.b.c. 22
80 N. Y. C.&H.R.b.c.112	100 Han. & St. Jo. Pf. 33
100 do...... 112⅛	100 do......b.c.b3. 33
100 do...... 112	100 Alton & T. H.... 7¼
300 L. S.&M.S.b.c.s3. 67⅝	50 St. L., K.C.& N.b.c. 5¾
600 do...... 67⅝	25 St. L., K. C. & N. Pf......b.c. 29
400 do......s3. 67⅜	100 do...... 28
1000 do...... 67¾	100 At. & P.Pf.b.c.b3. 5⅜
100 do......c. 67¼	100 Pac. of Mo....b.c. 14½
200 Union Pac.....b.c. 71	200 do...... 14⅝
500 Chi. & N. W...b.c. 42⅛	300 do...... 14¼
100 do...... 42	100 N. J. So.......b.c. 2¾
500 do...... 41⅞	100 do...... 2½

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$4,000 U. S. Cur. 6s..125	20 North-western.... 42
4,000 Va. 6s, Cons... 76½	100 do......s3. 41⅝
500 But. & Erie bs.105½	100 do......b3. 41⅝
11,000 Cen. Pac. G. B.105¼	100 do...... 41⅝
12,000 W. U. Tel. C.c. 98⅜	100 do...... 41½
13,000 do......b3. 98¾	100 do...... 41⅞
1,000 C., C. &I.C.1st. 56	100 do...... 42
1,000 North Mo. 1st. 86½	400 do...... 42⅛
2,000 Union P. S. F... 95¼	300 do...... 42⅛
5,000 St. P. 1st I.&M. 91½	100 do...... 42¼
2,000 H.&S.J.8sC.s3. 85	2000 do...... 42⅜
5 Amn. Ex. Bank....115	1000 do...... 42⅝
20 Ger.-Amn. Bank.. 79	800 do...... 42⅞
5 Ninth Nat. Bank. 80½	800 North-west. Pref.. 63⅛
100 Mar., a. p......b3. 9	250 do...... 63
100 Mar. Pref., a. p... 9¾	100 do......s4. 63
500 At. & Pac. Tel.... 20⅜	200 do...... 63⅛
50 Adams Express..104¾	200 do...... 63½
500 Pacific Mail...... 38⅝	200 do...... 63⅞
100 do...... 38½	200 do......s3. 64
100 do......s3. 38⅝	300 do...... 63⅞
300 do...... 38¾	100 do...... 63⅝
600 do...... 38⅝	200 do...... 63½
500 West. Union...b3. 77⅞	100 St. Paul...... 41⅞
300 do...... 77¾	200 do...... 42
100 do...... 77⅞	100 do......b30. 42
1400 do......b3. 78	100 do...... 42
1300 do...... 78	200 do...... 42⅛
700 do...... 78⅛	400 do...... 42¼
900 do......b3. 78¼	100 do...... 42⅜
800 do...... 78¼	300 St Paul Pref.... 76⅛
25 do...... 78	500 do...... 76¼
300 do...... 78¼	400 do...... 76⅜
300 do...... 78⅜	200 do...... 76½
2400 do...... 78½	900 Ohio & Miss...... 24⅛
1600 do...... 78⅝	200 do......s3. 24
900 do...... 78¾	300 do...... 24
800 do...... 78⅞	100 do......s10. 23⅞
3800 do...... 79	100 do......s3. 23⅞
1600 do...... 79⅛	300 do...... 24
2100 do...... 79¼	400 do......b3. 23⅞
1500 do...... 79⅜	100 do...... 24
1500 do...... 79½	300 do......b3. 24⅛
10 do...... 78⅞	1800 do...... 24¼
100 N. Y. Cen. & Hud.111⅞	100 do...... 24⅛
600 Erie Railway...... 16⅞	200 Pacific R. of Mo.. 14½
400 do......b3. 17	300 do...... 14⅝
100 Mich. Central.... 61⅜	100 do......s15. 14¾
100 do...... 61¼	100 do...... 14⅞
700 Lake Shore....s3. 67⅛	100 At. & P. Pref..... 5⅜
100 do......s3. 67¼	100 do...... 5⅝
500 do...... 67⅜	200 do...... 5¾
300 do......s3. 67⅜	100 do......b3. 5⅝
300 Union Pacific...... 71	600 do...... 5⅞
100 Illinois Central... 98	100 Alton & T. H....b3. 7⅞
100 Pittsburg...... 94	100 Alton & T. H.Pref. 23
100 C., C., C. & Ind..c. 57¼	100 New-Jersey So..... 2¼
100 Del., Lack. & W..118¼	100 Morris & Essex..102¼
40 New-Jersey R...... 138	100 C., C. & I. C...... 5¾
200 Rock Island....b3.108⅞	115 Reno 2d Pref...... 22
1000 do......s3.108⅞	
100 do...... 108¾	
800 Han. & St. J. Pref. 32⅞	

SATURDAY, Jan. 29—P. M.

The weekly statement of the associated City banks was favorable, the influx of currency to this centre resulting in a further increase in the legal tender average of $1,662,100. The effect of this is an increase of $[illegible] in the excess over lawful requirements, which now stands at $15,505,725.

The following is the statement of the New-York City banks this week compared with the last:

	Jan. 22.	Jan. 29.	Differences.
Loans	$260,806,900	$262,207,000	Inc.$1,400,100
Specie	22,773,200	22,481,700	Dec. 291,500
Legal tenders	46,367,900	48,030,000	Inc. 1,662,100
Deposits	217,324,200	220,023,900	Inc. 2,699,700
Circulation	17,892,000	17,757,300	Dec. 134,700

The stock market was less active than on yesterday, but still a large business was transacted, 179,000 shares changing hands. At the opening, prices were generally lower, though afterward there was a recovery, while in the late dealings several stocks, notably Western railroad shares, and Western Union Telegraph, made a sharp advance. Reports that the decision of the Supreme Court, in the Granger cases, would not be rendered on Monday next, as had been generally expected, doubtless contributed to the weakness of the Western railroad shares in the early dealings. The stocks which principally attracted the attention of speculators were Western Union, Ohio and Mississippi, Lake Shore, Pacific Mail, North-western, and St. Paul. Western Union, after selling during the greater part of the day in the neighborhood of 77½, during the last hour of business became bouyant under a covering of the shorts, and advanced with rapid strides to 79½, the closing quotation. Lake Shore, after an early decline to 66⅞, advanced to 67⅝, and closed at 67⅜. Pacific Mail declined to 38⅜, and subsequently recovered to 39, and closed at 38⅝. Northwestern declined to 41½, afterward recovering to 42⅝, and closing firm. St. Paul ranged between 41⅜ and 42⅜, the closing figure. Ohio and Mississippi rose from 23¼ to 24⅜, and was strong in the late dealings. The extreme prices for Erie were 16¾ and 17, and for Union Pacific, 71 and 70½. The other fluctuations in the speculative list call for no comment. Investment shares were firm.

The money market was easy to-day. The early business was at 5@6 ₩ cent., but in the afternoon there were liberal offerings at 4 ₩ cent. The amount of National Bank notes received at Washington for redemption to-day was $630,000, making a total for the week of $4,830,000.

The foreign advices reported the withdrawal of £32,000 bullion from the Bank of England, which it is supposed was intended for shipment to Paris, where exchange has declined to the specie importing point. The London market for securities was unchanged for consols and United States bonds, except in the case of new 5s, which declined to 105¼. Foreign exchange was firmer, and business was done at $4 85¼ @ $4 85½ for long, and at $4 88¾ @$4 89 for demand sterling. The course of the gold market was almost the counterpart of yesterday. Opening and closing sales were at 113, the only other registered quotation having been 113⅛. Cash gold was easy and loaned at 2 to 5 ₩ cent. for carrying. At San Francisco to-day $30,000 coin and $39,000 bullion was shipped for the East.

Government bonds were moderately active and the market was firm in tone. There was an active inquiry for railroad mortgages and in some instances the highest prices of the week were made. The largest transactions were in the Pacific issues, Chicago and North-western, and St. Paul issues. C., C. and I. C. firsts declined to 56, but the seconds sold at 20, an advance of 4 ₩ cent. from yesterday. In State bonds some large transactions were reported. New-York registered Bounty Loan sold at 104⅛, District Columbia 3.65s advanced to 70, and Tennessee old to 47.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1876.

Gold receipts	$227,581 75
Gold payments	277,939 54
Gold balance	47,381,152 89
Currency receipts	1,352,841 66
Currency payments	1,066,369 49
Currency balance	37,746,370 73
Customs	153,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JAN. 29.

	Friday.	Saturday.
American gold	113	113
United States 5s, 1881, coupons	118⅜	118½
United States 5-20s, 1876, coupons	122	122
Bills on London	$4 85@$4 85½	$4 85¼@$4 85½
New-York Central	112	111¾
Rock Island	108⅞	108¾
Pacific Mail	38¾	38⅝
St. Paul	41¾	42⅜
St. Paul, Preferred	76⅛	76½
Lake Shore	67⅛	67⅜
North-west	42¼	42½
North-west, Preferred	63	63⅝
Western Union	77⅝	79½
Union Pacific	70½	71
Toledo and Wabash	6⅜	6⅛
Delaware, Lackawanna and West'n	118¼	118¼
New-York Central	107¼	107½
Panama	134¾	134
Erie	16¾	17
Ohio and Mississippi	23¼	24¼
C., C. and I. C.	5⅝	5¾
Harlem	136	135½

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	112⅛	111¾	430
Erie	17	16¾	3,100
Chicago and Alton	105	105	100
Lake Shore	67⅝	66⅞	24,500
Wabash	6⅜	6⅛	1,300
North-western	42⅝	41½	16,400
North-western Preferred	64	62¾	4,050
Rock Island	108⅞	108½	4,100
Morris and Essex	102¼	102¼	100
Milwaukee & St. Paul	42⅜	41⅜	10,500
Mil. & St. Paul Preferred	76⅝	75¾	4,600
Pittsburg	94	94	100
Delaware, Lac. & Western	118¼	118⅛	1,010
New-Jersey Central	107½	107½	300
Michigan Central	61⅝	61¼	1,500
Illinois Central	98	97¾	150
Union Pacific	71	70½	1,000
C., C., C. & I.	57¼	57	300
C., C. & Ind. Central	5¾	5⅜	1,000
Hannibal & St. Joseph	22	22	800
Han. & St. Joseph Pref.	33	32¾	1,200
Ohio & Mississippi	24⅜	23¼	35,800
Ohio & Miss. Preferred	51	51	200
Missouri Pacific	14⅞	13¾	4,000
Atlantic & Pacific Pref.	6	5¼	2,600
Western Union	79½	77⅜	36,345
Atlantic & Pac. Telegraph	20½	20⅜	700
Pacific Mail	39	38⅜	20,600
New-Jersey Southern	2¾	2	700
Canton	46	46	400
Consolidated Coal	49½	49½	200
Wells, Fargo & Co. Ex.	85	84¾	100
Alton & Terre Haute	7⅞	7¼	200
Alt. & Terre Haute Pref.	23⅛	23	400
Mariposa	9	9	100
Mariposa Preferred	9¾	9¾	100
St. L., K., C. & N. Pref.	28	28	100
Kansas & Texas	8½	8¼	200
Kansas Pacific	15¼	15¼	500
Total sales			179,385

The Sub-Treasurer disbursed in coin $38,000 for interest and $92,000 for called bonds.

The following table shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank to-day:

Gold cleared	$27,811,400
Gold balances	1,012,926
Currency balances	1,267,021

The following was the Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$63,471,487
Currency balances	3,949,374
Gold exchanges	4,250,504
Gold balances	1,225,498

The following is the weekly Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$401,799,430
Currency balances	22,589,567
Gold exchanges	34,849,028
Gold balances	6,248,269

The following were the closing quotations of Government Bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States Currency, 6s	124⅞	125¼
United States 6s, 1881, registered	121⅝	121⅞
United States 6s, 1881, coupons	122⅛	122⅜
United States 5-20s, 1864, registered*	114½	..
United States 5-20s, 1864, coupons*	114½	..
United States 5-20s, 1865, registered	118	118¼
United States 5-20s, 1865, coupons	118	118¼
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, reg.	119⅝	119⅞
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, cou.	119⅝	119¾
United States 5-20s, 1867, registered	122	122¼
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupons	122	122¼
United States 5-20s, 1868, registered	122⅜	123¼
United States 5-20s, 1868, coupons	122⅝	123⅛
United States 10-40s, registered	119⅛	119¼
United States 10-40s, coupons	119⅜	120
United States 5s, 1881, registered	117⅜	117⅝
United States 5s, 1881, coupons	118⅛	118⅜

*Called.

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

[illegible]

And the following for railway mortgages:

[illegible]

And the following for City Bank shares:

American Exchange.115	Imp. & Traders'.. [illegible]
Butchers'&Drovers' [illegible]	Mechanics' [illegible]
Central National [illegible]	Mercantile [illegible]
Chatham [illegible]	Merchants' [illegible]
City [illegible]	Nassau [illegible]
Commerce [illegible]	New-York [illegible]
Corn Exchange [illegible]	Ninth National [illegible]
Fourth National [illegible]	North America [illegible]
Fulton [illegible]	Park [illegible]
Gallatin National [illegible]	Phenix [illegible]
Gold Exchange [illegible]	Republic [illegible]
Grocers' [illegible]	State of New-York [illegible]

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—JAN. 29.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, [illegible] & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	[illegible]	[illegible]
City 6s, new	[illegible]	[illegible]
Camden and Amboy Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pennsylvania Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lehigh Valley Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]
Catawissa Railroad Preferred	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northern Central Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lehigh Navigation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lehigh Navigation Gold Loan	[illegible]	[illegible]

The following is the Custom-house return of the exports of gold and silver from the port of New-York for the week ending to-day:

Jan. 27—Steamer Klopstock, Hamburg—Silver bars [illegible]

Jan. 27—Steamer Klopstock, London—Silver bars [illegible]

Foreign silver coin [illegible]

Jan. 27—Steamer Klopstock, Paris—Silver bars [illegible]

Jan. 29—Steamer Republic, Liverpool—Silver bars [illegible]

Mexican silver coin [illegible]

Total [illegible]

The Gebhard Fire Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of *Five ₩ cent.*, payable Feb. 1.

The coupons of the Detroit, Monroe, and Toledo Railroad Company First Mortgage Bonds, due Feb. 1, will be paid at the office of Chase & Atkins, No. 18 Broad street.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Jan. 29—12:30 P. M.—United States bonds, new 5s, 105⅛. Erie railway shares, 15¾. 2 P. M.—[illegible] 3:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England [illegible]

FRANKFORT, Jan. 29—United States bonds, new 5s, 101.

PARIS, Jan. 29—[illegible]

RIO JANEIRO, Jan. 28—Exchange on London, 26⅜.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 29—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is dull and [illegible]

1 P. M.—Cotton, to arrive, 1-32d. [illegible] business is doing.

2 P. M.—Cotton—[illegible]

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—[illegible] were American.

LONDON, Jan. 29—3:30 P. M.—[illegible]

Evening.—[illegible]

ANTWERP, Jan. 29.—Petroleum closed firm at [illegible] for fine Pale American.

COURT-ROOM IMPROVEMENTS.

Recently THE TIMES called attention to the crowded and noisome condition of the Tombs Police Court-room. The prisoners, [illegible] were huddled in [illegible] of all in the court-room, and the most disgusting scenes frequently transpired. The stench was so intolerable that the Justices and the court had frequent recourse to [illegible] ants, and would [illegible] for change of air. The Commissioners of Charities and Correction have [illegible] and changes are nearly completed which, [illegible] finished, will [illegible] room one [illegible] The pens [illegible] and in their place rows of seats [illegible] Police-officers [illegible] have made arrests [illegible] platform. The [illegible] the platform, [illegible] connected with [illegible] accommodation [illegible] opposite to it, [illegible] rooms of the [illegible] female prisoners [illegible] ventilated, and [illegible] accommodation [illegible] venient and well [illegible] the corridor for [illegible] connected with [illegible]

ALLEGED CRUELTY TO A HORSE.

On Thursday last, in the Court of Special Sessions, Stephen M. Smith, a driver of [illegible] Third Avenue Railroad, was arraigned on a charge of having driven a horse which was [illegible] a "quittor" and a "quarter-crack" [illegible] feet, both afflictions [illegible] Mr. Bergh said [illegible] road, and [illegible] Smith had already suffered [illegible] imprisonment, [illegible] discharged, and [illegible] Mr. Benjamin F. Moody, Superintendent of the railroad company, [illegible] morning Mr. Moody [illegible] Police Court, before Justice [illegible] said that the horse [illegible] condition when [illegible] affected with [illegible] and that it had [illegible] oped into a state [illegible] the stables. Two [illegible] in support of [illegible] port of the defendant. [illegible] Mr. Moody for trial. He gave $500 bail [illegible] the Court of General Sessions.

AMBER IN NEW-YORK.

A GREAT COLLECTION VISITED.

THE RESULT OF THIRTY YEARS OF STUDY—THE NATURE AND HISTORY OF AMBER—SOME CHOICE SPECIMENS DESCRIBED—A DISPLAY FOR THE CENTENNIAL.

There can be no doubt that the exhibit of artistic industries which will be made by New-York will delight and surprise our countrymen. It is very well known in smoking circles that in the graceful handling of meerschaum New-York has several men who are distinguished, and one who is pre-eminent—Mr. F. J. Kaldenberg, of No. 4 John street. But this gentleman is a dealer in other things besides meerschaum, and has correspondents in every part of the world for mother-of-pearl, tortoise-shell, ivory tusks—but above all, amber. There are other houses that deal in the other articles, but in amber his is the only house on the North American continent. Mr. Kaldenberg has often exhibited at the American Institute Fairs of New-York very beautiful jewelry of amber cut in the European fashion, in cameo shapes and in facets, and also in the Oriental style, which is mainly *en carbochon*. He will exhibit these at the Centennial, as a matter of course, but he will also display a collection of amber curiosities which is absolutely unique. It is not only exceeding valuable in itself, consisting of more than fourteen hundred pieces, but it has the extreme value of being unapproachable at the present time. Doubtless, after its appearance at the Centennial, the Prussian Government, which has a monopoly of amber mining, if such a term may be used, will be stimulated to form a similar cabinet, and with such unlimited resources a very fine one will be possible. But now Mr. Kaldenberg's collection is unique. It was the result of thirty years' careful study by a Prussian, who was a sorter of amber, and who placed on one side every piece that recommended itself for cabinet purposes by any specialty of interest. By this slow and gradual progress the collection was formed, and it will delight the scientists who accept the theory of the world's extreme age by the curious side-lights it throws upon the subject.

Amber has been known to the world from time immemorial, although no mention of it appears in the Bible, at least under any name that has been recognized. The Greeks called it *electron*, because when rubbed it attracted small pieces of paper, dust, small fragments of straw, &c. The Romans called it *succinum*, but the word amber seems to be derived from the Arabic *andar*, which was subsequently Latinized into anbarum. Its beauty of appearance, its delightful odor when burned, and the faint fragrance it emits when rubbed, have made of it a universal favorite, more especially among Oriental people. It must be owned that the Mussulman nations whom we so cordially despise as nations are remarkable for the innate refinement of their ideas and manners, and their affection for amber is a proof of this. Their fondness for amber amounts to a positive passion, but they prefer the clouded varieties, while the Europeans and also the Japanese and Chinese prefer the clear. Although there are twelve classes established by the dealers, yet these come under the heads of clear and clouded, the other distinctions being of color. This varies from very pale yellow in the clear to a color deep and rich as any Oriental topaz, and in the clouded from a distinct yellow to absolute white. The pieces of amber vary considerably in hardness, some being brittle, some exceedingly tough; but these differences exist equally in clear and clouded. The specific gravity is considerably less than water, and about the same as copal gum, which so greatly resembles it that artificial amber is often sold for the real thing to those who have no knowledge of the article. But copal possesses no electrical power, and emits no fragrant odor when rubbed.

It was at first accepted that amber was the gum of some deciduous tree of remote antiquity, which had been fossilized or petrified, and there were many things about it which were fairly explained by this hypothesis. But of late years a theory has been started and has gained ground, that amber is fossil honey. To those who are interested in such matters, Mr. Kaldenberg's collection will possess the most thrilling interest; but, unfortunately, it will not solve the question, for it presents the most striking examples of the facts upon which both theories are based. Many of the pieces are in the rough state, with the outer cuticle or skin which time, or some other agent, has placed upon them. In this condition the clear pieces resemble sometimes, and especially when irregular, masses of resin. But in many instances pieces of clear amber are found exactly resembling a pear-shaped pearl, and nearly as large as a small Sieckel pear, differing only in the small end, which comes nearly to a point. It is impossible not to believe that this was not a great tear of gum which was about to descend, and which became dry before it fell off. One of the specimens of this pear-shaped variety is as translucent as honey, and would make a magnificent pendant if cut. The exterior coating resembles that of a quartz pebble very closely, but is seamed and corrugated. The specimens of the clouded kinds are still more peculiar; they resemble also quartz pebbles, but are corrugated often in a most extraordinary fashion, one piece resembling a basin, another the skull of a monkey, and in a third case there was a resemblance to a horse's head. There is a very large piece which on the outside was very irregular and looked like resin. This piece, weighing perhaps six ounces, Mr. Kaldenberg ordered to be split into halves, and the result showed a most peculiar blending of the two varieties, clear and clouded. It is quite large, the size of the palm of a large hand, and evidently was originally of the clear kind. But from the bottom there arises a series of clouds of milky white, just as if melted wax had been run over a mass of clear honey. The piece is so clear that it is obvious the clouding is only superficial, and if the workmen chose to efface it they could do so on a lathe in a very short time; for amber is not very hard—not so hard as calcateous spar, for instance. While this seems a strong confirmation of the honey and wax theory, there is a piece of black amber which seems to be gum turned into something like pitch by the burning of the tree. Then again, there is another piece, to which a section of fossil tree has adhered, and there is another large piece of beautifully clear amber, which contains inside a large piece of bark, and both of these seem to favor the gum hypothesis. Then there is another piece, which consists of separate tears that have fallen, the first upon the ground, and the others in succession upon it, presenting a curiously flattened aspect, which is in exact conformity with the gum-trees of present times. Another piece was split in two just at the exact line of a leaf resembling a willow, so that one side of the leaf is in contact with the air. Another contains a fragment of a needle-shaped portion of the leaf of some deciduous tree. All these things would indicate gum rather than honey, because the honey is in the hollows of trees, not on the outside, where the bees could have no scope for their hexagonal palaces of sweets. Not a few of the tears are thoroughly flattened by falling on the ground, and have taken up small pebbles of quartz, proving indubitably that the tears fell from the outside.

But the most extraordinary feature about amber has always been the presence in the clear translucent mass of flies and other insects. In this direction the collection of Mr. Kaldenberg is extraordinarily rich. One of the finest pieces contains a scorpion, who must have fallen into the sticky mass in a dead condition, for he has made no struggle. Often in the pieces containing insects it is easy to see by the disturbance of the substance that the little things must have fought hard for their lives, as the lines of light are broken and made prismatic for a short distance all round them. But this scorpion met his death before he was embalmed in this substance, and therefore the amber is as clear as wine. In polishing the piece, however, a part of his head suffered, and this reveals the fact that all that remains of him has become lime. He was of the small yellow variety, and not particularly formidable. The colors of the substances inclosed in this fashion still remain, for there is a small round red berry in another piece whose hue is perfect, and there is another piece which contains one of those gorgeous green and golden beetles which are found in the South American lands, and are often used as studs and sleeve-buttons on account of their great beauty. This was a living victim and struggled fearfully, but was greatly hampered by his long antennæ, which evidently caused his ruin, like the antlers of the stag in the fable. A bee is to be seen in another piece, and is well worth study, because he presents essential differences from our bees of to-day. He has long antennæ, and a very queer proboscis, and his legs are extremely long and are furnished with spurs or thorn-like appendages from the mesothorax down to the extremities. This one died after a hard fight. A still more interesting piece shows a fragment of a cobweb, a spider, a fly, and several minute insects. The cause of grief seems to have been that the web was attached to the branch from which the tear descended and went with it. A fat dark beetle of no particular pretensions to beauty has been also preserved, and also several white moths of a fair size. Their fate is not wonderful, for they were always fluttering fools. But they struggled very hard and left pieces of themselves all over the gum. There is one fine piece which contains a drop of dew, and there is another which contains a part of a cobweb with a drop of dew on it, and a small spider. A small caterpillar was captured in one instance, and in another a caterpillar of exactly the same kind rescued himself, but left about a third of his person behind him. Then there are hundreds of specimens of small flies of every kind, some with veined wings and some with astonishingly long legs like our daddy-longlegs. There is a good specimen of an insect resembling our ichneumon fly, and there is another exceedingly like a small libellula or dragon fly, but the wings are wanting.

The Germans who, from their opportunities (since Pomerania has almost a monopoly of the amber trade,) have made more inquiry into these facts than other nations, have examined microscopically the insects and other things embalmed in amber, and have made a catalogue of all that have been hitherto found. Up to 1860 they had discovered five crustaceans, of which the scorpion is the sole representative in this collection, thirty-three myriapoda, including centipedes and other such agreeable insects, 205 specimens of the spider kind, and of insects proper, twenty-four of aptera, sixty of hemiptera, eight of orthoptera, eighty-seven of nuroptera, and 850 of diptera. It is obvious from the presence of the scorpion that the weather must have been very much warmer along the Baltic in those days than now, for there the Winters are excessively severe, and it is certain that of the many specimens of mosquitoes found in this collection there are no more now existing than there are scorpions. But modern science does not explain this either by any violent cataclysm or by any shifting of the seas and land or dipping of the poles, but rather by changes in the Arctic and Antarctic ice-caps, and in the direction of boreal winds. Such a change has taken place in Greenland within the past 1,000 years, and yet without any convulsion of nature or any diminution of the earth's internal heat. And such a change will no doubt come again, and in the fulness of time Greenland will be green again, and scorpions and mosquitoes return to the shores of the Baltic.

There can be no doubt that the warm and pleasant days of Greenland were much later than those of the north of Europe. It would seem that first the northern portions of Middle Asia occupied by our Aryan ancestors became so cold that they were forced to emigrate, and then that a similar change took place in the north of Europe, and that the last climatic change of which we have definite knowledge occurred in Greenland. But though we cannot know at what time our ancestors from Aryana arrived in the Baltic region, certain it is that they found there a people indubitably cognate with the Finns, who dwelt not only on the borders of the sea, but also in that marshy belt of land caused by the great chain of bodies of fresh water from Lake Goplo to Lake Peyhus. While it is true that no palafittes or lacustrine pile dwellings have been found in this region, it is a fact that ornaments in amber precisely similar to those of stone and bone discovered in the Lake of Geneva palafittes have been found, and there are six specimens of them in this collection. Amber is found not only in earth mines, but also tangled in masses of seaweed, and at the bottom of the sea. When the Baltic freezes the country people go far out, and breaking holes in the ice drag up with grappling-irons vast masses of seaweed, among which are found pieces of amber. In this way were discovered the round ornaments of amber made by prehistoric men. One of these is about the size of a dime, and one-third of an inch thick. The hand of Time has covered it with a very thick skin, proving incontestibly its antiquity. It is pierced with a hole, which has been made in a particular way. The hole itself is not large, but the opening of which it occupies the centre, is very much larger. It appears to have been pierced by making a sort of rude drill with the blunt point of a flint stone. By patiently turning this round and round, for months perhaps, a hollow was made nearly half way. Then the amber was turned and a corresponding operation took place on the other side, reducing the thickness in the centre to a mere shell. This was patiently poked through by repeated jabbings with some substance like a hard fish-bone, and the thing was done. Then they patiently rubbed the outside with flints until it was polished, and it is to be presumed that it was then suspended round the lady's neck with a string made of fish sinews. Another and a much larger one, about the size of a silver dollar and half an inch thick, has been handled in a similar way. Then there are two buttons not pierced through, but with two holes close together on the same side. A perforation has been made in the centre of the partition underneath so that a string could be passed through, just as a ring could be passed through the nose by perforating the cartilage between the nostrils; and, without venturing too much, it is almost safe to claim that this novel idea of a button had its origin in a nose-ring.

Besides these buttons there are two charms of amber, evidently meant to be worn around the neck. One is square in shape and slightly convex on the surface. It was of a peculiarly rare color originally, being of a very delicate shade of lemon-clouded amber, but the skin which time has given it makes it of the ordinary lemon tint. This charm is perforated at one side of the square, and it is ornamented by a border of small dots on every side. This border is single at the top and bottom, but double at the sides. Another charm is shaped like an arrow-head—that is to say, a flint arrow-head—and the perforation for the string is made at the point. Across the hole is a band of dots, and again at the bottom are two curved bands of dots, the curves very truly drawn. The mind is irresistibly drawn to the contemplation of the artistic feeling struggling for expression in these rude breasts, whose superiority over the hearts would have been difficult of demonstration had it not been for these mute witnesses of a something beyond materiality. They must have had an eye for the beautiful or they would never have attempted to polish the amber and obtain its lovely translucent liquidity of hue. That they should have attempted to gild refined gold by rude carving, or rather rude design, may probably be explained by religious motives, for there can be little doubt that the two things mentioned were charms worn to protect the wearer from evil spirits or evil fortune, just as in a not remote age Kings with whom we have some connection wore engraved emeralds, and Bishops of our Church engraved sapphires, and here in this collection of Mr. Kaldenberg's we find the beginning of it all, the first dawning of art, the first working of a precious substance. How long ago that was we cannot tell, but the amber was a fossil already. How far back we must travel to the time when the great tears of gum fell from the semi-tropical trees, and wrought such havoc among the insect world, we cannot tell either; but, truly, the world must be very old.

MEASURING BY THE EYE.

Years ago, says a correspondent of the Boston *Transcript*, when we went to school in a little weather-beaten school-house, what exciting contests there used to be over the teacher's favorite exercise of having the scholars estimate with the eye the size and weight of different objects in the room! He would hold up his cane, and have each one tell how long he thought it was, and it was a lucky child that could come within half a foot of the right length. He would measure an urchin and then have the scholars try to reproduce the measure on the wall. He would mark off an inch or a foot or a yard in some conspicuous place, and then see how near anybody could come to chalking the same length upon the blackboard. And it was astonishing how wide astray one would go. The fact is, our eyes deceive us ridiculously even upon the commonest things. At first thought, which should you say was the taller, a three-year-old child or a flour barrel? and could anything but actual measurement convince you that the same child is half as high as a six-footer? There is an old saying that a child two years old is half as tall as he ever will be; and after a few experiments in measuring one can easily believe it, but not before.

A SLY OLD FOX.

The Reese River (Nev.) *Reveille* tells the following: "There was one old fox which for a period of several years had continually evaded the fleetest and keenest-scented hounds, the scent invariably being lost in the vicinity of a house situated in the woods and far removed from any habitation, and which was used as a storehouse for pelts. At last one day the hounds started the old fox, and away he went in the direction of the house, with a pack of young hounds in full cry after him, but on nearing the house he disappeared, leaving the hounds and hunters non-plussed as usual. While the hunters were gathering in and around the house discussing the frequent mysterious disappearance of the fox, a veteran hound came limping up, and, entering the door, set up a vigorous barking and tried to jump up on the wall. His singular action attracted the attention of the hunters, and an examination being made, the old fox was found suspended by his tail to a nail in the wall, keeping perfectly still, and looking, unless closely observed, like the pelts with which the walls were hung. This plainly showed that the old fox, when too closely pressed, had taken refuge in the house and hung himself up on the nail by his tail, which was the reason for the dogs always losing the scent at that particular place."

WORK FOR THE UNEMPLOYED.

The two boards of the Hartford City Council passed a resolution Monday evening appropriating the sum of $5,000 to be expended by the Board of Street Commissioners for work to be done on the city streets by laboring men now out of employment. The original resolution made it obligatory on the board to furnish work, and provided that eight hours should constitute a day's work, and that each man should be paid four-fifths of the rate paid during the Summer months for each day of ten hours. After some debate in the board of Councilmen, where the resolution was first introduced, several provisions were stricken out, and the vote as passed merely appropriated the sum of $5,000, to be expended upon such work as can be done "without detriment to the interests of the city." In this form the resolution was passed in concurrence by the Aldermen. Under another resolution passed by both boards, the several employing departments of the city will report to a special meeting of the Council next Tuesday night what amount of work, if any, can be given out.

"DICK, THE RAT."

THE WAYS OF RAT-CATCHING.

MR. TONER TELLS HOW HE DOES IT—AND HOW HE MAKES A LIVING BY IT—A SAMPLE OF HOW HE WORKS A HOTEL.

With one arm resting on the counter of a saloon in the Bowery, and the unengaged hand holding a glass of whisky, Mr. Richard Toner, better known as "Dick, the Rat," explained to a TIMES reporter the mysteries of professional rat catching. Mr. Toner is a slim, clean-shaven young man with sharp black eyes and a ruddy complexion. He affects a pronounced style of dress, wears wide-soled shoes and is known as a clever dancer. Originally a butcher boy in Catherine Market he had ample opportunity for studying the domestic habits of the animal against whom he wages such unceasing and successful war, and whose capture affords him a very comfortable living. He became a habitue of "The Band-box," a crib in Water street then kept by the notorious Christopher Keybourne alias Kit Burns, and was a constant patron of the rat-baits and dog fights almost nightly produced there for the delectation of the "sporting" classes. Indeed, Mr. Toner's predilection for this species of amusement caused him to form an intimate acquaintance with the architectural structure and strength of the Oak Street Station-house, on occasions when the Band-box was raided on by Mr. Henry Bergh. After the death of Kit Burns Mr. Toner married Kit's daughter Mary and for a time carried on the business of his late father-in-law, but finding it unremunerative returned to his former and more profitable pursuit of rat-catching. He travels all over the State, filling engagements in the principal cities.

"To begin with," said Mr. Toner, "rats is no good. I mean they won't try to escape if you know how to catch them. But that's where the business comes in. If *you* see a rat in a cellar, you may chase him for five minutes, and unless you happen to hit him with a brick, you'll never catch him. I'd have him bagged in half the time. It's all in the way in which it's done."

"Are there any others in the same business, besides you?"

"Oh, yes," replied Toner; "there's one in Chicago, one in San Francisco, one in Baltimore, one in Detroit, and two in Philadelphia. But they never interfere with me or my partner, John Cassidy. We go all over."

"How did you come to go into the business?"

"I saw Jack Jennings, one night, catching rats, and I thought if he was able to catch them I ought to be. So I went in and did it. At that time you always caught the rats with your hands. Rat bites is poisonous. A rat that feeds in a corn warehouse isn't poisonous, but you get a bite from one of them fellers what feeds on hotel swill or slaughter-house garbage, and you're sure to catch it. I got bitten by a slaughter-house feller once, and my arm swelled out until I was afraid it would have to be cut off. But the doctor fixed it all right. After that I introduced the use of a tongs. John Cassidy says I ought to have that idea patented."

At this point the conversation was interrupted for a few moments by the bar-tender persuading a dilapidated sporting man to pay for some liquor he had ordered and partaken of. This having been accomplished, Mr. Toner resumed his discourse on the character and capture of rats. Taking a stout canvas bag from under the table, he produced an ordinary pair of tongs. "This," said Mr. Toner, "is what I catch them with. You see I have the inside of the end of these tongs made like a rasp. Now, there's another improvement of mine. If you have an ordinary pair of tongs, and grab a stout rat by the tail, he'll wiggle away, but if ye catch him with these, he's bound to go in the hole."

"What else do you use, Mr. Toner?"

"Well, only a dark lantern and a bag. Sometimes I sprinkle stuff on the floor to make them come out of their holes. The stuff is a trade secret, and attracts the rats by its smell. Its the same as flies and molasses."

"Where do you catch the most rats?"

"Slaughter-houses and granaries. I often make a good bag in hotels. One night I got 350 rats in the Astor House kitchen."

"How do you charge for your services?"

"Well, me and my assistant gets $5 each every night we work and our board. And when we work in private houses we sometimes charge $15 for every hundred rats we catch."

"What do you do with the rats?"

"Sell them, of course. Merchants and brokers has fancy terriers they want to train to kill rats, and if there's a ratting match comes off we furnish the rats. Good rats is worth $20 a hundred."

"I suppose you have a considerable number of customers?"

"Oh, nearly all the big hotels, breweries, saloons, and slaughter-houses in the State. You see, traps and poison can't drive them out. Rats breed so fast that you can't catch them quick enough, and if you poison them why they die in their holes."

"Well, how do you catch them?"

"I go into the cellar, or wherever the rats are with John. He holds the bag and I take the dark lantern and the tongs. We have rubbers on and step light. The rats run around and I squeak like one. Then they come close to us, and I throw open the slide of the lantern. The rats get confused and rush into the light, and I grab them and put them in the bag. When there's no more, I go out and leave the place be for a couple of hours, or another day, and then I go at them again. But the best way to know is to see me work. Me and John is going to clean out a hotel to-night, and if you come along you can take a hand in. I'll leave here at 12 o'clock." The reporter accepted the proposition, and on returning at midnight, found Mr. Toner and his partner in waiting. Cassidy carried the bag and tongs, and, jumping on a Broadway car, the party were soon conveyed to their destination, a prominent Broadway hotel. The night clerk, on being informed by Mr. Toner of his business, ordered him to be shown to the servants' hall, where the head waiter, a couple of cooks, and several grooms were waiting to see the rat-catchers. These persons regarded Mr. Toner and his companions with the utmost awe and respect. One of the English grooms gave a graphic description of several ratting matches he had seen at Jimmy Shaw's, in Windmill street, near the Haymarket, and Mr. Toner gravely assented to the statement that Jimmy Shaw's Jacko was the best ratter ever put into a pit. Mr. Toner next asked for the key of the kitchen. This having been given him, he opened the closets and store-room doors, and sprinkling a few spoonfuls of odorous fluid in the centre of the kitchen he retired, locking the door after him and putting the key in his pocket, remarking at the same time to the head cook, "If any of the folks up stairs wants vittles cooked now, they've got to go without 'em." Having uttered this declaration of authority, Mr. Toner resumed his seat in the servants' hall, and spent the following hour in drinking and smoking.

At length, he remarked, "I guess we'll go to work," and lit his dark lantern. With the lantern in his left hand and the tongs in his right, Dick led the way, Cassidy following next with the bag, and the reporter bringing up the rear. "Step light," said Dick, as he unlocked the kitchen door. The party stepped quickly in and shut the door. The patter of the rats on the floor could be heard plainly. With a little instrument he had in his mouth, Dick imitated the "squeak-squeak" to perfection. The next moment he threw back the slide of the lantern and Cassidy held the bag open. The circle of light on the floor seemed fairly swarming with rats. As quick as lightening Dick seized them with the tongs and dropped them into the bag. The rats dashed round in the circle of light, and seemed afraid to stir beyond it. They were quickly snatched up until no more remained on the floor. "That's not so bad," said Cassidy, giving the bag a shake, "There's a hundred and twenty, Dick." Toner replied, "There's another got away over in that corner, there, I heard him." And he walked rapidly to a portion of the kitchen where there was a huge chopping-bench. Sure enough, there was the rat; Dick threw the glare of the lantern right on the rat, blinded him, and hauled him out with the tongs. "I guess that's all," said Dick, "Now you see how it's done."

Noticing that Cassidy kept swinging the bag about, the reporter asked what that was done for. "Oh," said Dick, "that's to keep the rats from eating their way out, and I'll tell you a good story about that. One cold night I was taking a hundred rats to a broker's house for a rat bait, when a 'copper' stopped me in the street and asked me what I had in the bag. I had my collar up over my face and an old hat on, and he took me for a burglar. I said I hadn't got anything, but kept shaking the bag. Well, this policeman wanted to catch a burglar bad, so he necked me and took me to the station. A certain Captain, I ain't going to mention his name, was behind the desk, and he says: 'Who've ye got there, Connors?' and the cop says 'I guess he's a burglar.' 'So he is,' says the Cap., 'his picture is in the gallery,' and he came out from behind the desk to have a good look at me. 'What stuff have you got in that bag.' 'You can look for yourself' says I, and I gave him the bag. He dropped it on the floor, and you ought to see his face when them rats ran all over the station-house. 'Who the —— are you,' says he. 'I'm Dick the Rat' says I. 'You get out of here —— quick,' says he, and so I did. Well, good night young fellow. I'm going out to Newark to-morrow to work a brewery."

A HOLE IN A CHURCH CEILING.

A letter from Bay City, Mich., to the Detroit *Tribune* says that about two years ago a large hole mysteriously appeared in the ceiling of the Presbyterian Church in Bay City, and great was the wonderment of the congregation as how it came there. It was three or four feet in length, and has the appearance of having been produced by some one stepping through. The matter has just been cleared up. On the night of July 1, 1874, Widmer's store was entered by burglars and a considerable quantity of clothing taken. A few days since, Detective Woods received a letter from one Charles Gordon, a State Prison convict, who claimed to know all about the affair, and Mr. Woods went to Jackson and questioned him. He informed the officer that the burglary was committed by himself and William O'Hare, and that the key to the Presbyterian Church was stolen from the pocket of the sexton and the plunder stored away in the garret. Gordon also said that in removing the stolen property afterward he slipped off the joist on which he was walking, and dropped his handkerchief, which he left there. The detective visited the church and found the handkerchief, and as a result of his investigation arrested O'Hare. Gordon is in for eight years for a burglary committed in Grand Rapids not long since.

VAN RENSSELAER MANOR.

CONCLUSION OF AN INTERESTING LITIGATION—HISTORY OF THE CASE—TRAGICAL DISPOSSESSION OF A TENANT—JUDGMENT OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.

On last Tuesday the Court of Appeals gave judgment for the defendants in the famous case of William Witbeck against William P. Van Rensselaer and others, thus affirming the decision of Judge Hogeboom, before whom the case was originally tried, and the judgment of the General Term of the Supreme Court. The following are the leading facts in this interesting case:

In 1789 the old Patroon, Stephen Van Rensselaer, conveyed to John T. Witbeck, the father of the plaintiff, 530 acres of land in what is now East Greenbush, Rensselaer County, opposite Albany, reserving, as was usual in such manorial conveyances, an annual rent in produce, consisting of wheat, fowls, &c. About the year 1850 William Witbeck, the plaintiff, went into possession of 113 acres of this land, on the terms under which it had been held by his father. On the 17th of July, 1863, Van Rensselaer received judgment in an ejectment suit against Witbeck for alleged non-payment of rent; and on the 19th of September following obtained another judgment against Witbeck for damages for the non-payment of the rent. In 1864 Mr. Peter Cagger became the owner of these judgments, and also of the interest of Van Rensselaer in this and other manorial leases, and continued such owner until the 6th of July, 1868, when he was instantly killed by being thrown from his carriage in Central Park. On the 29th of the preceding April Witbeck had paid Cagger the last judgment and the costs on the first. On the 17th of January, 1867, a writ of possession of the land had been issued to the Sheriff of Rensselaer County, and was served, during the absence of Witbeck, on the 10th of the following May. It was claimed by Witbeck that the writ was void for want of service within sixty days of its issuance, and that there was no legal execution of the writ, even if the document was not void from lapse of time, as the Sheriff's deputies had done nothing more when serving it than to get an acknowledgment of service from a laborer of Witbeck's, after which they retired. If this writ was valid and properly executed the farm became forfeited unless redeemed by Witbeck within six months after the execution or service of the writ.

As before stated, Witbeck, nearly a year after this alleged service of the writ, paid Cagger all claims against him in the suits for ejectment and damages, and took a receipt, Cagger making no claim that he had obtained possession of the farm by virtue of any seizure by the Sheriff. Witbeck continued in quiet possession of the farm until the 20th of July, 1869, when Deputy Sheriff Griggs, with a posse, appeared on the premises with a writ of possession and demanded the surrender of the farm by Witbeck, who, with his two sons, a son-in-law, and a hired man, were at work on the land. Witbeck said he had paid the judgments, and that he would surrender the farm only with his life. A fight ensued, and Witbeck was immediately shot, falling at his own door, severely wounded. One of his sons was slightly wounded by a pistol bullet, and both of them were badly bruised by clubs. Griggs was fatally wounded, and his posse fled. The Witbeck party were tried on the charge of murdering Griggs and were acquitted. The farm in the meantime had been taken possession of by the heirs of Peter Cagger. The suit just determined in the Court of Appeals was brought by Witbeck on the 26th of September, 1869, against Van Rensselaer and the heirs of Peter Cagger for leave to redeem the farm, plaintiff having previously tendered defendants $305, the amount due for costs, back rent, and charges accruing since the last payment of rent, but they refused to receive it, claiming the forfeiture of the farm by reason of Witbeck's failure to redeem within six months of the alleged renting in January, 1867. The case was tried in February, 1871, before Judge Hogeboom, who took it from the jury on a question of law, and gave judgment for the defendants, holding that a legal seizure had been made in 1867, and that the farm had become forfeited for non-payment of the judgments within six months, which judgment, as already stated, has been affirmed by the General Term and the Court of Appeals.

It appears from this decision that manorial tenants, like Witbeck, had no claim to the lands held by them beyond what was given them by a strict compliance with the letter of the law and the leases under which they or their ancestors originally took the lands; that the Sheriff complied substantially with the requirements of the law in making the original service of the writ, the service being almost purely of a formal character, Witbeck having no legal claim to the farm, after the judgments, beyond his equity of redemption within six months of the service of the execution, and that the payment of the judgments to Cagger after the expiration of the six months did not reinvest Witbeck in his leasehold title, but was simply a liquidation of damages sustained by Cagger.

ARMY EXPENSES.

LETTER FROM MAJOR ANDERSON, OF THE TENTH REGIMENT.

In a letter to the editor of the Galveston (Texas) *News* Major Thomas M. Anderson, of the Tenth United States Infantry, says: "In your issue of Dec. 30 you republish, editorially, the statement now going the rounds of the press, that the expense of the Army in 1860 was $16,472,203, and that in 1874 it amounted to $42,313,927. As nearly one-fifth of the Army is making an honest effort to protect your frontiers, it seems to me that it would have been a matter of simple justice for you to have told your readers that sixteen millions out of the forty-two millions were appropriated to river and harbor improvements, and have nothing in the world to do with Army expenses. A part of this fourteen millions for river and harbor improvements was expended last year in your harbor, and you will readily understand that it was only in a technical sense a War Department expenditure. Some other deductions in our favor being less obvious, naturally escaped your attention. For instance, in comparing our present expenses with those of 1860, the differences in prices and the premium on gold should not be forgotten. The amount expended by the War Department in 1860 was specie; that disbursed last year was in a depreciated currency. Leaving about a million dollars deficiency out of consideration, our Army expenditures were $27,614,330. Reduced to specie this would amount to $23,471,181. From this $700,000 should be deducted for the retired list, which is really a pension list, and not chargeable to the active Army. The appropriations for national cemeteries and the Signal Corps should also be deducted from our expenses before they are compared with those of 1860. These subtractions would bring down our expenses for the last year, computed in specie, to about $22,800,000. Is that too much for a nation of our population and extent of territory to pay for an Army? We occupy this year 179 posts and thirty sub-posts. With an Army of 25,000 men, you see what a small average we have at each."

AN OCTOGENARIAN REFUSED A DIVORCE.

Judge Sancier, of New-Orleans, recently rendered the following brief decision in a curious suit for divorce: "Plaintiff sues the defendant, her husband, for a divorce. Both parties are colored, and of a distinctive class, which has ever been held in high esteem for integrity, respectability, and uniform courtesy. They are more than octogenarians, and excellent types of their race. Plaintiff alleges ill-treatment by the defendant and his habitual intemperance. The evidence establishes neither. A veteran '*de la guerre des Anglais*,' the defendant is high-tempered, but genial and kind-hearted. He is a member in good standing of the 'Société des Vétérans de 1814-15,' and designated by his comrades as '*un brave homme*.' The plaintiff, the elder of the two, is an excellent person, and very generally known for benevolence. These old people have no serious quarrel. Their race of life, already protracted beyond Scriptural limit, must soon be ended, and then the solemn covenant which bound them together on earth, will be dissolved by the great Tribunal, of the wisdom of whose decrees there is universal acknowledgment. Judgment for defendant."

A LONG SUIT FOR A CHEAP PIN.

The Troy *Press* says: "The case of Rachel Heinz, by Harry Heinz, her guardian, appellant, vs. John Von St. George and Louis Von St. George, respondents, argued in the General Term at Albany on Saturday, is a curious one, and deserves more than a passing notice. The parties reside at Canajoharie, the plaintiff being an attendant of the Methodist Episcopal Sunday-school at the time of the transaction, and the female defendant a teacher therein. The plaintiff was given a breast-pin estimated by jewelers to be worth fifty cents. This she allowed her sister to wear at Sunday-school one day in 1872, when Mrs. Von St. George asked to see the pin, and then refused to return it. The plaintiff requested its return at various times without avail, and finally commenced this suit for wrongful conversion against husband and wife. She recovered her judgment in the Justices' Court, but this was reversed in the County Court, on the ground that it should have been against the wife alone. From this judgment of reversal the appeal is taken. The case has been in litigation nearly four years, and the prospect is that the breast-pin will prove a costlier one before it is finally settled."

PACIFIC MAIL.

A DIRECTOR NOT A STOCKHOLDER.

TESTIMONY OF TRENOR W. PARK—HOW HE BECAME A MEMBER OF THE BOARD—A FLAT DENIAL OF MR. THEODORE JOHNSON'S STATEMENT—WITNESS' CONNECTION WITH STOCKWELL.

The taking of evidence to be used in the case of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company against William S. King was resumed yesterday before Commissioner Edwin M. Wight, at his office in the Drexel Building. Mr. Trenor W. Park, Mr. Rufus Hatch, and Mr. Avery, Mr. Stockwell's broker, were present.

EVIDENCE OF MR. T. W. PARK.

Mr. Park, who was examined by Mr. Bennett, testified that he is now President of the Panama Railroad Company; he was elected Director on the 9th of May, 1873, and President, Dec. 10, 1874; he succeeded Russell Sage; he recollected on 29th of May, 1873, receiving notice of his election as a Director in the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company; he was then in Vermont; he was also elected a member of the company's Auditing Committee; he had previously received an intimation that he would be elected a Director of the company and had said he would not accept it; he knew Mr. Stockwell; was introduced to him in March, 1873; had no pecuniary transactions with him previous to that time; had many business transactions with him, but not of a confidential character; witness gave Stockwell advice on various matters, and was interested with him in some joint pecuniary transactions.

Mr. Park here complained that Mr. Bennett's questions were not confined to the issue. If allowed he would make a statement and tell the whole truth.

He was then asked to state the nature and extent of the transactions referred to, and said that in March, 1873, he asked Stockwell what he thought of Panama stock; Stockwell said, "It is good, and if you will buy and carry 2,000 shares on joint account I will see you clear, but don't buy till I tell you;" in about a week afterward witness received a note from Stockwell, telling him to buy 2,000 shares; afterward he bought 200 more, on the 10th of March, 1873; on settling up he found a large loss in the transaction; in the meantime he had examined the affairs of the Panama Company; his loss amounted to $54,000 on this stock; on 7th of April Stockwell paid witness the loss of $54,000 on the stock; he paid the loss voluntarily through his brokers; it was a joint transaction; had but one other transaction with Stockwell, except discounting notes and indorsing paper; had discounted his notes to the amount of $200,000 or $300,000; he also purchased 30,000 shares of Pacific Mail stock on account of Stockwell, Hatch, and himself; this was in March, 1873; on 22d May, 1873, this transaction was closed at a loss of $54,900 to each party; all three were equally interested; Stockwell paid witness the entire loss; all these transactions took place previous to witness becoming a Director of the Pacific Mail Company; Hatch had intimated to him that he should be put on the list of Directors; had never heard of any programme for Stockwell's retirement; witness became a Director on the 14th of January, 1874; he did not want to become a Director for several reasons; one was because he owned no stock of the company, and another reason was because he was interested in the Panama Railroad, and he knew questions must arise between the two companies on which he would have to vote; when he took his seat as Director some of these obstacles had been removed, and questions had arisen in regard to the Union Pacific Railroad in which he could be of service to the Pacific Mail Company; he had never tried to induce any of the Directors to vote for a settlement with Stockwell; in his [witness'] absence some one put 100 shares of Pacific Mail stock in his [witness'] name; did not know that it had been done till asked to sign the transfer; he resigned 17th December, 1874; Alexandre was then President; Stockwell's defalcations were not discussed by the board at this time; they were not then discovered; was in California when the agreement between the company and Stockwell was drawn up; did not know at the time anything about the check for $130,500 given by the Panama Railroad Company to Stockwell; his attention was subsequently called to it; some time before May negotiations for a settlement with Stockwell had commenced; he understood that $800,000 was due on the Howe Machine Company's mortgage, $400,000 having been paid; Stockwell defaulted in the payment, and then the trouble commenced; there was also a claim against Stockwell for repairs to ships purchased of him by the company; he had heard that between March and May, 1873, Stockwell sold, as he said, 27,000 shares of the steam-ship company at par, but it appeared he had not sold all of it, and he went and borrowed some Panama stock to put up to cover his margin; Mr. Bellows, without authority, delivered this stock to him; Stockwell settled for the Panama stock by the Howe Machine mortgage and his own notes; the negotiations with Stockwell then commenced in order to avoid litigation; witness had talked with Stockwell and Barlow about it; he regarded himself as a mutual adviser between the Pacific Mail Company and Stockwell; he had neither lost nor gained by his acquaintance with Stockwell; he received his settlement for Panama stock from Grey & Avery; never received another dollar from them on any account; in 1874 he advanced $70,000 to Stockwell to enable him to make a tender in some private transaction in which Stockwell was engaged; this was done through Gen. McCullough, witness' son-in-law, who received $5,000 from Gray & Avery for his services; did not know when the company's agreement with Stockwell was carried out; never talked with Stockwell about the agreement and release. Stockwell said the litigation had cost him a great deal of money; heard no discussion about the validity of the Howe Machine Company's mortgage.

Witness was here asked again about his connection as Director with the Pacific Mail Company. He said he never owned a share of stock while acting as Director of the company; Hatch, he was told, put the one hundred shares already referred to in witness' name, as it was necessary for him, as a Director, to appear as a stockholder. The witness then went on to state that the Panama Railroad Company had taken no action against Stockwell; they believed the $130,500 was owed them by the Pacific Mail Company, and not by Stockwell; he did not know whether the Panama Railroad owed Stockwell that $130,500 or any other money when they gave him their check; he had not read the railroad company's by-laws, although he is President of the company; he got a good opinion of Stockwell from his transactions with him; did not think he was so bad as he is said to be.

The agreement of the Pacific Mail Company with Stockwell, in regard to repairs of vessels bought of him, was shown Mr. Park, who declared that no portion of it was in his handwriting and that he had never seen it before; Mr. Johnson's statement was entirely incorrect.

In his cross-examination by Mr. Goodwin, Mr. Park said he had never talked with the Directors of the Pacific Mail Company in regard to Stockwell; he denied the truth of Mr. Johnson's statement that any quarrel or misunderstanding had occurred between Sage, Hatch, and himself, or any other members of the board; he never had been asked to resign, and never had been threatened with exposure; in regard to the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company stock pool, Hatch told witness that Stockwell had been selling his own stock to the pool—unloading to them, in fact; he charged Stockwell with this breach of faith, and Stockwell, after some consideration, paid the pool the loss on the stock; he believed the check for $130,500 given to Stockwell by the Panama Railroad Company must be recovered from the Pacific Mail Company, and not from Stockwell; had never heard of Stockwell paying $100,000 for his release.

In his redirect examination he said he did not know, when before a Congressional committee in March, 1874, that Stockwell had depleted the company of $2,000,000; he knew that some one had; he believed that Stockwell had done wrong in some cases, as in the payment of money to Irwin; he did not wish to justify Stockwell; did not appear before the committee in any one's interest; was in favor of getting a subsidy for the Pacific Mail Company; had as much to do as any one with Sage's resignation as President of the Panama Railroad Company; he asked him to resign; Hatch said Sage kept a policy shop and dealt in puts and calls, and he was not a fit man for his position.

Mr. Park was asked a few more questions by Mr Bennett, who complained that the witness seemed to know everything that was not of importance and nothing that was. Mr. Park was then allowed to leave, remarking as he did so that he had got off cheaply.

The case was then adjourned to 10:30 A. M. on Monday next.

THE DE BEAUFFREMONT CASE.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* writes on Jan. 14: "The Bauffremont case was reheard yesterday by the Civil Tribunal of the Seine. It will be remembered that the Princess Bauffremont, *nee* Chimay, who is of Belgian extraction, obtained a judicial separation from her husband, the charge of her two daughters being confided to her; that she was afterward naturalized in Oldenburg, and was married there to Prince George Bibesco; the German law treating a person judicially separated in a country where divorce does not exist as capable of contracting a second marriage, if naturalized in Germany. Prince de Bauffremont thereupon took proceedings to obtain the custody of the children, who are now at school at Dresden, and at the first hearing the court, refusing a *locus standi* to the Princess on the ground that her answer was not filed in proper time, decided that the children should be placed in a convent school, where only the father should be allowed to visit them. On appeal it was held that the Princess ought to have been heard, and a fresh trial was ordered before different Judges. M. Leute accordingly addressed the court yesterday on her behalf. After preferring technical objections to the jurisdiction of the court, he contended that the issue of a suit just instituted by the Prince with the view of getting the second marriage declared null ought to be awaited before any step was taken to remove the children or sequestrate her property. The Princess, he said, did not consider that she had failed in her maternal duties, and, if ordered to give up the children, it was possible that she might refuse. M. Betoland having spoken on behalf of M. de Bauffremont, the Public Prosecutor contended that the latter was justified in requiring his children to be taken from the noxious and corrupting circle in which they were kept by a mother who had forgotten the commonest principles of morality. The court decided that the children should no longer be left in their mother's charge, and, seeing no ground for confiding them to their father, directed that he should place them in the Convent of the Ladies of the Sacred Heart, at Paris, there to remain till their majority or marriage, or till further order. The father and mother may visit them once a week, the former alone being allowed to take them out on holidays. In default of the children being given up, the father is authorized to take them, wherever they may be; if necessary, invoking the aid of the Police; and the Princess' property in France to be sequestrated for their benefit, the sequestration to cease as soon as the children have been given up or recovered. This judgment is more favorable to the Princess than the former one, inasmuch as it would allow her to visit the children, and makes the sequestration conditional on the detention of the children; but from the intimation of her counsel it seems probable that she will remain with her children out of French territory."

MORE DEFAULTERS.

SIXTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS STOLEN FROM A BANK IN ATLANTA.

A "respected citizen" of Atlanta, Ga., Thomas B. Binyon, teller of the Atlanta National Bank, is accused of appropriating $16,729 of the bank's funds. The *Constitution* says: "Mr. Binyon was closely interrogated as to what had become of the money, but declined to make any statement as to who had it or when it was taken. Consequently a warrant charging him with embezzling the above sum was sworn out before Justice William Ezzard last night, and was retained ready for service should occasion require. We understand that Mr. Binyon does not deny that he made an unauthorized use of the money, but refuses to tell what became of it. Another very ugly circumstance, we are informed, is that there are three pages missing from his cash-book, which, in all probability, covered his transactions with this money. The Board of Directors were in consultation with Mr. Binyon at the bank until nearly 1 o'clock this morning, and two detectives were on duty outside. Their proceedings were kept private. It may be safe to say that it is generally believed that Mr. Binyon let certain parties have the money, and they failed to repay him. It is also reported that he owns a heavy interest in a stock of goods here, and this perhaps may furnish a clue to at least a portion of the money. We may state that the bank was never in a better condition than now, and could suffer many times this loss without impairing its credit. So there is no occasion for alarm."

AN IOWA CASHIER DETECTED IN STEALING $15,000.

There has recently been a change in the management of the First National Bank of Davenport, Iowa, Mr. James Thompson, the President, retiring. The Davenport *Gazette* says that Mr. C. E. Putnam, the new President, quickly discovered indications that all was not right with the Cashier, Mr. D. C. Porter. On the first intimation of the fact to that gentleman he asked for a meeting of the Directors, at which he freely stated that about three years ago he entered upon speculations in "grain options" in Chicago, investing about two thousand dollars. He lost on his venture. Thence followed the old, old story of misuse of the bank funds, until the total of his embezzlements footed up, when the discovery came, to between thirteen and fifteen thousand dollars. At least one item of this amount was made up of direct appropriation of a depositor's money, the certificate of deposit being entered at $1,000 less than the sum actually paid to Mr. Porter. The amount of bank funds directly used was adroitly covered up in continuous misstatements by Mr. Porter of the state of the Chicago accounts of the bank. Mr. Porter gave all these particulars, and more, with marked explicitness of detail, showing how he had been led on from step to step by the delusive hope of retrieving his losses and making all correct again. This is the whole story. The *Gazette* adds that the bank is secured by the bonds given by Mr. Porter, whose sureties have already been legally notified of the loss and of their liability. It is due to truth to state, also, that the present trouble really began when the bank was under the old management, three years ago. Also, that no part of the loss has been in any degree chargeable to fast living, either in Mr. Porter himself or his family, as both have been plain in their habits and economical in personal expenditures. Mr. Porter had been in the employ of the bank for about twelve years; first as confidental clerk, then as Teller, and next, from April, 1870, until last week, with the exception of a few weeks in the Fall of 1873, as Cashier. He won the reputation of being a first-class banker, and was regarded as a very efficient and trustworthy officer.

KID GLOVES A REQUISITE.

The Erie (Penn.) *Dispatch* relates this story: "The village of Silver Creek, N. Y., has developed an uncommonly punctilious young lady. She lived near enough Buffalo to catch the manners of the town and a city beau into the bargain. She put style on her beauty, and as is generally the case with suburban belles, overdid it. Her wedding day was set, and her father's house was thronged with seventy guests, who were invited to witness the ceremony, and sit down to the wedding feast. The preacher was there with his book. The bride swept into the midst of the company in gorgeous attire. The groom and his friends were there on time, and the hour was 5 o'clock in the afternoon. It was now first discovered that the groom had forgotten to provide himself with a pair of gloves. Gloveless and shamed he stood in that brilliant expectant company. What was to be done? Dunkirk was the nearest town and was a long way off, the night was growing dark and the roads were bad. The shops would be closed, too, before the place could be reached. The groom's next friend offered to lend him the lacking attire, but he nobly refused to appear in borrowed 'toggery.' He was willing to take time by the forelock and be married without gloves. The bride positively refused to be married without gloves. He sat down in a pet of perplexity, and she flirted out of the room. Here was a marriage mess and seventy guests in waiting. Two of the bride's brothers mounted fleet steeds and galloped to town through a storm of mud to buy a pair of gloves. In the meantime the wedding guests slumbered and slept. About midnight the gloves came. No matter if they were a mile too small, they were regulation white kids, and that was enough to satisfy the whimsical belle. She was married to white kid, and the feast went on. Life is long and gloves are fleeting, and that fastidious belle may yet be handled without gloves."

MORE LONG-LIVED FAMILIES.

A correspondent writes us that a little child at King's Bridge, Fred. Finch Bontecou by name, who is aged two and a half years, has one great-grandfather, three great-grandmothers, two grandfathers, and two grandmothers all living, beside his father and mother. All the persons mentioned are now in good health. The great-grandparents are each in their eightieth year, and the united ages of all amount to 580 years. Four generations are represented on both sides of the house—an uncommon occurrence.

A letter from Lodi, Ohio, to the Ashland *Times* says that there was a wedding at that place on Thursday, Jan. 20, the bride being Miss Martha Weaver, of Lodi, and the groom Mr. A. Meltshing, of Orange, Asland County, and that there were present Mr. Lomer Griffin, great-great-grandfather to the bride, aged one hundred and sixteen years; Willis Griffin, great-grandfather, with his wife, and Mrs. Weaver, the grandmother, making five generations represented in the company. The ceremony was performed by E. O. McEntyre, after which, the correspondent asserts, "the old centenarian came tottering without staff, and saluted the wedded pair with a real old-fashioned 'blesson.' The old gentleman is making great calculations on visiting Philadelphia the present year."

MEDICAL DIPLOMAS FOR WOMEN.

The *British Medical Journal* states that the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons of England has arrived at the important decision to admit women to examination for its license in midwifery. This diploma will entitle them to a place on the Medical Register, and will give them a legally recognized position as practitioners in the obstetric department of medicine and surgery. The clause in the college charter under which the right to admission has been claimed, was, it appears, expressly framed by the use of the word "persons," to meet the case of female as well as of male practitioners, and the college has been advised that it could not legally refuse to admit duly educated women to examination for this diploma.

ATTEMPT TO WRECK A TRAIN.

The Syracuse *Standard* gives the particulars of an attempt to wreck the Atlantic Express on the Auburn road, near Geddes, Thursday evening. Two iron railroad ties had been placed across the track, with the evident intention of wrecking the train. The ties were not of sufficient thickness to allow the pilot to catch them, but passed under it and threw the trucks from the track. Fortunately the ties bent up and wound about the shaft of the wheels in such a manner as to be carried along with it, and consequently threw only the forward wheels off. Considerable excitement was caused among the passengers.

A SINGULAR MEETING.

The Poughkeepsie *Eagle* says that at the Hudson River Railroad depot in that city on Tuesday, a divorced wife and her child met the husband from whom she had been separated, and while the father, mother, and child stood talking in a little group, the second wife of the divorced husband stood aside talking with a friend, waiting for the interview to close. The train was waiting for time at the door, and as the engine whistled, the divorced husband hastily bade his first wife and child adieu, and joining his second wife, the two hurried to the train and entered a drawing-room car.

CHURCHES AND MINISTERS.

HOME AND FOREIGN EVENTS.

A Jewish synagogue has been opened in Toronto.

The Germans are engaged in making a revision of the Luther Bible. It was begun in 1873.

Ten of the leaders in the attack on a Catholic procession in Toronto have been convicted, and five acquitted.

English Churchmen will hold a conference in February concerning the increase of the home Episcopate.

The Moravians now have four churches in Philadelphia, with a membership of 1,186, against 243 in 1864.

Miss Smiley, the Quakeress, is giving addresses on scriptural topics in Cleveland, Ohio, to crowded houses.

The Protestant clergy of Quebec have given the portion of the poor fund allotted to them to the Roman Catholic poor.

A Dominion court has decided that lady members of the Episcopal churches have a right to vote for church wardens.

Rev. E. P. Hammond, the Baptist revivalist, announces that he will shortly begin special services in Washington, D. C.

It is said that Baboo Chunder Sen, the leader of the Brahmo Somaj. (Unitarian Church of India,) has withdrawn from public life and become a hermit.

The Catholic papers all publish an account of an alleged miraculous cure effected by the Pope of the paralyzed and withered arm of an inmate of a convent.

President Woods, of the Western University of Pennsylvania, (Baptist,) having raised $100,000 toward an endowment, Mr. William Shaw has added another $100,000.

The General Conference of the original Free-will Baptists of North Carolina was held recently. The conference contains 89 churches, 33 ministers, and 5,400 members.

Rev. Oliver S. Prescott, of Oxford, England, has accepted the rectorship of St. Clement's Protestant Episcopal Church, Philadelphia, and is on his way to this country.

A general conference of the Protestant missionaries in China, numbering about two hundred, will be held May 10, 1877. Various subjects relating to missions will be discussed.

The Adventists are carrying on an extensive revival in Nevada, Ohio. There have been numerous conversions, and the converts have organized themselves into a band of "workers" to visit all the houses in town.

The movement in the Northern Presbyterian Church to have synods instead of presbyteries represented in the General Assembly will, it is believed, fail, the vote thus far among the presbyteries being eighteen for and fourteen against.

Bishop Marvin, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, is engaged in writing the life of Bishop Andrew, whose possession of slaves led the General Conference of 1844 to suspend him, and thus precipitate the division of the Church.

Religious meetings in workshops are held at various places throughout the country. The meetings originated in Boston, are held at noon, and vary in size according to the number of workmen employed—from ten to one hundred persons.

The revival in Harrisburg is stated to have resulted in the conversion of over one thousand persons. It was conducted by the evangelist Rev. E. P. Hammond, who has just closed a series of meetings in Lancaster, at which 800 persons were converted.

The attempt of those opposed to the late union of Presbyterian bodies in Canada to divide the St. James Presbyterian Church, London, Ontario, has failed, the court to which the case was carried declaring that the disunion resolutions were irregular.

The Seventh Day Adventists have established a mission in Switzerland, with seventy-five members. At a recent meeting five persons were licensed to preach. A Tract and Mission Society was organized, and it was resolved to commence the publication of a paper at an early day.

Philip Phillips, "the Singing Pilgrim," who is making an evangelistic tour of the world, opened a series of services of song in Calcutta Dec. 1. He is attracting large audiences. He has been in Australia and New-Zealand, having started from San Francisco, and is now on his way to New-York.

A London letter states that 100 clergymen and 225,000 members belonging to the Ritualistic party in the Church of England, have addressed a petition to the Pope, asking him to form them into a United Anglican Church, in communion with Rome, but maintaining a national independence.

The North Carolina Methodist Episcopal Conference, of which Rev. Dr. Deems is a member, has granted his request for a location, feeling that he has a wider field for his energy and talents in his present situation. He is Pastor of the Church of the Strangers, of this Cith, and has been very successful here.

Rev. J. T. Sunderland, of the Unitarian Church of Northfield, Mass., has accepted a call to the Fourth Unitarian Church, Chicago, and enters upon his new pastorate this week. During Mr. Moody's campaign in Northfield Mr. Sunderland preached a notable sermon against the methods and doctrines of the evangelist.

Rev. Dr. George B. Bacon, son of Dr. Leonard Bacon, recently tendered his resignation to the Orange Valley Congregational Church on account of bad health. The congregation refused to accept the resignation, but granted the Pastor leave of absence until June 1, 1877, with half-salary, viz., $2,000. A testimonial of $1,200 was also raised for him.

An Adventist paper in New-Hampshire, called the *Herald of the Morning*, says the prophetic periods ended Feb. 14, 1875, and the "resurrection of the dead in Christ has begun and may go on, with no natural or physical demonstrations," until the Spring of 1878. Then "the Gentiles" are to be granted a space of forty years, during which the "kingdom of God will be set up."

Rev. Dr. Behrends has resigned his pastorate of the First Baptist Church, Cleveland, and withdrawn from the Baptist denomination. He announces that he was induced to take this course from the criticism and abuse he has endured on account of his liberal sentiments on communion. It is said he will join either the Congregational or Presbyterian denomination. Three years ago he occupied a church in Yonkers.

The Methodist missionaries at Calcutta have deputed one of their number, Mr. T. H. Oakes, to do Bethel work in the harbor. This new movement was begun by the organization, on one of the vessels in the harbor, of a society of five Captains and six seamen. Each Captain is to conduct services on his own vessel, and class-leaders are to be appointed to take charge of members on other vessels. The meetings at Calcutta will be held on any vessel available.

A St. Louis correspondent states in the *Observer* that: "Eleven denominations, representing thirty churches, were recently harmoniously laboring together, for two weeks and a half, for the benefit of the 'Woman's Christian Home,' for which about twelve thousand five hundred dollars was realized. The exposition of authors, as it was called, was a grand success. St. Louis never had a finer exhibition of Christian fellowship. For nearly three weeks, Jew and Gentile labored together for a common Christian object."

The Women's Christian Association of Philadelphia, held its fifth annual meeting last Wednesday. It was reported that the boarding-home, on Filbert street, had been constantly filled, and 54,595 meals had been furnished at the dining-rooms, and 3,102 persons provided with lodgings. A free library and reading-room had been opened, and the sea-side home at Asbury Park, N. J., had been very successful, over three hundred applications having been received. It was therefore determined to enlarge the home by an addition which will give space for thirty-two additional rooms. The receipts had been $28,808 28, and the expenditures $25,390 76, leaving a balance of $3,417 52.

The committee appointed by the last General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church to prepare a code of ecclesiastical jurisprudence and report it to the session of May, 1876, have met and agreed upon the following: 1. Parish Court; 2. District Appellate Court; 3. Annual Conference Court; 4. Appellate Court, as at present constituted; 5. A Supreme Court, to have jurisdiction in the trial of Bishops and other officers of the General Conference. The committee consists of Rev. J. Miley, D. D., of Drew Theological Seminary, New Jersey; Rev. F. C. Holliday, D. D., of Indiana; Rev. J. B. Wentworth, D. D., of Evanston, Ill.; Hon. Judge Lawrence and Hon. Judge L. J. Critchfield, of Ohio; and Hon. Judge Reynolds, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Scottish committee on the Presbyterian alliance has prepared an outline of the topics to be discussed at the Edinburgh meeting in July of this year. This programme, which has been approved by the Committee of the American Churches, is as follows: 1. Presbyterianism—Its Scriptural authority and principles—history, statistics, and present condition of the Presbyterian Churches—harmony of their confessions, &c. 2. Presbyterian Officers, Organization, and Machinery—The home work of the Church. 3. Foreign missions. 4. Spiritual Life—(including the family, the Sabbath, instruction of the young, revival, &c.) 5. Antagonistic Forces—Skepticism and Popery, intemperance and other social evils. 6. Educational and Literary Appliances—Training of the ministry, &c.; theological and popular literature; use of the press.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

REAL ESTATE OFFICE.

W. N. GRISWOLD,

NO. 744 BROADWAY.

I have for sale, on easy terms, a most splendid property at Throgg's Neck, Westchester County, facing the Great East Chester Bay and the East River. Water approaches, dock, &c.; roads and drives. The mansion alone cost nearly all that is asked for the property. A rare chance for charitable societies or private investors. Attached to this property there are a number of elegant new cottages, with all modern improvements. Also, a number of beautiful building sites, to be sold separate or together.

TO LET OR LEASE, for business or other purposes, on South Washington square, the fine 25-foot house, four stories, 16 rooms; will lease for three or five years.

TO LET—Second floor, north-east corner Broadway and 8th st., over Hegeman's drug store; 25x100.

TO LET OR LEASE—The splendid store property, No. 777 Broadway, opposite Stewart's.

FRANK G. AND CHARLES S. BROWN,
Broadway, corner Wall st.,
Agents for selling, purchasing, leasing, and appraising Real Estate and managing properties.
Highest possible references.

FOR SALE—THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE houses: No. 9 West 36th st.; full-size house and lot, No. 9 East 38th st.; full size, with extra lot and stable in the rear; No. 224, No. 169, corner 33d st.; No. 238, extra size; No. 254, No. 93 Madison av.; No. 57 East 54th st.; No. 9 East 54th st.; No. 9 West 48th st., with side lights.
For terms and descriptions apply at No. 3 Pine st. Permits will be forwarded by mail if desired.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, furnished or unfurnished, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot 55 feet by half the block. Apply to THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

REAL ESTATE OWNERS, WHETHER EMbarrassed or not, desiring to realize on important parcels of City property from $50,000 to $500,000 for cash, may address immediately in confidence, Box No. 1,830 Post Office, appointing interview and giving particulars, as disposable funds may be unavailable; principals only.

A BEAUTIFUL ENGLISH BASEMENT house for sale in fee, close to 5th av., above 45th st., very suitable for a physician, as it is in the close vicinity of the Windsor and Buckingham Hotels; the price has been materially reduced, and the property can now be bought at a very low figure. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

NO. 9 EAST 54TH ST.—FOR SALE—THE elegant house No. 9 East 54th st., just east of 5th av., and in the immediate vicinity of Dr. Hall's and St. Thomas' Churches. The house is substantially built, has been thoroughly overhauled, is tastefully decorated, and in perfect order. Price low and possession immediate. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

NO. 27 FERRY ST., FIVE-STORY BRICK store; Nos. 4 and 6 Jacob st., five-story and cellar Brick Stores.—This splendid business property will be sold at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 10, by order of Surrogate and Supreme Court. RICHARD V. HARNETT, Auctioneer, No. 111 Broadway. Maps of sale ready.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, at special reductions, large and small houses, with and without stables, 5th av., Murray Hill, &c.; some decided bargains!!! Permits from
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.,
No. 4 Pine st. or No. 33 East 17th st.

AT $25,000—A GEM OF A HOUSE, 35TH ST., between 5th and 6th avs., three-story brick, high-stoop; large extension dining-room and butler's pantry recently added and house put in thorough repair. A bargain. OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway and 17th st.

NO. 59 5TH AV.—25x60, WITH THREE-STORY back building and back stairs, well arranged and in perfect order, lot 100, is now offered at a reduced figure: 90 per cent. may remain on mortgage or the whole may be paid in cash. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

FOR SALE, NEAR MADISON AV. AND 39TH ST.—An elegant well-built modern house, 25x63x100 feet, finished in cabinet woods, richly frescoed and in perfect order; price $57,500.
F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

5TH AV., NEAR 49TH ST.—A FINE BROWN stone house for sale very cheap; others on and near 5th and Madison avs., all sizes, $25,000 to $70,000 and upwards; bargains. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—FOR A TERM OF years, a first-class four-story brown-stone house, 25 x60, on 46th st., near 5th av.; possession; rent low to a first-class tenant.
S. EDDY, No. 2 Park place.

$31,500.—FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY brown-stone high-stoop house, near 5th av. and 47th st., size, 20x56x100; fine neighborhood. F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

MURRAY HILL.—FOR SALE CHEAP, A FOUR-story brown-stone house, in good order, near 5th av. Address OWNER, Box No. 126 *Times* Office.

HOUSES FOR SALE—IN ALL PARTS OF THE City at the reduced prices; some decided bargains. For particulars, apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 111 Broadway, Rooms G and H, basement.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES, stores, flats, rooms; also houses for sale. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

GOTHIC TOP.—SMOKY CHIMNEYS CURED; NO cure, no pay; thirty days' trial; manufactured by HULL, GRIPPEN & CO., 3d av., above 23d st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FARM FOR SALE.

One of the best stock and dairy farms in Lake County, Illinois; 264 acres, (forty timber,) three and a half miles from railroad station, eight miles from Waukegan, forty from Chicago; near school-house, flour-mill, and post-office; cheese factory on the place. For particulars address GEORGE K. STEARNS, Whittier, Lake County, Ill.

A MAGNIFICENT COUNTRY-SEAT ON east bank of the Hudson, north of Poughkeepsie; eighty acres; immense quantities fruit; brick mansion lodge; numerous out-buildings; large river front; docks; ice-house; unequaled river and mountain views; at a sacrifice. Photograph at our office.
HOPKINS & CARRINGTON, No. 1 East 22d st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF SOUTH-WEST CORNER BROADWAY AND 21ST ST.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 8, 1876, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,

Sale by order of the Executors of Schureman Halsted:

BROADWAY.—The six-story brick stores and hotel known as Nos. 917 and 919, south-west corner 21st st., being 48 feet 2 inches front, 46 feet rear, by an average depth of 89 feet 3 inches.

EAST TWENTY-FIRST STREET.—Nos. 10 and 12, adjoining on the rear, each 23x92 feet.

This property is in the midst of all the first-class retail dry-goods houses.

Fifty per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for three years. Deed delivered and possession given May 1, 1876.

GEORGE H. SCOTT, Auctioneer, No. 5½ Pine st.

PARTITION SALE OF FOUR VALUABLE 5TH AV. LOTS, NORTH-EAST CORNER OF NINETY-SECOND ST., FRONTING CENTRAL PARK, on WEDNESDAY, FEB. 2, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, under direction of Myers S. Isaacs, Referee.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
ON THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS.

These rooms are desirably located, are well lighted, in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.
Apply to
GEORGE JONES,
Times Office.

TO LET OR LEASE
THE SPACIOUS
Lofts of No. 341 Broadway.

Average size about 33 by 180 feet, with an L extension on Leonard st., with steam elevator and heating apparatus; immediate possession. Apply to
HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

BROADWAY STORES TO LEASE.—A VALuable store above Spring st., 50 feet front, with or without rear entrance, to lease from May 1, for book, gas fixtures, or other business. Liberal terms to first-class parties.
M. S. MYERS & SON, No. 619 Broadway.

STORE NO. 238 4TH AV., TO RENT.—$1,000, quarterly in advance; will be fitted up to suit tenant, with bath, closet, &c., or can be had as it is at present, with counters, glass windows, and stock of fancy goods, for sale very low. Address Box No. 731, Plainfield, N. J.

PART OF STORE TO LET UNDER ONE of the principal hotels on Broadway, between 14th and 34th sts., west side; very suitable for real estate, insurance, or railroad ticket office. Address A. B., Box No. 307 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY, for five days.

TO LET—WELL LIGHTED FLOORS, SUITABLE for office, store, or manufacturing purposes; partitioned to suit tenants, at No. 241 Broadway, nearly opposite new Post Office.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, FOURTH FLOOR, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st. Inquire on premises.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FOR RENT.—TWO THREE-STORY, HIGH-STOOP houses, $800 each; three four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, $1,500; two four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, on Madison av., $1,500, $1,800; five superbly finished and admirably located brown-stone residences, $2,000, $2,500, $3,000, $6,000. Apply at the Office of the North America Life Insurance Company, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st., or at the office in new block, 60th st., near Madison av. KINGMAN F. PAGE.

AN ATTRACTIVE THREE-STORY HOUSE to rent, unfurnished, 22d st., between 6th and 7th avs.; fine block; very reasonable rent; immediate possession. OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway and 17th st.

AT TARRYTOWN ON HUDSON.—To let, immediate possession, two beautifully furnished houses; all modern conveniences, very cheap rents. S. EMBERSON, 659 6th av.

TO LET—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION AND low rent, the new and desirable house No. 55 East 123d st., Harlem.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—BY A CASH PURCHASER, A DWELLing-house, 25 feet front, high stoop; between 17th and 40th sts., and 4th and 6th avs.; must be in perfect order. Address N, Box No. 387 Post Office, stating price, &c.

WANTED.—TO PURCHASE A HOUSE ON 5TH av., between 27th and 32d sts., west side; extra deep lot if possible. Address BUILDER, Box No. 183 *Times* Office, stating size and price.

A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE WANTED—CHEAP for cash, or part cash and farm. Address BEEBE, Box No. 148 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.
Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AT MORISON'S
Trustworthy and Reliable Institute,
Corner 11th st. and 6th av.,
Established 1853.
Respectable servants of all nations
Waiting for situations.

CHARWOMAN.—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTant woman, wishes to do any kind of work in a private family, by the day or month, at moderate pay; good references. Call at No. 232 East 29th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL IN A private family as cook; willing to assist with the washing; is a first-class bread and biscuit maker; understands soups and game; can be seen on Monday; good City reference. Call at No. 157 East 52d st.; ring third bell.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY two very capable German girls, together in a private family; one as cook and laundress, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; understand their business well; not afraid of work or a large family; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

COOK, &c.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL, FOR City or country; is a good plain cook, washer, and ironer, and has first-class City reference; will go for low wages. Call at Morison's, corner 11th st. and 6th av. Notice address.

COOK.—BY A STEADY, FAITHFUL WOMAN, WHO is a first-class cook; understands European, American, and all other styles of good cooking; has superior testimonials as to character and capabilities. Call or address cook, 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN WHO IS AN EXcellent cook; can lard, broil, roast, and make different kinds of soups; is a good baker, dessert-maker, &c.; has good testimonials. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS FIRST-class cook; understands all kinds of baking and salads. Call at No. 122 West 20th st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A YOUNG WIDOW AS housekeeper or lady's maid; understands dressmaking, and speaks French and German. Call at No. 239 East 51st st., fourth floor.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A BOSTON LADY DESIRES a position as housekeeper; is of good address, capable, and efficient; no objection to children; Boston and New-York references. Address A., Box No. 432 New-York Post Office.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A AMERICAN WIDOW as housekeeper, or house-work for a small family; no objection to the country; good reference. Call at No. 161 Eldridge st., Mrs. Forman.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN AMERICAN WIDOW lady as housekeeper; can furnish best reference. Address E. A. H., Box No. 271 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT woman to do the down-stairs' work of an elderly couple; is a good cook and an excellent baker. Call at No. 103 East 27th st.

HOUSEWORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL to do housework, or would cook, wash, and iron; is a splendid laundress. Address K. M., Box 325, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HAIR-DRESSER.—A YOUNG LADY WISHES TO engage by the day, week, or month as lady's hair-dresser; terms moderate. Inquire at 132 West 35th st.

LAUNDRESS, OR AS CHAMBER-MAID and Fine Laundress.—By a neat, respectable young woman, with superior up-town references. Call on or address Kate, 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

NURSE.—ANY ONE DESIRING A GOOD FAITHFUL and tidy colored nurse girl, can learn of one by applying to the subscriber, in whose employ she has been for the past nine years. Charles Waterman, No. 318 Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A FRESH (PROTESTANT) INFANT'S nurse, over thirty years of age; six years' best of City references; is neat, tidy, patient, and thorough nurse and seamstress. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PROTESTant girl as nurse in a first-class family to one or two children; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 366 3d av.

SEAMSTRESS.—A WIDOW LADY, ACCUSTOMED to work upon the finest fabrics, wishes families' sewing, including dress-making by the day, or at her own house; infants' outfits a specialty; was four years at McCreery's, on Broadway. Apply or address J. D., No. 149 East 121st st.

SEAMSTRESS OR MAID.—BY A GERMAN Protestant person as seamstress or maid; speaks French; got her own machine; does all kinds of family sewing. Address B., Box No. 296 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT OPERATOR on fine white work, a few engagements to go out by the day. Address K. T., Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS, parlor-maid, or chamber-maid; a most thorough servant girl; capable, trustworthy, and reliable; can furnish several years' City reference from one family. Call at Jacquin's Bureau, No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO do ladies' and gentlemen's washing at her own home, at seventy-five cents per dozen; puffing, polishing, and fluting done promptly; best reference. Call on Mrs. Fagga, No. 478 7th av.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS ladies' or gentlemen's washing at her own home, or go out by the day, and give good satisfaction. Call on Mrs. Davidson, No. 219 East 35th st., third floor, back room.

WASHING.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS would like one or two more engagements to go out by the day; best of City reference. Address Mary, No. 217 West 28th st., in the rear.

WASHING.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS WOULD like washing at her own house, or go out by the day; good reference. Call for two days at No. 203 East 22d st.

WASHING.—A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS wishes a few more families', ladies', or gentlemen's washing, by the week or month. Call on or address Mrs. Meehan, No. 416 East 16th st.

WASHING.—A FIRST-CLASS COLORED LAUNdress would take some gentlemen's or families' washing at her residence, top floor, No. 445 8th av.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman, gentlemen's or family washing. Inquire at No. 174 West 32nd st.

WASHING, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a few gentlemen's washing; is a good laundress; or any other kind of work; good reference. Can be seen all the week at No. 158 West 28th st., one stairs up, back room.

MALES.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG man; single; or would go as groom on a gentleman's place; can milk and is a good groom; understands the care of carriages, harness, &c.; willing and obliging; five years' references. Address H. M. K., Box No. 239 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A MAN WHO thoroughly understands the business; four years' best City reference; no objection to the country; is strictly temperate; willing and obliging. Call at, or address T. H., No. 130 West 49th st., private stable.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG man as coachman and groom; can be highly recommended by first-class families in this City; will be found willing and obliging; no objection to the country. Call or address M. M., No. 32 East 32d st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A MAN THIRty-two years old, who has a thorough knowledge of his duties and of very good habits; six years' best City reference. Call or address M. L., care of J. B. Brewster, 21st st. and 5th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, whom he can highly recommend as a trustworthy, sober, single young man; Protestant; a good groom and careful driver. Call or address F. L., No. 30 West 26th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH coachman; thoroughly understands his business; best City references; City or country. Address J. W., No. 143 West 27th st., private stable.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG man having good City reference; can take care of a gentleman's road team; no objection to the country. Address D., Box No. 241 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; THOROUGHLY understands the business; can give eleven years' best City reference; is strictly temperate. Call or address T. K., at E. A. Packer's, 111 Broadway, Room 29.

COACHMAN.—BY AN EXPERIENCED AND FIRST-class coachman and groom; eleven years' best City reference; married. Call or address James, at D. Wright's, No. 311 4th av., between 23d and 24th sts.

COACHMAN.—BY A WELL EDUCATED AND REcommend young German as coachman and gardener for City or country; is willing and obliging, and will work for moderate wages. Call at Morison's, corner 11th st. and 6th av. Please notice name and address.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—BY A SINGLE young man as coachman or groom; can be highly recommended by his last employer; has no objections to travel with a reliable family. Address P. K., Box No. 321 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN (MARRIED, no family,) who understands his business thoroughly; a good and careful driver; first-class reference from his late employer, to whose stable call, or address J. R., No. 17 East 34th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; capable in every respect; sober, and careful driver; highly recommended; married, has no children; seven years in his last place. Address No. 713 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE ENGLISHMAN; thoroughly understands his business; is a good groom and careful driver; best City reference. Call or address A. G., stable, No. 17 East 34th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN; NO FAMIly; thoroughly understands his business; has the best of City reference from his employers. Call on or address B. O., No. 246 West 38th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SCOTCHMAN AS COACHman in a first-class family; best of reference given. Apply or address T. K., No. 50 4th av., Campbell's harness store.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN, (colored,) or would drive for a doctor; will make himself useful; three years' reference from last place. Call or address H. B., No. 2,123 1st av.

DRIVER.—BY A YOUNG MAN OF EIGHTEEN, as driver; can give the best of City reference. Call or address No. 1,206 3d av.

GARDENER.—BY A MAN WHO HAS A THORough knowledge of the culture of grapes, peaches, and other fruits under glass and out doors, stove and green house plants, the forcing and out-door culture of vegetables, and gardening in general; also the management of farm lands, stock, &c., and in everything belonging to the business; best of testimonials from former and present employer. Address GARDENER, Box No. 239 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS GARDENer; understands his business in all its branches; good reference. Apply to R. Gray, 100th st. Boulevard.

USEFUL MAN, &c.—BY A THOROUGHLY competent, reliable, and trustworthy man in a gentleman's family; understands driving, and can take charge of a horse and carriage; is a practical hand in the care of silver, lamps, and everything appertaining to a gentleman's household; is of long experience, and will guarantee perfect satisfaction; country preferred, and unexceptionable City references furnished. Address K. O., Box 277, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN PROTEStant man as first-class waiter; would tend furnace and make himself useful; understands horses; best of reference. Call at Mrs. Reynolds' New Protestant Agency, No. 103 East 27th st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN AS waiter in a private family; best City reference; wages not so much of an object as a permanent place. Address J. W., No. 133 West 19th st.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS WAITER IN A private family; four years' good references. Address J. K. D., Box No. 277 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

CLERK.—A PLACE FOR A BOY IN THE CHINA and glass business; has been four years in the business. Address C. W., Box No. 285 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A CAPABLE PROTESTANT WOMAN as cook and laundress in a private family at Stamford, near New-York; all city conveniences; best wages paid; none but those with good references need apply; must be ready to go to Stamford immediately. Apply at 46 East 10th st., between 10 and 1 o'clock.

WANTED—A MARRIED COUPLE, WITHOUT children, to go a short distance out of town as coachman and laundress. None but thoroughly-proficient, willing, and well-recommended parties need apply. Address, stating nationality, ages, references, &c., B. W., Box No. 176 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL TO DO GENeral house-work in a small family. Apply on Monday, between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M., at No. 112 East 40th st.; satisfactory references required.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT NURSE FOR BOYS four and five years old, and chamber-work. Call before 12 or after 4 P. M. at No. 150 West 48th st.

WANTED—A YOUNG PROTESTANT WOMAN TO take charge of a small child and do plain sewing. Apply at No. 26 East 10th st., between 2 and 4 P. M.

FINANCIAL.

JAMES T. BATES & CO.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 11 WALL ST., NEW-YORK,
MEMBERS OF THE STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGES.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
We draw on—
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK,
PALL MALL BRANCH, (69,) LONDON.
SOCIETE GENERALE,
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN BRANCH
No. 4 PLACE DE L'OPERA, PARIS.

JAMES T. BATES & CO.
BANKERS,
PLACE BEL AIR, GENEVA.
Travelers will find our correspondents centrally located, and can obtain from them drafts on all other Cities and Countries.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS, Bankers, 12 Wall St., New York, allow interest on deposits, draw Bills on London & Paris; also issue Letters of Credit available in the principal cities abroad. Investment Securities for sale.

WANTED!—A PARTY TO fill a position of trust in every county. Must have from $300 to $500 cash. Money to remain under party's own control. Duties will occupy but few hours weekly. Liberal salary to right party. Address INSURANCE,
Post Office Box No. 5,035,
New-York City.

WOOD & DAVIS,
BANKERS,
NO. 31 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.
GOVERNMENT BONDS; STATE, MUNICIPAL, RAILROAD SECURITIES, AND GOLD,
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
C. D. WOOD. S. D. DAVIS.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE TOLEDO, WABASH, AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.—All the stockholders who intend to aid in the defensive measures necessary to save their stock from extinction, and who wish to participate in the results, must pay their contribution of twenty-five cents per share before Feb. 1. Prompt payment of this small assessment may quadruple the market value of the stock within a few months.
For the Stockholders' Protective Committee:
O. D. ASHLEY, Chairman.
Post Office Box No. 3,617.

A.—DEFAULTED RAILROAD BONDS bought and sold by the old-established house of
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
Stock Brokers and Auctioneers,
No. 43 Pine st., N. Y.
N. B.—7, 8, and 10 per cent. Choice City and County Bonds and other A 1 Investment Securities our specialty twenty-four years, paying 10 to 12 per cent., interest promptly paid, for sale below par.

HOTCHKISS & BURNHAM,
COMMISSION STOCK BROKERS,
No. 36 Broad st. Stocks, bonds, and gold bought and sold on margin or for cash. Branch offices in Fifth Avenue and Windsor Hotels connected by our private telegraph line. Accounts solicited.

$25,000 WANTED DIRECT FROM principals, on property worth three times the amount, well rented; located on a prominent avenue in Brooklyn. Apply to Box No. 3,707, Post Office.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

INSURANCE SCRIP.
Atlantic, Commercial, New-York, Orient, Pacific, Union, bought and sold by WILLIAM C. GILMAN,
No. 46 Pine st.

INSURANCE STOCKS.
Home, Equitable, Firemen's Fund wanted.
Knickerbocker, North River, Metropolitan for sale by
WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

THE REAL ESTATE RECORD, NO. 345 Broadway, will hereafter publish the list of chattel mortgages filed in the office of the Register of the City of New-York.

AT REASONABLE RATES—MONEY ON LIFE and endowment insurance policies, mortgages, and other securities; insurance of all kinds effected with best companies. J. J. HABRICH & CO., 117 Broadway.

MOBILE CITY BONDS, OLD ISSUE, bought by CLOSSON & HAYS, No. 6 Broad st., New-York City.

VICKSBURG CITY DEFAULTED BONDS purchased by CLASSON & HAYS, No. 6 Broad st.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy—In the matter of HENRY LOVERIDGE and LEWIS M. BROWN, and the firm of Brown & Loveridge, bankrupts.—District of New-Jersey, SS. A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court, against the estate of Henry Loveridge, of Orange, in the County of Essex, and State of New-Jersey, in said district, and against Lewis M. Brown, and the firm of Brown & Loveridge, who have been duly adjudged bankrupts, upon petition of said Henry Loveridge, and the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of the estate of said bankrupts, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 663 Broad street, in the City of Newark, in said district, on the 25th day of February, A. D. 1876, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the office of Staats S. Morris, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said district.
SAMUEL PLUMMER,
United States Marshal for said district.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.
Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

EXQUISITE FRONT ROOM, AND ADJOINING one, if desired; second floor, elegantly furnished, with board, (French table,) to rent to a respectable, responsible gentleman, appreciating every comfort, in a refined strictly private family. Address PERMANENT, Box 300, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A PRIVATE FAMILY LIVING ABOVE 42D st., adjacent to 5th av., will let, with board, a large front room, with southern exposure, to two gentlemen or gentleman and wife; house and appointments first class in every respect. Address, for three days, R. H. W., Box No. 148 *Times* Office.

NO. 239 EAST 18TH ST.—A SMALL PRIVATE New-England family desire to rent their third floor, (four rooms,) together or separately, with first-class board; house has all modern improvements; location unexceptionable in every particular.

TO LET—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED LARGE back parlor; hot and cold water and bath and gas; a large closet; for one or two gentlemen, at $5 a week, in a private family; with or without board. Inquire at No. 284 6th av., near 18th st.

NO. 62 WEST 22D ST.—ONE LARGE FRONT room, with board, for gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen; also single room fourth story. References.

THREE DOORS FROM 5TH AV., NO. 12 EAST 16TH ST.—Two front rooms, extra large, suitable for families, with board; everything first class.

NO. 25 WEST 16TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—A suite of sunny, front rooms, on second floor; also, a very desirable suite, in prime order, on third floor, with board for first-class parties.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—With board, handsome two-story front rooms for a family or party of gentlemen; also, single rooms; house and table first class.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED FLOORS AND rooms, with or without board, in all locations; every house personally inspected. Register established ten years. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

ONE DESIRABLE SUITE OF ROOMS, second floor front, with board, in February, present occupant leaving City; first-class reference given and required. No. 43 West 22d st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 45, BETWEEN 11TH AND 12th sts., spacious suite of well-furnished apartments on parlor floor, with or without private table; references exchanged.

NO. 5 5TH AV., WITH BOARD.—A NEWLY and elegantly furnished second floor of three large rooms and bathroom; choice location; near the Brevoort House.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT ONE OR two handsome second-story rooms, with board, from $6 to $9. No. 214 West 11th st., corner Waverley place.

A SMALL FAMILY OR A PARTY OF gentlemen can find a suite of nicely-furnished rooms, with or without board, by applying at No. 50 West 28th st. Reference given and required.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT A LARGE sunny room, with closets, on parlor floor, with or without board; terms moderate; references. Apply at No. 280 4th av., near 22d st.

THIRTY-EIGHTH ST., NO. 67, BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs.—To let, an unusually handsome upper floor, separately or en suite, in a first-class family; house serving private tables only.

NO. 19 WEST 24TH ST., OPPOSITE FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL.—Elegantly-furnished rooms to let, with or without board; transients taken.

NO. 100 EAST 23D ST.—ROOMS TO LET, WITH board, singly or en suite; location central; southern exposure.

NO. 49 EAST 21ST ST.—ONE DESIRABLE room on fourth floor, with first-class board. References exchanged.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST.—DESIRABLE FAMILY and single rooms, with superior board, at reasonable prices.

NO. 51 EAST 21ST ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS to rent, with first-class table. References exchanged.

FIFTH AV., NO. 511.—APARTMENTS TO LET for single gentlemen, with French table d'hôte if required.

MRS. ROBERTS HAS ONE VERY DELIGHTful suite of rooms to dispose of, with or without private table, at No. 283 4th av.

FURNISHED ROOM, WITH BOARD, TO gentleman or lady with good reference; private American family. No. 29 Leroy st.

5TH AV., NO. 307.—AN ELEGANT PARLOR floor, with or without private table; location, appointments, and table unexceptionable; references.

FIFTH AVENUE, NO. 351.—FIRST FLOOR, handsomely furnished, private bath, &c., with or without board; moderate terms.

NO. 151 WEST 12TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS.—Furnished rooms to let, with or without first-class board, in private English family.

NO. 28 WEST 31ST ST.—VERY DESIRABLE rooms on 3d and 4th floor, with board, for gentlemen or family; also, table boarders taken.

NO. 106 MADISON AV.—NEWLY AND HANDsomely furnished rooms to let, en suite or singly, with or without private table; references.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS ON second floor, separately or together, with or without board. Call at No. 211 West 38th st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE TWO HANDsome rooms to let, with board; no children taken. No. 47 West 50th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

FIFTH AV., NO. 291.—SUPERIOR ROOMS AND thoroughly first-class appointments; private table if desired.

NO. 38 EAST 20TH ST.—TWO FRONT ROOMS, suitable for one or two gentlemen, on third floor, with breakfast if desired; references.

NO. 56 WEST 39TH ST.—TWO LARGE ROOMS, one hall room to let with board; references.

NO. 39 WEST 14TH ST.—ROOMS TO RENT, with board; best references given and required.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED—BELOW 50TH ST., BY GENtleman, wife, and son nine years old; three rooms on second floor; location and accommodations must be unexceptionable; strictly private family preferred; a "home" wanted. Address, with reference, full description of rooms, and price, Box No. 653 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—BOARD, FOR LADY, DAUGHTER, AND nurse; require two rooms, second floor; noon dinner. Address FRENCH, Box No. 275 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY IN 30TH st., between Madison and Lexington avenues, will rent handsomely furnished rooms; all conveniences, on second floor, near first-class restaurant, to a single gentleman; references exchanged. Address with name, L. M., Box No. 313 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

PLEASANT ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN at No. 19 West 9th st., without board; private family.

NO. 18 WEST 25TH ST.—FURNISHED APARTments to let, without board, near Broadway and 5th av.

HOTELS.

ROSSMORE HOTEL,
Junction Broadway and 42d st., will be open for the reception of guests on Tuesday, Feb. 8, inst., at popular prices. CHARLES E. LELAND, Proprietor.

STURTEVANT HOUSE, BROADWAY, 28TH and 29th sts., New-York City, has all modern improvements; near theatres and depots; rooms, with board, $4 per day. LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND.

WINTER RESORTS.

EXCURSION TO THE TROPICS.—AN EXcursion steamer will leave New-York every three weeks, calling at Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Vera Cruz, Tuspan, Tampico, and New-Orleans, and from there return, calling at the same ports. For particulars apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, 33 Broadway.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL, NEW-PROVIDENCE, BAHAMA ISLANDS.—A Land of Perpetual Summer. For circulars containing full information, apply to JAMES LIDGERWOOD & CO., No. 758 Broadway, New-York.

ELECTIONS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of the Maryland Coal Company for the election of a President and ten Directors, and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the company's office, No. 111 Broadway, Feb. 1, at 11 A. M. Polls open from 12 M. till 1 P. M.
S. T. ROSS, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIXPENNY SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER ASTOR PLACE AND BROADWAY.
FORTY-FIFTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Trustees have ordered that interest be paid to depositors as follows:
On sums of $500 and under at the rate of Six per cent. per annum, and on sums of over $500 at the rate of Five per cent. per annum, payable on and after Feb. 15.
Money deposited on or before Feb. 10 will draw interest from the 1st of that month.

5 CENTS TO $5,000 RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT.

BANK OPEN DAILY FROM 10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.
WILLIAM MILES, President.
A. C. COLLINS, Secretary.
E. G. MATURIN, Assistant Secretary.

THE EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 23d st. and 6th av.
Open daily from 10 to 4, and Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday evenings.
Interest dividend January, 1876, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on deposits over $5 and not exceeding $1,000; on the second $1,000 at the rate of five per cent. per annum.
N. B.—This bank transacts only a strictly savings bank business, and does not receive on deposit over $2,000 from any one individual.
JOHN E. DE WITT, President.
H. K. THURBER, Vice President.
GEORGE C. WALDO, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

1776. 1876.
MARTHA WASHINGTON RECEPTION
AND
CENTENNIAL TEA PARTY
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
IRVING HALL AND NILSSON HALL,
ON THE
EVENING OF FEB. 22, 1876.
IN AID OF
THE FLOATING HOSPITAL
OF
ST. JOHN'S GUILD.
MUSIC BY GRAFULLA'S, BERNSTEIN'S, AND DOWNING'S NINTH REGIMENT BANDS.
A GRAND DISPLAY OF THE COSTUMES, DECORATIONS, FURNITURE, AND SOCIAL CUSTOMS OF 1776.
UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF
FOUR HUNDRED
LEADING CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Y. M. H. A.
GRAND THEATRICAL BENEFIT PERFORMANCE,
Under the direction of Mr. Augustin Daly,
SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 5.
The programme will comprise
THE GOOD FOR NOTHING,
CUSTOMS OF THE COUNTRY,
and
THE HONEYMOON.
The following celebrated artists have kindly volunteered:
Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
Miss LILLIE ELDRIDGE, Mr. JOHN H. BIRD,
LITTLE BIJOU HERON, Mr. VINING BOWERS,
Miss KATE GIRARD, Mr. GEORGE PARKES,
Miss NELLIE ALLEN, Mr. T. J. HIND,
Miss CLARA RAINFORD, Mr. CHARLES ALLIZER,
Mr. JOHN SUTHERLAND, Mr. CHARLES NORRISS,
&c., &c., &c., &c.
EBEN'S celebrated Orchestra will furnish the music.
General admission..........ONE DOLLAR.
Reserved seats—(No advance in prices.)
For sale at the hotels, theatre ticket offices, No. 112 West 21st st., and at the Academy on the evening of the performance.

CHOICE RESERVED SEATS FOR THE Opera, in parquet and front row, balcony; each purchaser will be presented with a copy of Titiens' Opera Libretto free of charge, at TYSON'S, Windsor Hotel.

GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ.
AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
GREAT MASQUERADE BALL,
THURSDAY, Feb. 24, 1876.
Tickets, at the usual price and under the usual restrictions, can be had from the following gentlemen:
C. Godfrey Guenther, No. 19 Union square.
Wm. Steinway, Steinway Hall.
Emil Unger, No. 50 Park place.
Herman Uhl, New-York *Staats Zeitung*.
Sig. Kaufmann, No. 39 Nassau st.
H. Mosenthal, No. 337 Broadway.
L. Kaemmerer, No. 108 Grand st.
W. Rasmus, No. 20 Exchange place.
H. C. F. Koch, corner 20th st. and 6th av.
J. Windmuller, German Savings Bank, 14th st.
A. Nathusius, No. 229 Bowery.
L. A. Grass, No. 136 Chambers st.
Peter Ernewein, No. 148 Nassau st.
Boxes sold by Schmidt & Curtius, No. 33 Broad st.

TIVOLI THEATRE,
8th st., between 2d and 3d avs.
Open every evening, Sunday inclusive. Sunday afternoon, grand matinée. Glorious success of the spectacular pantomime entitled
THE GOLDEN BRANCH.
Monday evening, Jan. 31, first appearance of the modern wonders, MLLE. and SIG. A. BELLETTI, in their mysterious act, THE MARVEL OF MECCA.
35 Star specialties appear nightly.

PARISIAN VARIETIES. 16th st. and Broadway.
Temple of sensational novelties. Evenings 8 o'clock. Matinées TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, 2 o'clock. There are many weak, noisy imitations, only one original model French varieties. Beautiful, naughty, Frenchy, artistic, voluptuous, elegant. More stars. Finest combination. Best entertainment in New-York. Grand olio of 60 real artists.
Blue Beard. | Hussar Polonais. | La Minuet.
New Tableaux. | Levanion Bros. | Fanny Reynolds.

ANNIE EVA FAY, THE CELEBRATED *spiritual physical test medium*, lately from the Queen's Drawing-rooms, Hanover square, London; also, Crystal Palace, Sydenham; indorsed by William Crookes, F. R. S., and other members of the Royal Society, will give her *marvelous* seance in the *light*, this evening, at her elegant drawing-rooms, No. 19 West 24th st., (opposite Fifth Avenue Hotel,) 7:30 P. M.

DIVIDENDS.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Office,
NO. 153 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1876.
At a meeting of the Board of Trustees, held this day, the following dividends were declared, viz.:
A semi-annual dividend of FIVE per cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand.
SIX per cent. interest on the scrip of the years 1873 and 1874, payable on and after Tuesday, the 14th day of March next.
And a scrip dividend of FIFTY per cent. on the earned premiums of 1875 to policy-holders entitled to participate in the profits of the business, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 14th day of March next. DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

FORTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.
CLINTON
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 156 BROADWAY,
JAN. 7, 1876.
The usual semi-annual dividend of TEN PER CENT. is payable on demand.
G. T. PATTERSON, JR., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN INSURANCE COMPANY, Jan. 25, 1876.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE HALF per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on and after Feb. 1.
SAM. J. YOUNG, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 17, 1876.
THIS COMPANY HAS DECLARED A dividend of three per cent., payable on and after Feb. 1, 1876. Stockholders registered at New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company of New-York, No. 49 Wall st.
The transfer books will be closed at the close of business on 20th inst., and reopened on Feb. 2.
By order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1876.
THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS company have declared a dividend of Five per Cent. on its capital stock, payable at the National Bank of Commerce in New-York, on and after TUESDAY, 1st February next.
The transfer-books will close at 3 P. M., Saturday, 15th inst., and remain closed until the morning of Thursday, Feb. 3. By order of the Board.
JAMES C. HARTT, Treasurer.

THE ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, No. 7 WALL ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1876.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Four per Cent. has been declared by the Directors of this Bank, payable to the stockholders on and after Monday, 14th February next. The transfer-books will be closed from the 1st to 14th proximo.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

CEDAR RAPIDS AND MISSOURI RIVER RAILROAD.—The coupons of this company, due Feb. 1, 1876, will be paid at the National Park Bank, New-York. The dividend on the preferred stock will be paid at the Treasurer's office, Feb. 1, 1876. A quarterly dividend of One per Cent. on the common stock will be paid Feb. 1, 1876.
J. M. GLIDDEN, Treasurer.
SEARS BUILDING, BOSTON, Jan. 20, 1876.

IOWA RAILROAD LAND COMPANY.—A quarterly dividend of One per Cent. will be paid Feb. 1, 1876. J. M. GLIDDEN, Treasurer.
SEARS BUILDING, BOSTON, Jan. 20, 1876.

PACIFIC GUANO COMPANY.—A QUARTERly dividend of Two per Cent. will be paid Feb. 1, 1876. J. M. GLIDDEN, Treasurer.
SEARS BUILDING, BOSTON, Jan. 20, 1876.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.,
No. 7 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1876.
FEBRUARY INTEREST—THE INTEREST coupons on the Mortgage Bonds of this company maturing Feb. 1, 1876, will be paid on presentation at the Corn Exchange Bank, New-York, on and after Tuesday, Feb. 1. J. A. COWING, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1876.
COUPONS.—THE COUPONS OF THE COLUMBUS and Toledo Railroad Company Bonds, due 1st February next, will be paid on and after said date, at the St. Nicholas National Bank.
M. M. GREENE, President.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1876.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a dividend of Five per Cent., payable to the stockholders on and after Feb. 1, 1876. The transfer-books will be closed from Jan. 22 to Feb. 1.
WM. A. NASH, Cashier.

ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1876.
CAPITAL, (all invested in U. S. bonds)......$200,000 00
ASSETS, Jan. 1, 1876......321,794 01
THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Five per Cent. has been declared, payable Feb. 1.
JACOB DU BOIS, Secretary.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY will pay, at its office, No. 120 Broadway, on the 1st day of February next, the February coupons of the Real Estate First Mortgage Bonds guaranteed by it.
LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.

A FEW CHOICE FIRE INSURANCE stocks for sale by
E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
Curtain rises 7:45. Carriages may be ordered for 11:15.
THE PREDOMINANT SUCCESS! HOUSES CROWDED!
PIQUE,
A PLAY OF TO-DAY.
FIFTY TIMES
Unanimously hailed by THE ENTIRE PRESS, from Maine to Missouri, as THE MOST PERFECT PERFORMANCE, and ONLY REALLY ABSORBING SENSATION of THE AMERICAN STAGE.
The extraordinary cast of THIS REMARKABLE DRAMA OF THE TIMES, includes
Miss FANNY DAVENPORT,
Mr. CHARLES FISHER, Mr. D. H. HARKINS,
Mr. JAMES LEWIS, Mr. W. DAVIDGE,
Mr. JOHN DREW, Mr. F. HARDENBERG,
MAURICE BARRYMORE, C. H. ROCKWELL,
Miss JEFFREYS LEWIS,
Mrs. G. H. GILBERT, EMILY RIGL,
Miss SIDNEY COWELL, KATE HOLLAND,
and Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM.
PIQUE SATURDAY MATINEE
AT 1:30 O'CLOCK.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 5 East 14th st., near 5th av., next to Delmonico's.
BROOKLYN BRANCH,
Nos. 102, 104, and 106 Court st., near State.
The first organized and only chartered Conservatory in the country.
SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS NOW OPEN DAILY.
The ablest Professors in America engaged; the celebrated ARION PIANOS are used in the school.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
MLLE. THERESA TITIENS. RENTREE OF SIGNOR BRIGNOLI. GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 31, at 8 o'clock, first time this season of Donizetti's grand opera, in three acts,
LUCREZIA BORGIA.
Mlle. THERESA TITIENS for the first time in America in her world-renowned character of Lucrezia.
Miss BEAUMONT first time as Orsino.
Signor BRIGNOLI (his first appearance after an absence of three years) as Gennaro. Signor ORLANDINI as the Duke.
Musical Director and Conductor......MAX MARETZEK.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 2, last night (but one,)
IL TROVATORE.
TITIENS AND BRIGNOLI.
FRIDAY EVENING—LAST TITIENS OPERA NIGHT.
SATURDAY, Feb. 5—ONLY GRAND TITIENS MATINEE—NORMA.
Seats can be secured at the box office of the Academy of Music, 14th st., and at Rudolph's, No. 162 Broadway.
Positively no free list with the exception of the press.
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 7, Mlle. TITIENS at the Brooklyn Academy.

CHICKERING HALL.
Fifth Avenue Lecture Course.
The management take pleasure in announcing that the following array of talent will appear:
Feb. 11.—Young Apollo Club, Adolph Sohst, and A. P. Burbank.
MUSIC WITH READINGS.
Feb. 19.—R. J. De CORDOVA—
COURTSHIP AND MARRIAGE.
Feb. 29.—Dr. E. H. CHAPIN—
"John Hampden; or, the Progress of Popular Liberty."
March 4.—Dr. J. J. VILLERS—
"Humorists of the Past and Present."
March 23.—CHARLES ROBERTS, JR.
DRAMATIC READINGS WITH MUSIC.
April 1.—Grand Concert of Vocal and Instrumental Music.
A half-hour organ concert will precede each entertainment.
Reserved seat tickets for entire course............$2 50
Single reserved seats......75
Single admission......50
For sale at Pond's music store, No. 39 Union square.

THEATRE COMIQUE.
NO. 514 BROADWAY.
Mr. MATT MORGAN..........Manager
AN ENTIRE CHANGE OF BILL.
CHANGE OF TABLEAUX.
Parlor entertainment, consisting of Songs, Ballads, Funny Sayings, &c.
RICKEY and BARNEY,
ROMER and GORMAN.
Mr. WM. BARRY, Mr. CHAS. WHITE,
Miss ELLA WESNER, Miss JENNIE HUGHES,
Miss CLARA MOORE, Miss MINNIE O. GRAY.
A NEW OLIO,
introducing the entire company.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

GRAND COMBINATION.—SPIRITUAL SEANCES, at REPUBLICAN HALL, 33d st. and Broadway, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 2, 1876. Spirit Power in Open Light. First appearance in New-York of the Wonderful Physical and Materializing Mediums MAY SISTERS, who will give some wonderful materializations and manifestations while under the control of White Feather, and being securely bound with ropes. Hands and Faces will be seen and recognized by the visitors; Seven Pieces of Music Played on and other Physical Manifestations. Also, Mrs. YOUNG, Celebrated Musical Medium of the World, will float the piano in mid-air, with twelve men on it; will also keep time with piece of music. Mrs. PHILIPS, Trance Speaker, from Boston, will give some good tests.
Admission 75c. Doors open at 7 o'clock, to commence at 8 o'clock.

STEINWAY HALL. THOMAS.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, FEB. 5, at 2.
THEODORE THOMAS.
MATINEE. GRAND MATINEE.
Soloist, MRS. EMILY BUTMAN, SOPRANO.
(Her first appearance at these concerts.)
The programme will include a new symphony by J. K. PAINE, which was received with great favor on its first production in Boston. The full programme will be published on Tuesday. The sale of tickets will also commence on that day.

CHICKERING HALL.
All the patriotic women of this City who are in favor of upholding the Woman's Work of the International Centennial Exhibition, are requested to meet at the above hall on MONDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 31, at 3 o'clock. SEATS FREE. The meeting will be addressed by Mrs. Zina Fay Peirce, of Cambridge, Mass. Subject—"What Other Women have Done for the Centennial and what New-York Women may Do." A collection will be taken up to defray the expenses of the meeting and to form, it is hoped, the nucleus of a New-York Women's Centennial Fund.

COLOSSEUM. BROADWAY AND 35TH ST.
LAST WEEK | THE ASSASSINATION OF THE ARCHBISHOP.
OF THE GREAT | THE SIEGE OF PARIS.
PAINTINGS. | PANORAMA OF THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.
Open from 1 to 4 P. M., and from 7:30 to 10 P. M. Admission 50 cents; children half price. No extras. Music in the promenade.

DR. JOHN LORD,
AT ASSOCIATION HALL,
MONDAY, Jan. 31, at 11:30 o'clock,
ON MOHAMMED.
On TUESDAY, Feb. 1, at 11 o'clock,
In BROOKLYN, (Athenæum,)
ON MOSES, AND JEWISH JURISPRUDENCE.
The first of a course of twenty.

EAGLE THEATRE, BROADWAY AND 33D ST.
Mr. JOSH HART..........Sole Proprietor and Manager
For MONDAY, Jan 31, and during the week, an entire change of OLIO and NEW STARS appear. Last week of the burlesque of ROSEMI-SHELL.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

MRS. ANNA RANDALL DIEHL.
READINGS.
ASSOCIATION HALL,
TUESDAY, FEB. 1.
TICKETS FIFTY CENTS.

ELOCUTION AND DRAMATIC EXPRESSION taught to ladies or gentlemen for the stage and parlor, or public recitals; amateur rehearsals directed. No. 34 West 12th st.

PROF. HENRY GEBHARD, ACADEMY OF Physical Education, Dr. Mott's Memorial Building, No. 64 Madison av. New select classes for ladies and children forming.

DANCING.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S
DANCING SCHOOL,
NO. 212 FIFTH AV.
Brooklyn Branch at No. 198 Washington st. Classes or private lessons for ladies, gentlemen, and children. For particulars send for a circular.

FINE ARTS.

ART SALE.
NOW ON FREE EXHIBITION,
AT NO. 74 UNIVERSITY PLACE, CORNER 13TH ST.,
A COLLECTION OF
OLD AND MODERN OIL-PAINTINGS AND ENGRAVINGS,
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
ON TUESDAY AFTERNOON, FEB. 1,
AT 2 O'CLOCK.
ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

STEAMBOATS.

PROVIDENCE AND STONINGTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Between NEW-YORK and BOSTON.
REDUCTION OF FARE
Between NEW-YORK and PROVIDENCE to $3.
Between NEW-YORK and BOSTON to $4.
STONINGTON LINE.
FOR PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, AND BOSTON.
The elegant steamers RHODE ISLAND, NARRAGANSETT, and STONINGTON leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., daily, (except Sundays,) at 4:30 P. M.
Through tickets to principal New-England points at R. R. depots and ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Co. and at 319 Broadway.
PROVIDENCE LINE (direct.)
Steam-ships ELECTRA and GALATEA leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Park place, daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 P. M.
Direct connection to Worcester and points beyond.
Freights via either line taken at lowest rates.
L. W. FILKINS, G. P. Ag't. D. S. BABCOCK, Pres't.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 o'clock noon.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Broadway and 14th st.
SHERIDAN SHOOK..........Proprietor
A. M. PALMER..........Manager
Every night,
ROSE MICHEL,
Illustrated with the
AN MOST ELABORATE AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY
ever set upon a stage, and with a cast of
UNEXAMPLED STRENGTH,
UNDOUBTED including the following favorite names:
Messrs. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Stuart Robson, Fred. Robinson, J. H. Stoddart, John Parselle, Eben Plympton, T. E. Morris,
TRIUMPH. Lysander Thompson, W. H. Wilder, and W. S. Quigley, and Misses Rose Eytinge, Fanny Morant, Nina Varian (by kind permission of Lester Wallack,) and Augusta Raymond.
SATURDAY, Feb. 5.
TWELFTH MATINEE OF ROSE MICHEL.
Seats secured two weeks in advance.
FRIDAY EVENING, FEB. 4,
BENEFIT OF MISS ROSE EYTINGE.

A CHOICE SELECTION OF RESERVED seats for "Pique," at TYSON'S, Windsor Hotel.

THE BEST RESERVED SEATS FOR ROSE MICHEL, at TYSON'S, Windsor Hotel.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager.......Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
THE PROGRAMME
of
REVIVALS AND NOVELTIES
Laid out for the remainder of the season compels the manager to announce the
LAST WEEK
Of Byron's charming comedy of
MARRIED IN HASTE,
With
Mr. LESTER WALLACK.....as.....GIBSON GREENE.
Other characters by Messrs. JOHN GILBERT, C. A. STEVENSON, J. W. CARROLL, W. HERBERT, J. W. SHANNON, G. F. BROWNE, R. WARREN, J. PECK, Miss ADA DYAS, Miss ROSE LISLE, and Miss E. THORNTON.
Prominent among the forthcoming revivals will be the powerful drama of
JOHN GARTH,
which is now in active preparation, to be produced with new scenery and accessories, and Mr. LESTER WALLACK in his original character of JOHN GARTH.

THE BEST RESERVED SEATS FOR "Married in Haste" at TYSON'S, Windsor Hotel.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. SIXTH WEEK OF
JULIUS CÆSAR,
the cast including the renowned Shakespeareans,
Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT,
Mr. F. C. BANGS, and
Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT.
_ A MULTITUDE OF AUXILIARIES participate in the magnificent PROCESSIONS and TABLEAUX.
_ MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 1:30 o'clock.

SELECTED RESERVED SEATS FOR JULIUS CÆSAR at TYSON'S, Windsor Hotel.

Theodore Tilton
WILL LECTURE ON
"The Problem of Life,"
AT THE
Brooklyn Academy of Music,
TO-MORROW (MONDAY) EVENING, JAN. 31.
Admission 50 cent; reserved seats, 75 cents. At BOLLE'S, No. 244 Fulton st., and at CHANDLER'S, No. 181 Montague st.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S
MONDAY, JAN. 31, 1876.
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK
of the talented actor,
OLIVER DOUD BYRON.
Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday evening and Wednesday Matinée.
Only performances of the five-act sensation,
THOROUGHBRED.
THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 3.
LAST TIME OF BEN McCULLOUGH.
FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 4.
LAST TIME OF ACROSS THE CONTINENT.
SATURDAY, Feb. 5,
Matinée at 2; evening at 8.
BENEFIT OF A. H. SHELDON.
O. D. BYRON..........as..........RICHARD III.
Sheldon's new sensation,
A CHAIN OF GUILT,
AND LAST AT LONG BRANCH.
Matinées: Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday.
BELLE HOWITT.
A. H. Sheldon, Louise Sylvester, H. Stewart, Emily Maynard, T. Wood, Nellie Sandford, in
THE GOLDEN BUTTERFLY.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.
SHOOK & PALMER..........Lessees and Managers
THIRD AND LAST WEEK
of the brilliantly successful engagement of the favorite young actor,
Mr. H. J. MONTAGUE,
who will appear for the first time in America in his original part of ARTHUR LORD CHILTON, in Marshall's delightful comedy,
FALSE SHAME.
This play was written for Mr. MONTAGUE, and was originally produced by him at the Globe Theatre, London.
Other characters by Messrs. Arnott, Lamb, Burroughs, Montgomery, Phillips, and Matthews, and Misses Marie Gordon, Maud Harrison, Meta Bartlett, and Mrs. FARREN.
FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 4, complimentary benefit to Mr. MONTAGUE, for which occasion a special bill has been arranged.

CHOICE RESERVED SEATS FOR THE Brooklyn Theatre at TYSON'S, Windsor Hotel.

THE CHARITY BALL,
OF 1876.
Twenty-first Season,
Will take place at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, on Tuesday evening next, Feb. 1.

A CHOICE BOX, ALSO TICKETS FOR THE Charity Ball, at TYSON'S, Windsor Hotel. N. B.—Tickets bought and sold on commission.

SEVENTH REGIMENT RECEPTION
TESTIMONIAL TO
BANDMASTER C. S. GRAFULLA,
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, FEB. 8.
Tickets may be obtained at William A. Pond & Co.'s, Tiffany & Co.'s, D. Appleton & Co.'s, and of the active and veteran members of the regiment.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
OPERA-HOUSE, BROADWAY AND 29TH ST.
ACROSS THE CONTINENT.
BACKUS' UNRIVALED IMPERSONATIONS.
THE SPECTRES; OR, THE RING DEMONS.
Seats secured. Matinee SATURDAY at 2.

BLOOD AND BREATH.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. NO. 624 BROADWAY.
JOHN F. POOLE..........Manager.
AN ENTIRE CHANGE. FOURTEEN NEW STARS.
A NEW PANTOMIME, SEE-SAW.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

LECTURES.

COOPER UNION
CENTENNIAL LECTURE COURSE,
MONDAY, FEB. 7, 1876.
Music by a quartet from Trinity Glee Club, and readings by the talented reader,
AUGUSTUS WATTERS.
Tickets at Burnton's Central Bazaar, No. 92 4th av.

"LONDON SOCIETY, HIGH AND LOW."—Lecture by Prentice Mulford, at Trenor's New Hall, No. 1,266 Broadway, between 32d and 33d sts., this evening, commencing at 8 o'clock.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!!
We will during this Month dispose of 100 PIANOS *and* ORGANS *of first-class makers, including* WATERS', *at lower prices than ever before offered.* Monthly installments running from 12 to 36 months received. New and second-hand instruments to let at extremely low prices, and rent allowed if purchased. *Illustrated catalogue mailed.* Warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York.
HORACE WATERS & SONS.

STORAGE.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, PIANOS, MIRRORS, BAGGAGE, &c.—Separate rooms, lowest rates; buildings have every convenience; elevator; watchman. Furniture boxed and shipped to all parts City and country. MICHAELS & SON,
Nos. 38, 40, and 42 Commerce st., near Bleecker.

A MYSTERIOUS TRAGEDY.

A HEAD SEVERED FROM A BODY.

A GREENPOINT WAGON-MAKER MURDERED—FINDING OF HIS HEAD WRAPPED IN AN OLD NEWSPAPER—THE BROOKLYN POLICE WITHOUT A CLUE—THEORIES REGARDING THE TRAGEDY.

About 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon the head of a man, which had been severed from the body, wrapped in an old copy of a newspaper, was found behind a pile of lumber in English's ship-yard, on Milton street, near West, Greenpoint, and given in charge of Officer Knapp, of the Seventh Precinct. Word was immediately telegraphed to the Brooklyn Police Head-quarters, and Inspector Waddy, with a corps of detectives, hastened to the Seventh Precinct Station. A plumber named Halberger, doing business in Grand street, entered the Fifth Precinct Station about 4 o'clock with the likeness of a man who had been missing in the morning, and the face so nearly resembled the head found in Greenpoint, that he was advised to go to the Seventh Precinct Station and see if he could identify it. He did so, and at once recognized the head as having belonged to the man whom he was inquiring after. The man's name was William W. Simmons, of Derby, Conn. He was a wagon-maker by occupation, and was for several years in the employ of Jones, Henty & Co., wagon makers, of No. 131 North Second street, E. D. There was nothing whatever on or about the head by which any clue could be obtained as to the manner in which the deed was committed. It had the appearance of having been severed from the boody by some sharp instrument. The opinion of those who saw it was that it had been done with a butcher's cleaver. The head belonged to a man about forty-five years old. It had brown hair, slightly bald, full, sandy whiskers and moustache, inclined to gray. Simmons left a wife and four or five children in Derby, Conn., two boys and two or three girls. He was represented as a powerfully built man, about five feet eleven inches in height, and weighing about one hundred and ninety pounds. He was said to have been a steady, industrious man, always at his work, and usually in the house as early as 10 or 11 o'clock at night. He boarded in the family of Mr. George Beecks, on the corner of North Second and Fourth streets, in whose family he had been since last July. They gave him a very good reputation, as did also his employers.

As a matter of course, the attempts of the Police to unravel the mystery last night were met with more or less difficulty, the most perplexing of which was the contradictory statements which they received at the very outset of their investigation, in regard to the whereabouts of Simmons immediately preceding his disappearance, and with whom he was last seen. Anton Probst, a German lager beer saloon-keeper, at No. 45 Grand street, Brooklyn, Eastern District, stated that Simmons was in his saloon on Wednesday night, and that he stood for an hour or two watching a party of men who were playing euchre. About 10 o'clock a young man who works in Shroeder's barber shop, two doors above the saloon, was fooling with the billiard balls on one of the tables, and Simmons walked over to him and asked him if he would like to play a game of billiards. The young man assented, and the two played several games, all of which Simmons lost. The young man then went away leaving Simmons paying for the games and the liquor. After settling the bill, Probst says Simmons left, and that was the last he saw of him. That was at 11:45 o'clock.

David R. Ackerman a son-in-law of Mr. Beecks, was questioned to considerable length by Inspector Waddy, and afterward by a reporter of THE TIMES. His statement contradicts Mr. Probst on one material point, and that is in regard to the time. He says that he is positive that Simmons was at home and in bed at or before 11 o'clock on Wednesday night. He said, however, that Simmons went out about 9 o'clock on Thursday night, and that was the last he was seen by any member of the family where he boarded, and all traces of his subsequent movements are as yet enveloped in mystery. The young man said that his father-in-law reported at the Fifth Precinct Station-house yesterday morning that Simmons was missing, and that an alarm to that effect was sent to the different precincts and to Head-quarters. He said he never saw Simmons drunk, and never knew that he had any enemies. He did not know that he was in a lager-beer saloon on Wednesday night; all that he knew about it was that he could not have been there at 11:45 o'clock. At the Fifth Precinct Station-house last night, whither the case had been transferred, the detectives were searching the dead man's trunk, and found several letters from his family, patent papers, &c.

The head was placed in a box about 9 o'clock last night and removed to the Morgue, in Fourth street, Eastern District, at which place Coroner Nolan, who has charge of the case, made a more careful examination of it than he had done before. It was then ascertained that the previous report as to there being no marks of violence upon it were not correct. Instead of two or three slight cuts on the back of the neck, there were several on the face. The cut was made in an oblique direction, being some two inches down on the back of the neck and up close to the chin. The edges of the cut were clean, and not ragged, but it had the appearance of having been made by two blows with an ax, instead of one. There were no evidences of decomposition about the head, but it will be impossible to tell how long life had been extinct until it has been examined by a medical expert. The blood on it was fresh, and the cut had the appearance of having been made recently. There was found imbedded in the whiskers, just where the chin was severed, a piece of tape, soaked in blood, about as wide as a man's finger, and three or four inches long. Simmons is said to have belonged to a Masonic lodge in Connecticut.

Inspector Waddy, Capt. Rhodes, Capt. Woglom, Sergt. Van Wagner, Detectives Frost, Powers, Butts, Zundt, Corr, Corwin, and Folk, were all in attendance at the Fifth Precinct last night, and were started out in every direction to find out, if possible, where Simmons usually spent his evenings. Inspector Waddy found one of the companions of Simmons, a young Frenchman, but his name was kept a secret by the Police. The Frenchman, who was employed in the shop with Simmons, said that deceased used to frequently tell him in the morning that he had been up to Greenpoint the night before, in company with some female friends. This circumstance at once established the theory that the man had been murdered by some of the friends, perhaps the husband, of some woman with whom he was intimate, and that it was there he went on Wednesday night last.

At 9:45 o'clock last night all the reserves of the Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh Precincts were sent out to scour every street in the neighborhood in which the man lived to see if they could find any one who saw him after 9 o'clock on Thursday night. They were instructed to visit every place of resort, and were each furnished with a photograph of the murdered man, and an accurate description of the way in which he was dressed when he left his boarding-house.

During the evening a reporter called at the residence of Mrs. Bucks. She said that Simmons had his tea in the house Thursday night, and that he then went out and did not return. He was in the habit of locking the door when he came in at night, as he was usually the last one in the house, and on Thursday night the door remained unlocked all night. The next morning the lamp was found burning in his room, which indicated that he did not intend to remain away long when he went out. He was earning $50 per week, and averaged $30 per week the year round. He had two married daughters and two grown sons, and worked in New-York because he could earn more money there than in Derby. Mrs. Bucks said that she did not know of his having any company. He was regular in his habits and respectable in every way. Simmons occupied a hall bedroom on the third floor.

It was reported at a late hour last night that an officer, who had been searching the immediate locality where the head was found, discovered a fresh track made by a light wagon, which apparently came from the direction of that part of the City where Simmons lived, stopped at the spot where the head was found, and then turned about and went toward Grand street. A physician gave it as his opinion that Simmons was murdered after midnight of Friday.

THE BOSTON FORGER'S ESCAPE.

Some new facts regarding the extensive forgeries committed by E. D. Winslow, were disclosed yesterday by the arrival of Detective Dearborn, of Boston, in this City from Washington, where he has been since Thursday last. He at once proceeded to Police Head-quarters and had a long consultation with Superintendent Walling as to the steps already taken by him, and the future action of the Boston authorities regarding the matter. Detective Dearborn learned that Winslow did not visit Washington after leaving Boston. The detective called on Secretary Fish while in Washington, and on behalf of the Boston merchants victimized by Winslow requested the co-operation of the State Department in procuring from the Dutch Government the return of the forger. On consultation with the President and the other members of the Cabinet, Secretary Fish informed Detective Dearborn that in view of the fact that no extradition treaty existed between this country and Holland, it was deemed inexpedient to request Winslow's surrender from the Dutch Government. Detective Dearborn stated that from facts he had learned he believed that Winslow carried with him about one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars in negotiable bonds, and from twenty thousand dollars to sixty thousand dollars in gold certificates. He also stated that by means of cable telegrams he had made arrangements which would render Rotterdam too uncomfortable for Winslow, and might induce him to disgorge part of his plunder. The nature of these arrangements Detective Dearborn declined to reveal until he had consulted with Chief Savage, of Boston. Detective Dearborn left for Boston yesterday afternoon.

BUSINESS EMBARRASSMENTS.

DISSOLUTION OF THE NEW-YORK STATE LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

Judge Donohue yesterday granted an order appointing the Central Trust Company Receiver of the New-York State Loan and Trust Company, on the application of a majority of the Directors of the latter corporation for a voluntary dissolution of the same. By another order granted yesterday, Alexander Cameron is appointed Referee to hear all persons interested, who are ordered to show cause why the corporation should not be dissolved. The first hearing will be had at 11 A. M., on May 9. The orders were granted on the petition and affidavit of Samuel D. Babcock, Henry M. Taber, W. Bayard Cutting, Frederick Schuchardt, Edward J. Woolsey, Christopher C. Baldwin, W. H. Tillinghast, William M. Vermilye, and David Jones, who form a majority of the Directors of the company. The petitioners state that the New-York State Loan and Trust Company is a corporation organized under a special act of the Legislature, passed May 10, 1870. Its capital stock is $1,000,000, divided into shares of $100 each. The corporation has, in the regular course of business, advanced large sums of money upon railroad bonds and other securities, the value of which, in consequence of the financial panic of the Fall of 1873, and the subsequent decline in prices, became very much reduced and, owing to the failure and inability of those to whom such advances had been made to repay the same, the corporation has sustained large losses. The assets of the company are largely composed of such securities as are not readily convertible into cash, and the value of which cannot be easily ascertained, owing to the present depressed state of business affairs and the general feeling of uncertainty throughout the business community. The stock, property, and effects of the corporation have been so far reduced by losses that it will not be able to afford a reasonable security to those who may deal with it, and the petitioners therefore say they deem it beneficial to the interests of the stockholders that the corporation should be dissolved. At an adjourned meeting of the stockholders, held at the office of the company on the 13th inst., a resolution was passed directing such steps to be taken as would result in the dissolution of the corporation. For these reasons the petitioners pray for an injunction against the corporation and its officers, restraining them from exercising the corporate rights, &c., of the company, and also pray for the appointment of a receiver to take charge of its affairs, and that the corporation be dissolved. The nominal assets of the company are set down at $816,765 12. It is stated that there are no incumbrances upon the property of the corporation, and that there are no creditors whose claims are admitted or allowed. Among the assets are seventeen notes of the Calumet Company, amounting in all to $10,000; $21,000 due from H. Sanford & Co.; $20,000 from S. S. Dobbin; $20,196 from Mary P. M. Palmer; $10,000 from B. F. Murphy & Co.; $13,937 55 from the Rochester, Nunda, and Pennsylvania Railroad; $5,000 from the First National Bank of Wyandotte; $10,000 from H. C. Nutt & Co.; $70,361 86 from the Memphis Water Company; $200,000 from the New-Orleans, Mobile, and Texas Railroad; $57,193 33 from the Milwaukee, Green Bay and Marquette Railroad; $24,250 from loans on the company's stock; $189,300 from stock owned by the company; $6,000 from each of the Adirondack and New-Jersey and New-York Railroad Companies; $5,000 from the Flushing and North Shore Railroad Company; and $12,500 from the Chicago and Portage Railroad Company. Among the largest holders of the Company's stock are J. F. Alexandre, 1,100 shares; S. Brewster, J. & S. Bunheimer, August Belmont, R. Bayard, City Savings Bank of Providence, L. Delmonico, Lewis Einstein, C. M. Foster, Jr., W. J. Gordon, C. W. Haven, G. G. Haven, J. L. Kip, Executor, S. Loeb, A. A. Low and Brothers, Perkins, Livingston & Post, J. R. Suydam, and W. S. Toole, 100 shares each; Erastus Corning, 200 shares; W. F. Drake, 150 shares; W. T. Garner, 500 shares; W. T. Hamilton, 150 shares; David Jones, 200 shares; W. Lottimer and D. Leavitt, 150 shares each; J. V. L. Pruyn, 300 shares; T. W. Reynolds, 150 shares; H. A. Smythe, Trustee, 1,893 shares, and J. Strauss Brothers & Co., 200 shares. In conversation with several of the Directors of the company last evening, A TIMES reporter was informed that the assets, when realized on, would probably bring sufficient to pay the stockholders twenty-five per cent. on the dollar of the amount of their investments. All felt sore on the subject of their losses, but the majority were not inclined to be communicative. They stated, however, that the depositors to the amount of $1,000,000 of claims had been paid off in full about two months ago, and that the company owe nothing except to stockholders.

PROCEEEINGS IN BANKRUPTCY.

A meeting of the creditors of Kiersted & Smith, sash manufacturers, at No. 718 East Ninth street, and No. 176 East One Hundred and Sixteenth street, was held yesterday at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, at No. 129 Fulton street. The liabilities of the firm amount to over sixty-five thousand dollars, distributed among sixty creditors. The following are the principal creditors: Manhattan Life Insurance Company, $11,250; Anthony Bayles, Mount Vernon, $10,000; Sarah M. Davidson, $8,250; Addison Brown, $7,000; Union Theological Seminary, $6,290; Manhattan Savings Institution, $4,500; Charles Brown, Darien, $2,720; Heroy & Marriner, $1,538 39; Edward A. Boyd, $1,214 93; National Bank of Fort Edward, N. Y., $1,100; William T. Birdsall, $1,000; A. M. Stratton, $1,000. The assets consist principally of real estate, and are not available now. Eighteen creditors proved their claims, and elected Mr. E. Dickerman, of No. 2,289 Third avenue, Assignee.

Negotiations between the firm of Hunting & Earle, manufacturing jewelers at No. 15 John street, and their creditors, are in progress for a compromise, and it is expected that they will be completed this week. The liabilities of the firm amount to $86,936 02, and the assets are estimated at $41,000. The proposition made by the firm is for a compromise on the basis of fifty cents on the dollar. There are only about twenty creditors whose claims amount to more than $200, and a majority of these have accepted the offer.

Several meetings of the creditors of Charles Rosenbaum, manufacturer and dealer in jewelry at No. 15 John street, have been held relative to a compromise. A number of the creditors have agreed to accept twenty-five per cent., but the others are holding out for better terms, believing that the assets warrant a larger amount than that which the firm offers.

In the matter of the application for a discharge in bankruptcy by Edward W. Converse and Julius P. Converse, brokers at No. 54 Pine street, which has been pending before Register Dwight at No. 7 Beekman street, no creditors have appeared in opposition to their discharge, and their petition will accordingly be granted.

ASSIGNMENTS AND JUDGMENTS.

In the assignment of Cornelius G. Livingston to Charles F. Lockhardt, the liabilities are set down at $22,893 33, the nominal assets at $7,812 78, and the real assets at $5,748 03. A bond in $7,000 was ordered. A provisional bond in the sum of $10,000 was ordered by Judge Joseph F. Daly, yesterday, in the matter of the assignment of John D. Phillips to William K. Kitchen, Jacob Campbell, and Joseph Seligman.

Judgment was filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday against the defendant in the suit of William R. Grace and others against Francis Bryce. The judgment is for $112,820 24, and was had on certain bills of exchange made by Bryce in Peru.

THE FAILURE OF A CINCINNATI FIRM.

The news of the failure of the firm of Lockwood, Nichol & Tice, of Cincinnati, wholesale dealers in hats and caps, and which occurred on the 25th inst., has created great surprise among that branch of business in this City. The firm were successors to the well-known house of C. B. Camp & Co., and their solvency was never doubted in this City, their paper selling at eight per cent. the day previous to the failure. Their liabilities amount to about $90,000, and are held mostly in this City, and are quite evenly distributed among the hat and cap dealers, though a considerable quantity of their paper is held in Wall street. The firm propose a settlement with their creditors at fifty cents on the dollar, in unsecured notes, at six, nine, twelve, and fifteen months, without interest. The initiatory proceedings have already been taken to enforce this settlement under the Bankruptcy Amendment act of June, 1874.

THE CASE OF ADDISON ALGER.

HIS WEALTHY RELATIVES COME FORWARD AND AGREE TO SUPPORT THE OLD MAN.

Two weeks ago the Commissioners of Charities of Kings County instituted proceedings in the Court of General Sessions of New-York, to compel Mrs. Abigail Ann Kennier to contribute to the support of her aged and infirm father, Addison Alger, a resident of Brooklyn. Mrs. Kennier, who resides at a hotel in this City, was divorced from her husband some years since, and enjoys an income of over twelve hundred dollars per year. Mr. Alger, who was formerly a prominent contractor in New-York, and builder of the Broadway Theatre, was, many years ago, defendant in a divorce suit in Illinois. The charge against him was cruelty to his wife and family, and the late President Lincoln, who was counsel for Mrs. Alger, gained the case for his client. After the death of his first wife Alger married again, and has since been the victim of varying circumstances. At the first examination he stated that he was broken down in health, and unable to procure work, and likely to become a burden to the Kings County Charity Commissioners unless other means were adopted for his relief. He admitted that his wife owned the house in which they lived, but added that it was so heavily mortgaged as to produce no profits. The impoverished builder also stated that he had brothers and sisters in independent circumstances, and that his wife had a wealthy son living on Lexington avenue, in this City. The case was adjourned until yesterday, when it was to have come before Judge Gildersleeve. Meanwhile, however, as asserted, Mrs. Kennier and the other relatives of Mr. and Mrs. Alger, had an interview, and decided on a course of action for the relief of the impoverished couple, which would prevent any further exposures. Accordingly, on Friday, the Attorney of the Kings County Charity Commissioners moved before Judge Gildersleeve for the discontinuance of all further proceedings in the matter, without cost to either party or prejudice to any future action of the Kings County Commissioners. Judge Gildersleeve having examined into the matter made the necessary order yesterday, and further proceedings against Mrs. Kennier have been discontinued.

PROSPECTS FOR AN ICE CROP.

WHAT SOME OF THE COMPANIES ARE DOING—HOW THE ICE IS GATHERED—THE EXPERIENCE OF FORMER YEARS—A PLENTIFUL CROP STILL POSSIBLE.

The American citizen who has been from boyhood accustomed to having the water that he drinks chilled with ice, even in the coldest weather, and who has come to look on his monthly ice bill as an expense which is no more to be avoided than a tax or a gas bill, is apt to grumble at its size without reflecting that, although the ice itself is cheap, the cost of supplying it is, in the aggregate, an enormous sum. While there has never been a year since ice was packed for trade when the supply has entirely failed, yet during several Winters it has proved so small that a plausible pretext has been found for increasing the price of the frigid luxury so as to put it almost out of the reach of all except the rich. But while these facts are seldom considered by the consumers, they are elements of close calculation on the part of the ice companies, and are duly considered in making the schedule of prices at the beginning of each season.

The trade itself has grown to be one of colossal proportions, something over a million tons a year being the amount usually packed for a Summer's consumption in New-York City and its immediate vicinity. There are some dozen companies and dealers who pack this ice. The oldest of these is the Knickerbocker Ice Company, which was formed about twenty years ago by the union of the dealers in this City. The company enjoyed a practical monopoly for a time, and, although rival companies were started, a brief struggle would usually terminate in an amicable agreement. The proportions to which the business has grown of late years practically secures a healthful competition, and it is probable that the consumer pays no more than a reasonable profit on the cost of the article. The amount of his bill, however, varies greatly in different years. Thus, in 1870, ice was sold in this City for $17 a ton, although in favorable seasons it can be landed on New-York docks for sixty cents a ton. At present ice is sold at the same price that it brought during last Summer. The present prospect of an ice crop is exceedingly poor, and had not long experience taught the companies that they will probably be able to gather a plentiful crop during the next two months, despite the unfavorable weather now, they would be compelled in common prudence to advance their rates to provide against a probable loss next Summer. The fact is, however, that it is yet early to predict the probable amount of the crop. It has happened several times in the history of the trade that no ice has been packed until March, and that then a plentiful harvest for the ensuing season has been gathered. No apprehensions are therefore felt, as yet, on account of the weather, although it has been remarkably unfavorable for the storing of ice.

It is natural, however, for people to expect that the present weather will be made a pretext for some extra charge next Summer, when it is remembered how many and how curious such pretexts have been in former years. During one Summer it was gravely advanced as a reason for high prices that the ice crop in Germany had failed, and that the companies here were called upon to export considerable quantities to that country. Some two or three years ago, when the crop gathered had been one of the largest ever known, aggregating 1,408,500 tons, the reason given for high prices was that the expenses of gathering it had been very heavy owing to the severe weather. During 1874 exactly the opposite state of affairs prevailed, the crop having been so short that 20,000 tons had to be brought from Maine to supply the market in New-York. The crop last year was the largest that had been known for several years, despite the strike that had interfered for a time with the gathering of the crop along the Hudson. This year, however, none of the companies which gather ice on the Hudson have filled any of their ice-houses more than one-third full, while the Knickerbocker Company have gathered none at all. They say they have taken no steps yet toward securing ice from any other than their usual places for two reasons, namely: They do not think it is time yet to be alarmed, and, second, there is no ice to be had in other places. They say also that when they go elsewhere they are put to expense which is only justified by extremity. The facilities for transporting ice from other places are limited, and special conveyances have to be prepared. When they are forced to go to the Eastern States they go directly to Maine and buy the ice which is cut on the Kennebec River. But they say that no ice has been cut on that river, as the weather there has been almost as unfavorable as here. They never make contracts for the gathering of ice, but always do it by laborers employed by their own managers and overseers. They have no difficulty in getting 10,000 or 20,000 men at any time. The Knickbocker Company also say that it is impossible to predict the probable price of ice next Summer, as it will depend altogether on the circumstances affecting the gathering of the crop, and these circumstances cannot be controlled.

Other companies, however, not having confidence in the weather for the next two months, are making preparations and, in some cases, entering into contracts for a supply of ice from other places than those at which they are accustomed to get ice. Some two weeks ago it was thought that by this time it would be possible to get ice in excellent condition on the Hudson River near Stockport and Stuyvesant, but the mild weather has prevented this. At Dutchess Junction, the manager of the Mutual Benefit Company has made arrangements to have the ice on Sylvan Lake, near the Clove Branch Railroad, cut and transported by rail and barge to New-York. It is, however, not yet thick enough to cut, and if the present weather should continue it may prove that ice will be as difficult to get on Sylvan Lake as on the Hudson River. From Hyde Park, barges are also to bring ice to New-York, which is to come by the Hudson River Railroad and the Poughkeepsie, Hartford and Boston Road from Upton's Pond, while the ice on various lakes and ponds along the New-York, Kingston and Syracuse Railroad is to be brought on that road to Rondout and placed on barges.

The uncertainty in regard to the crop has led many persons to prepare for a speculative venture, which has on several occasions proved very remunerative. When it happens that the ice companies have only a short time in which to secure their supply, they are often unable to get as much as they want, and the consequence is that they are ready purchasers of any that may be for sale. Men living where ice is plenty frequently cut and stack as much as they can during the same short season, and then dispose of it at a very considerable profit, as soon as the companies find it impossible to cut more for themselves. In this way it is said that several persons have made large sums in a short time with a very moderate outlay of labor and capital.

A BAD LOCALITY CLEANSED.

EIGHTY-NINE DISREPUTABLE NEGROES SENT TO BLACKWELL'S ISLAND.

The eighty-nine persons who were arrested at 1 A. M. yesterday by Capt. McDonnell and his men, in the locality known as "Africa," at Nos. 57 and 59 Thompson street, were taken from the Eighth Precinct Station at 10 A. M. to the Washington Place Police Court, where they were disposed of by Justice Morgan, the presiding Magistrate. Before dispatching his prisoners from the station, Capt. McDonnell telegraphed for a reserve force of officers to guard them on the way to the court, which was ordered to be completely cleared for their reception. They filled every bench in the room, and more miserable, dilapidated appearing wretches have seldom been in the court at one time. Justice Morgan called out the names on the returns, and sentenced each prisoner in turn. The following named he committed to the Island for six months, in default of $500 bail, for keeping disorderly houses: John Brown, No. 57 Thompson street; Mary Ryan, James Parker, James Jackson, Ellen Crawford, alias "Jack Sheppard," Charles Morse, Angeline Mason, George Washington, Lavina Robinson, James Prince, Louisa Persimmons, Harriet Morse, Margaret Cess, and William H. Johnson, all of No. 59 Thompson street.

Nellie Jackson, a white girl, aged sixteen years, who said she had been living with a negro at No. 59 Thompson street during the past six months, was sent to the House of the Good Shepherd. Lizzie Canty, another white girl, who had been living under similar circumstances at the same place, was assigned to the Magdalen Asylum. The residue of the prisoners, consisting of twenty-five colored women and forty colored men, were committed to the Penitentiary for two months, in default of $400, on the charge of vagrancy.

A BACHELORS' RECEPTION.

The fifth annual reception of the Bachelors' Club took place on Monday last, at Ferrero's Assembly Rooms, and was a decided success. Among those present were Mr. J. Rice Finn, the President, accompanied by Miss Kent, John J. Dinan and Miss Maggie Elford, Cyrille Dion and lady, James Murphy and Miss Reynolds, J. G. O. Keefe and Miss Feeny, Dr. Toal and wife, G. Colman and Miss Mills, John Finley and Miss Woolridge, "Gus" Williams and lady, John Tobin and Miss Stoddard, and J. Barter and sister. The dancing was kept up until a late hour.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The arrests by the Police last week numbered 1,710.

The taxes paid at the office of the Receiver last week amounted to $155,480 74.

The foreign steam-ship mail of yesterday consisted of 54,208 letters and 71 bags of papers.

Gov. Tilden visited the City Hall yesterday and inquired for the Mayor, but Mr. Wickham was absent.

The James J. Fleming Association will give its seventh annual reception on Tuesday evening at Irving Hall.

The annual meeting of the United States Evangelical Alliance will be held at Association Hall to-morrow at 8 P. M.

During the week ending yesterday 256 licenses were issued by the Mayor's Marshal, and the amount received was $575 25.

The remains of an unknown man were found yesterday afternoon floating in the East River at the foot of Thirty seventh street.

Rev. Matthew Johnson, aged thirty-four years, of Trenton, N. J., has been missing since Monday last, when he came to this City on business.

Burglars broke into Day's hat store at No. 33 Park row yesterday morning, but becoming alarmed fled through the rear into Theatre alley and escaped, leaving behind them their plunder.

E. H. Ludlow & Co. have sold at private sale the old Burton Theatre property in Chambers and Reade streets for $189,000, to the American News Company, who will erect a fine building.

The quarterly report of the Department of Docks, made to the Mayor, for the three months ending Dec. 31, shows that the receipts of the department were $9,161 67 in excess of the expenditures.

The Hebrew Charity Ball will take place at the Academy of Music on Tuesday evening, March 14. The Purim Association have in charge the management of the entertainment, and a financial success is anticipated.

A large meeting of the colored citizens of the Republican Party of the Fifth Assembly District was held at the head-quarters of the Unity Association last evening, and organized a Roscoe Conkling Campaign Club.

There were reported at the Bureau of Vital Statistics last week 474 births, 126 marriages, and 531 deaths, showing a decrease of 49 marriages and 69 deaths, and an increase of 1 birth, as compared with the preceding week.

Rev. W. R. Alger will deliver a sermon this evening at the Church of the Messiah, corner of Park avenue and Thirty-fourth street, on the "Life, Services, and Fame of Benjamin Franklin." The discourse is repeated by request.

While Patrolman May, of the Eighteenth Precinct, was placing his loaded revolver in his pocket yesterday the weapon was accidentally discharged, and the bullet entered the policeman's right hip, causing a severe flesh wound.

A hand-ball match was played yesterday at McQuade's court, No. 404 Madison street, between James Curry and Daniel McCarthy on the one side, and John Lauthan and Michael Landy on the other, best four in seven, which resulted in favor of McCarthy.

Owing to the energy of Mrs. Edward Cooper, the boxes for the Charity Ball at the Academy of Music next Tuesday evening have all been disposed of. The order of dancing has been carefully prepared and will be faithfully interpreted by Grafulla's and Lander's Bands.

The first of a series of women's free Centennial meetings will be held at Chickering Hall to-morrow afternoon. Mrs. Zina Fay Pierce will preside. The object of the meetings, as stated in a prospectus, is to hold mutual consultations for the purpose of placing "home and society upon a better economical and moral basis."

The New-York Infirmary for Women and Children is now prepared to receive patients at the new building, No. 5 Livingston place, Stuyvesant square, which has been thoroughly fitted up for the purpose. This institution is intended for the treatment of both pay and free patients, the former being received at a very moderate rate, while no charge is made for those unable to pay for board and attendance.

The Board of Police held a meeting yesterday afternoon to take action on certain applications to give masked balls during next month. The application of the Broadback Association to give a masquerade ball at Walhalla Hall, in Orchard street, on Feb. 1, was denied, the Superintendent having reported unfavorably thereon. The applications of the Friendship Association, Schiller Bund, and St. John's Choir Laetitia were granted.

The Swiss Benevolent Society held its annual meeting last evening at No. 864 Broadway, and elected the following officers: President, Alfred Merian; Vice Presidents, Christian Ealien, A. Micond, and A. Houriet; Treasurer, E. Roberts; Assistant Treasurer, J. J. Keller; French Secretary, Perrelet; German Secretary, G. Paillard; Agent, E. De Cranzat. The report of the Treasurer gave the total receipts of the year at $6,620 47, and the disbursements, $5,394 27.

The following is a statement of the business of the Excise Department during the week ending yesterday: Monday, eight applications for licenses, deposits, $347 25; Tuesday, eight applications, deposits, $405; Wednesday, four applications, deposits, $150; Thursday, seven applications, deposits, $345; Friday, seven applications, deposits, $312 50; Saturday, four applications, deposits, $255; total number of applications, 38; total amount of deposits, $1,814 75.

The German working-men held a mass-meeting, yesterday evening, at the Germania Assembly Rooms, Mr. Kaufmann presiding. A delegation from the operatives of Mr. Petty's valise and carpet-bag factory, at Newark, who are now on strike on account of a reduction of their wages, was present. Mr. J. Severy, one of the delegation, made a long address, in which he alluded to the sufferings of his fellow-workmen in Newark. The meeting passed a resolution, promising to assist their fellow-laborers to continue the strike.

The annual report of Mr. James Harrison, Superintendent of Rates and Surveys of the Insurance Department, shows the absolute necessity of taking radical measures to prevent the spreading of large fires. In proof of this suggestion the report cites the burning of the Union League Club-house, and the store at No. 122 Duane street, where, in both instances, the conflagration was assisted by the strong draughts of air through the open elevators. Frame mansard roofs are specially denounced, and owing to the efforts of this department, 104 out of 205—the original number erected in this City—have been removed.

Following is an abstract of the report of the Central Park Meteorological Observatory for the week ending at 1 P. M. yesterday: Barometer—Mean, 29.973 inches; maximum, 0 A. M., Jan. 23, 30.284 inches; minimum, 1 P. M., Jan. 29, 29.568 inches; range, .716 inches. Thermometer—Mean, 35°; maximum, 1 P. M., Jan. 29, 48°; minimum, 8; A. M., Jan. 26, 23°; range, 25°. Rain and snow fell from 0 A. M. to 11:30 A. M. on Jan. 23, from 1:15 A. M. to 2 A. M. on Jan. 24, and from 6 A. M. to 0:20 P. M. on Jan. 27, the amount of water which fell on the first day being 19 inches on the second day, .01 inch, and on the last day .15 inches, making a total for the week of .35 inches. The distance traveled by the wind during the week was 1,209 miles.

BROOKLYN.

The Brooklyn Police made 474 arrests during the past week.

Charles Ambuster, of High Ground Park, yesterday caused the arrest of Frederick Nunnemacher, whom he charges with robbing him of $175 worth of wines.

Andrew Reisher, aged four years, whose parents reside at No. 180 Boerum street, Eastern District, set his clothes on fire while playing with matches yesterday afternoon, and was so badly burned about the head and on the body that the physician who was called in to attend him said he could not recover.

The trial of Pesach N. Rubenstein for the murder of his cousin, Sara Alexander, at East New-York, on Sunday, Dec. 12, is set down for to-morrow, in the Kings County Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Judge Pratt. The detectives who have been engaged in the case and District Attorney Britton were in consultation yesterday arranging the evidence, which is confidently asserted to be sufficient to establish the guilt of the prisoner. It is understood that a desperate effort is to be made by the friends of Rubenstein to clear the prisoner.

LONG ISLAND.

The examination of Mr. Josiah L. Whitney, of Astoria, charged with various acts of incendiarism in that section of Long Island City, will proceed before Recorder Parsells on Friday afternoon next.

B. Frank Raynor, the young printer who was arrested on a charge of stealing $500 in money and checks from the store of Smith & Bedell, at Freeport, a week or two ago, has been discharged from custody, no one appearing against him.

Quite an excitement has been raised among the members of the Rod and Rifle Association, of Jamaica, by certain proceedings which have taken place in the Methodist Church of the village. Revival meetings have been held in the church every evening for some time past. At one of these meetings a brother took occasion to pray for the association and its members, denouncing it in unmeasured terms as immoral in its tendencies, a propagator of vice, and its rooms as little better than a gambling hell, where from one to five hundred dollars changed hand nightly. The members are indignant at this attack, which they declare to be entirely unwarranted by the facts.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The colored residents of Mount Vernon are making preparations to hold a grand Centennial jubilee in the village early in the ensuing month.

The Law and Order Association of Mount Vernon, organized for the purpose of seeing the Excise law properly enforced in the village, will hold a public meeting at the Reformed Chapel on Monday evening.

It is understood that the sporting men of New-Rochelle intend applying to the Legislature for permission to organize a Yachting Club, in order to sail at the Centennial race without the trouble of entering a foreign club.

Mr. S. O. Howe, of Mount Vernon, is organizing, by authority of Major Gen. Husted, a separate troop of cavalry to be attached to the Fifth Division of the National Guard. About twenty members of the proposed complement of forty have already enrolled their names.

NEW-JERSEY.

John Engler, a well-known skater, attempted to commit suicide yesterday morning by taking arsenic.

An unknown man, supposed to be a tramp, was struck and killed by a train on the Newark and Bloomfield Railroad, in Montclair, Friday night.

John F. Haley, a juror upon the present panel in the Passaic County Courts, was taken sick in the street in Paterson yesterday, and died with an hour.

The Insurance Committee of the Newark Board of Education estimate that $215,375 will be required to meet the current expenses of the board during 1876.

The trial of Henry R. Vreeland and wife, charged with the murder of Vreeland's son, at Wynockie, was resumed in the Passaic County Court yesterday, but no new facts were developed.

John O'Rourke, twelve years of age, was knocked down and trampled upon by a herd of cattle on Jersey City Heights yesterday. One of his legs was broken, and he received severe internal injuries.

At the meeting of the Union Hill Board of Education, held Friday night, a motion was made to restore the Bible to the public schools. Four members voted in the affirmative; four declined to vote, and the motion was declared lost.

Adam Williams, ninety-nine years of age, and living on De Motte street, West Hoboken, arose from his bed yesterday morning to get a drink of water. Five minutes after he had returned to his couch his wife found him dead. The cause of death has not been ascertained.

The United Schutzen Park Association of New-York and New-Jersey, Friday night elected George Aery, of New-York, President; W. H. Schumann, of Jersey City, First Vice-President; H. Wellbrock, of New-York, Second Vice-President; H. D. Gerdts, of Hoboken, Corresponding Secretary; H. B. Tienken, of New-York, Recording Secretary; H. Rascheu, of Hoboken, Financial Secretary, and H. Offerman, of Hoboken, Treasurer.

A PIONEER STEAMER FOR BRAZIL.

AN ENTERTAINMENT ON THE NELLIE MARTIN—DESCRIPTION OF THE NEW LINE.

At the invitation of Messrs. J. S. Tucker & Co., agents of the Star Ball Line of steamers, a large number of gentlemen and ladies visited yesterday the Nellie Martin, the pioneer vessel of their new line between this port and Brazil. The ship was gayly decorated with bunting and evergreens, and an entertainment was provided in the cabin. The vessel was built by Raylston, Dixon & Co., of Middleboro on the Tees, England, and was launched last August. She is an iron screw steam-ship, rating A1, is 275 feet long, has 34½ feet beam, 24½ feet depth of hold, is three masted, and of 3,000 tons burden. Her engines, made by Richardson & Sons, of Hartlepool, are double compound direct acting with cylinders 36 or 37 inches and 36 inches stroke, and are capable of being worked up to 900-horse power in ordinary weather. She will steam twelve knots per hour, and it is calculated that she will run to Rio Janeiro in twenty-five days. She will accommodate comfortably about twenty-five or thirty passengers. Her cabin is very snug and handsomely furnished, and she is also provided with a pleasant sitting room for Ladies and a smoking room for gentlemen. Among the comforts of the vessel in the warm climate in which she will sail are large awnings which will cover the entire length of the deck. Capt. Charles Jackson, an experienced officer, is the commander of the ship, and she is otherwise well officered. She will sail at 2 o'clock on Thursday next for St. John's, Porto Rico, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio Janeiro. The other vessels of the line are the John Bramall and the J. B. Walker, both on their way to New-York. Two other steamers are being constructed for this trade. It is arranged that the company's steamers shall sail from this City on the 8th of each month, and returning leave Rio Janeiro monthly about the 11th. The Nellie Martin will carry out a full load of freight, nearly all the passengers she can accommodate, and the United States mail.

DICK'S TASTELESS MEDICINES can now be had in all drug stores. Ask for circular.—*Advertisement.*

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Republic, for Liverpool.—John G. Meiggs, Mrs. Meiggs, Miss M. E. Meiggs, Master Willie H. Meiggs, Miss Helen C. Meiggs, Master John C. Meiggs, Master Frank Meiggs, Miss Louisa Duart, Miss Lizzie Wood, Miss Fanny Herrick, H. E. Meiggs, Robert R. Symon, Mrs. Symon, Miss Ada Symon, Charles Sternback, A. Herrman, Robert C. Johnson, T. E. Hogg, Miss M. L. Thompson, E. C. Whitman, J. Schier, Roque Rodori Y. Baldrich, C. B. Templer, Samuel Brown, R. P. Butler, Dr. R. W. Saunders, Capt. C. B. Saunders, W. B. Durand, Wallace Durand, E. Owen, Mrs. E. B. Phillips, Miss F. Phillips, Thomas G. Bennect, James Marshall, Mrs. Marshall, Mr. Mollison, Thomas Keele, Mr. Metzgar, Thomas Abrahams, Gilbert Duncan, John Skelly, David Many, Walter Ellis, George Snowden Redfield, A. Houriet, George Hughes, Capt. Porter, P. Susmann.

In steam-ship San Jacinto, for Savannah.—Miss C. Lindley, Miss E. C. Beaty, D. L. Latourette, C. L. Lindley, Ogden Brower, Isaac B. Kip, James T. Tupper, J. H. Loehr, George Fuller, R. M. Vail, Dr. B. Keith and wife, Mrs. J. Kip and servant, Mrs. Charles A. Fowler, Mrs. J. M. Elhouse, Charles A. Fowler, Jr., Arthur Westbrook, J. E. Little, George L. Hill, Miss Honora Counihan, Miss Sarah Sanderson, Miss Lena Sanderson, Mrs. J. Abendroth, Miss L. G. Abendroth, Lyman Chaney, E. G. Colcord, Frederick Schmidt and wife, Walter T. Yenni, Miss Gertrude Yenni, Mrs. F. A. Yenni, Miss Maria McCoy, H. T. Lansing, H. L. Heeping.

In steam-ship City of Atlanta, for Charleston.—Miss J. Lauters, G. M. Downs, Miss L. Loundes, C. W. Smith, Jr., P. W. Gillard, Mrs. A. Ewing, R. C. Townsend, B. L. DeForest, F. P. Suagey, I. Cooper, M. Martinen, George Heider, H. C. Eldridge and wife, G. P. Brotherson, I. Snow and wife, Master Snow, Miss Snow, Mrs. H. Jones, Mrs. A. Mills, Miss Mills, W. J. Vonderbosh, George Bungers, D. C. McEwen and wife, A. W. Street and wife, F. H. Evans and wife.

In steam-ship Bolivia, for Glasgow.—Francis G. Cory, Mr. Hepworth, John Drape, J. T. Middleton, R. W. Rose, Master George M. Vesulius, Wybrants Olphort, E. J. Ford, James H. Smith, Edward Moore, Mr. and Mrs. James Rankin, Miss Jennie Rankin, Miss Agnes Gray, James Fraser.

In steam-ship America, for Bremen.—F. Tillmann, Charles Y. Willett, B. Hinrichs, Charles K. Needham, George Baliag, M. C. Weld, L. Levy, N. J. Benjamin, Mrs. Bertha Cremer, Moritz Korff, F. Grofs, Christian Cranfse, Jacob Lefo.

In steam-ship Spain, for Liverpool.—Richard Henry Robinson, D. Paterachi, C. L. Metzgar, E. M. Jenkins, Miss Jenkins, William Clark, G. B. Coe, Frank A. Lloyd.

In steam-ship Denmark, for London.—Edward Blatter and wife, J. P. Davis, Miss Wood, Mr. Coventry.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship China, from Liverpool.—Viscount Mandeville and servant, R. W. Nesbit, J. A. Connor, R. F. Gregory, C. Houghton, A. Heinemann, H. T. Robertson, H. Sutton, E. Earle, J. C. Marshall, J. Macaw, Master Kennedy, R. Miller, J. E. Jenkins, L. E. Cropsey, Mrs. C. Daniels, Miss J. Haskell, Miss A. Kennedy, Miss S. J. Kelly, Mrs. Hoffman, Mrs. C. Wise, J. C. Keith, George Pritchard, Henry Fielding, D. Williams, T. D. Dick, Capt. J. W. Harrell, J. E. King.

In steam-ship City of Antwerp, from Liverpool.—Alexander Richards, Miss Richards, Rev. Patrick Davey, William Turkington, James Martin, Pietro Rienzi, Mrs. Charleton, George Middleton, Mr. Collyer, Miss Charleton.

In steam-ship Cleopatra, from Savannah.—M. Dannebaum, F. H. Vinton, J. Hall, Mrs. Perry and three children, Miss Opdycke, Mrs. H. Milledge, Joseph Putnam, S. S. Harrington, Alexander Cole, Thomas Clarke.

In steam-ship Elysia, from Glasgow.—Miss A. Forbes, Mrs. McKechnie and two sons, L. Iken, John Clemenger, A. Cubell.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....7:12 | Sun sets.....5:16 | Moon rises..9:38

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.10:16 | Gov. Island.11:05 | Hell Gate..12:27

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..........SATURDAY, Jan. 29.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Old Dominion, Walker, New-York, City Point and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Etna, (Br.,) Sanson, Kingston, Aux Cayes and Jacmel, Pim, Forward & Co.; City of Atlanta, Woodhull, Charleston, S. C., J. W. Quintard & Co.; E. C. Knight, Chichester, Georgetown, D. C., J. C. Kenyon; Panther, Mills, Wilmington, N. C., William P. Clyde & Co.; Vindicator, Doane, Philadelphia, Penn., James Hand; Gull, Whitney, Heullett, Boston, Mass., H. F. Dimock; City of San Antonio, Pennington, Key West and Galveston, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Knickerbocker, Kemble, New-Orleans, Clark & Seaman; Brashear, Forbes, New-Orleans, C. A. Whitney & Co.; San Jacinto, Hazard, Savannah, Ga., W. R. Garrison; America, (Ger.,) Limon, Bremen, via Southampton, Oelrichs & Co.; Aragon, (Br.,) Symons, Bristol, Eng., W. D. Morgan.

Ships Marianna V., (Port.,) Ferkers, Lisbon Port, J. Amsinck & Co.; Bremerhaven, (Ger.,) Holger, Bremen, Ger., Funch, Edye & Co.

Barks Europa, (Ger.,) Brenkama, Bremen, Ger., H. Koop & Co.; Amalia, (Aust.,) Chinulli, Bristol, Eng., Slocovich & Co.; Industria, (Ital.,) Schiaffino, Glasgow, Scot., Slocovich & Co.; Baltic, (Nor.,) Salerson, Arendal, Norway, for orders, Borkmann, Oeslein & Co.; Jane Adeline, Lindsay, Laguayra and Porto Cabello, Dallett, Bliss & Co.

Brigs Thetis, Spalckham, Curacao, Williamstadt, Dovale & Co.; Harry and Aubrey, (Br.,) Briggs, Bridgetown, Bar., Dwight & Piatt; Oliver, (Br.,) Weeks, Jeremie, Hayti, Thackeray & Co.; Annie Gardner, Hartner, St. Johns, Antique, and St. Kitts, Thomas Dennison.

Schrs. Annie Bliss, Simmons, Cardenas, Cuba, Parsons & Loud; M. A. Folsom, Bunker, Georgetown, Dem., Leaycraft & Co.; Marion H. Rand, Kinney, Laguayra and Porto Cabello, Ven., S. & W. Welsh; Ruth Darling, Sansey, Havana, Cuba, J. E. Ward & Co.; Outara, Pettegrove, Santiago de Cuba, Simpson, Clapp & Co.; A. B. Perry, Look, Gibara, Cuba, via Brunswick, Ga., Marcus, Hunter & Co.; Helen Maria, Look, Arroyo, P. R., Marcus, Hunter & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship City of Antwerp, (Br.,) Laver, Liverpool Jan. 13, and Queenstown 14th, with mdse. and 10 cabin and 45 steerage passengers to John G. Dale. Has had strong westerly gales the entire passage.

Steam-ship Elysia, (Br.,) Campbell, Glasgow Jan. 15, and Moville 16th, with mdse. and 7 cabin and 30 steerage passengers to Henderson Bros. Has had strong westerly gales the entire passage.

Steam-ship China, (Br.,) Gill, Liverpool Jan. 15, and Queenstown 16th, with mdse. and 29 cabin and 50 steerage passengers to Charles G. Francklyn.

Steam-ship Liberty, Sundberg, Cienfuegos and St. Jago 7 ds., with sugar and tobacco to order—vessel to James E. Ward & Co.

Steam-ship Holland, (Br.,) Simpson, London Jan. 12, with mdse. and passengers to F. W. J. Hurst.

Steam-ship Cleopatra, Bulkley, Savannah Jan. 26, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steam-ship Georgia, Crowell, Charleston Jan. 26, with mdse. and passengers to James W. Quintard & Co.

Steam-ship Franconia, Bragg, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steam-ship Albemarle, Gibbs, Lewes, Del., with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Pereire, (Fr.,) Danre, Havre Jan. 15, and Plymouth 16th, with mdse. and 69 passengers to L. de Bebian.

Steam-ship Panther, Mills, Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 25, with naval stores, &c., to William P. Clyde & Co.

Ship Santa Clara, (new, 1,535 tons,) Tobey, Bath Jan. 22, in ballast to William R. Grace & Co.; will load in Sutton's line for San Francisco.

Ship Magdalene, (Ger.,) Henke, Girgenti Dec. 13, with sulphur to Charles Luling & Co. Is anchored at Sandy Hook.

Ship Sterling, (of Bath,) Baker, Liverpool 42 ds., with mdse. to James W. Elwell & Co.

Bark Lucie E. Radman, (Ger.,) Karg, Antwerp 60 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Has had strong westerly gales the entire passage.

Bark Dora, (of Liverpool,) Kidd, Pernambuco 27 ds., with sugar to A. H. Salomon & Co.—vessel to master. Crossed the Equator Jan. 4, in lon. 27.

Bark Geo. M. Barnard, (of Boston,) Berry, Havre Nov. 16, in ballast to master. Is anchored off Sandy Hook for orders.

Bark Seaward, (of St. John, N. B.,) McGregor, London Dec. 8, in ballast to C. W. Bertaux. Is anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Brig Goodwin, Craig, Malaga, Dec. 20, with fruit to order—vessel to James Henry. Passed Gibraltar Dec. 21; no date, lat. 34 30, lon. 72, had a heavy gale from N. W. to N. E.; lat. 36 10, lon. 72 58, in a gale from N. W., with a heavy sea, carried away second shroud of starboard fore-rigging, blew away middle staysail, and cabin filled with water; lat. 30 10, lon. 35 55, passed brig Atalaya steering W.; lat. 35 20, lon. 71 50, in a gale, lay to in company with a brig supposed to be the Charlotte Buck; Jan. 28, lat. 38 55, lon. 73 20, spoke bark Sarah Hobart, from Leghorn for Boston.

Brig Eliche, (of Turk's Island,) Strobridge, Puerto Cabello, 20 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to Dallett, Bliss & Co. Left in port schr. Marcia Reynolds, for New-York in 10 ds.; Northern Home, for Maracaibo and New-York in 2 ds.; Ida Richardson, for Maracaibo in 10 ds.; brig Leonora, (Ger.,) from Hamburg, wtg.

Brig Fearless, (of Brixham,) Wheaton, Santos Dec. 14, with coffee to order—vessel to Geo. F. Bulley. Crossed the equator Jan. 2, in lon. 38 30; Dec. 25, in lat. 19 45, S., lon. 36, spoke Earl of Dalhousie, (of Dundee,) from Plymouth for Sydney, N. S. W., with emigrants.

Brig Kronprinz von Preussen, (Ger.,) Klein, Rio Janeiro 45 days, with coffee to Mayer Bros. & Co.—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Crossed the equator Dec. 31, in lon. 31.

Brig Adela, (of London,) Bissett, Santos 52 ds., with coffee to Busk & Reed—vessel to master. Crossed the equator Jan. 1 in lon. 34 30; has been 8 ds. N. of Hatteras, with N. W. gales.

Brig Johanna, Lennox, Marseilles 50 ds., with mdse. to James Henry—vessel to Swan & Son. Dec. 14, just outside Gibraltar, Domenico Grecola, seaman, fell overboard and was drowned.

Brig James Miller, (of Belfast,) Travis, Pernambuco Dec. 23, with sugar to H. H. Swift & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Crossed the equator Dec. 26 in lon. 35 30; Dec. 25, lat. 4 35 S., lon. 34 57, exchanged signals with a brig bound S., showing white flag with letter X in it.

Brig Somerset, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Haley, Hull Dec. 7, with mdse. to C. W. Bertaux & Co. Is anchored at Sandy Hook.

Schr. Ada F. Whitney, (of Thomaston,) Masters, Cardenas 8 ds., with sugar to Maitland, Phelps & Co.—vessel to B. W. Loud & Co.

Schr. Daybreak, Blake, Aux Caves and Port Nape 31 ds., with logwood to A. Nones & Co.—vessel to James E. Ward & Co. Jan. 8, lat. 21, lon. 75 50, in a heavy gale from N. W., lost all head gear; put into Port Nape for repairs, and remained 20 ds., a heavy gale blowing all the time.

Schr. Brigadier, Norton, New-Orleans 16 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to master.

Schr. C. H. Eaton, Curry, Fernandina 10 ds., with yellow pine to order—vessel to master; will discharge at Port Johnson.

Schr. Brave, (of Hancock,) Ball, Miragoane 19 ds., with mdse. to master; is bound to Boston.

Schr. Clara Smith, (of Rockland,) Packard, Caibarien 9 ds., with sugar to J. M. Ceballos & Co.—vessel to master.

Schr. Herbert J. Olive, (of St. John, N. B.,) Stewart, Pernambuco 36 ds., with sugar to A. H. Salomon & Co.—vessel to Peter I. Nevius & Son. Crossed the equator Dec. 26 in lon. 33. Jan. 15, lat. 33, lon. 72, carried away band of foremast head and forestay.

Schr. Ramon de Ajuria, (of Philadelphia,) McBride, Matanzas 10 ds., with sugar to Youngs, Smith & Co.—vessel to A. Dayton & Co.

Schr. Grace Davis, (of Portland,) Davis, Cardenas 7 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Marcus Hunter & Co.

Schr. Mary E. Long, (of Boston,) Haskell, Cardenas 9 ds., with sugar to Gossler & Co—vessel to R. P. Buck & Co. Left in port schr. E. H. Herman, for New-York in 5 ds.

Schr. G. C. Trumpff, (of Milwaukee,) Gibbs, Rio Grande do Sul, via Pernambuco, Dec. 25, with mdse. to order. Is anchored off Sandy Hook.

Schr. Velma, (of Machias,) Plunkett, Kingston, Jam., 28 ds., with logwood and nuts to M. Ramos—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. Dwight, Davidson, Lewis, New-Haven.

Schr. A. P. Emerson, Emerson, New-Haven, for Baltimore.

Schr. Idaho, Green, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Cyrus, Matthews, Providence.

Schr. Albert E. Howes, Hallett, Providence, for Virginia.

Schr. Sarah A. Burr, Arnold, Virginia.

Schr. Addie Schlaefer, Keaken, Virginia.

Schr. Henry Davy, King, Baltimore.

Schr. Mabel Rose, Allen, Baltimore.

Schr. John K. Shaw, Cox, Baltimore.

Schr. Emma Aery, Hall, Baltimore.

Schr. J. B. Carrington, Price, Baltimore.

Schr. Francis Hatch, Green, Richmond.

SAILED.

Steam-ships America, for Bremen; Navarino, for Hull; Bolivia, for Glasgow; Humboldt, for Liverpool; Etna, for Kingston; City of San Antonio, for Galveston; Knickerbocker and Steadman, for New-Orleans; San Jacinto, for Savannah; City of Atlanta, for Charleston; Old Dominion, for Richmond; E. C. Knight, for Georgetown, D. C.; Vindicator, for Philadelphia. Steam-ships Spain for Liverpool, and Denmark for London, are anchored off quarantine.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—Sld. St. Lawrence Brown, Browning Louise, Hans Georg, Christopher Columbus, Mary Fink, Annie Bingay, and Aberdeen.

Arr. out on the 22d inst., Galceran, Camilla, Sofia, Caraguena, Valparaiso, Acancia.

Arr. out on the 29th inst., Mohican.

Arr. out on the 27th inst., De Salaberry, Carns, Welcome R. Beebe, and Alfred.

Arr. out on the 29th inst., Carl, Lyman S. Cann, Olive S. Southard; last three at London.

HAVRE, Jan. 29.—The General Transatlantic Company's steam-ship Amerique, having completed her repairs, sld. from this port for New-York at 11 o'clock this morning.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 29.—The Cunard Line steam-ship Java, Capt. Martyn, from New-York Jan. 19, for Liverpool, arr. here at 10 o'clock this morning.

The steam-ship Idaho, Capt. Guard, of the Guion Line, from New-York Jan. 19, arr. at Queenstown at 2 o'clock P. M. to-day.

HERRING & CO.'S
Time Attachment
TO THEIR UNRIVALED
DEXTER LOCKS,
ON BANKERS' SAFES.
Security Against
MASKED BURGLARS.
SALES-ROOMS:
251 and 252 Broadway, New-York.
56 and 60 Sudbury st., Boston.

CASH'S NONE ARE GENUINE WITHOUT THE NAME AND TRADE MARK OF J. & J. CASH.
CAMBRIC
Frilling
IS THE MOST DURABLE AND SATISFACTORY TRIMMING FOR LADIES', CHILDREN'S AND INFANTS' WARDROBES.

READ
THE SUNDAY TELEGRAM,
PRICE TWO CENTS.
Containing all the Latest Local and Cable News and Illustrated Police Court Sketches.

EXTRAORDINARY
Inducements in
HOUSEKEEPING
GOODS.
Every article requisite in this line for furnishing complete.
Private Dwellings, Hotels,
Steamers, &c.,
With
Bed and Family Linens,
Table Cloths, and Napkins,
Damask Towels,
Towelings, &c.,
OF THE CELEBRATED MANUFACTURERS
John S. Brown & Sons,
Richardson, Sons & Owden,
AND OTHERS,
Together with a full line of
Marseilles Quilts,
Blankets,
And the BEST MAKES of
Domestic Cottons
IN
Sheetings, Pillow Casings,
Shirtings, &c. &c.
Arnold, Constable & Co.,
BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH ST.

BARGAINS.
Arnold, Constable & Co
WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, JAN. 31.
500 Dozen French Needle-work
BANDS,
At Half the Cost of Importation.
BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH ST.

LADIES' FURNISHING
DEPARTMENT,
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Have just received a full assortment of
French Embroidered Percale and
Linen Underwear,
Viz.: CHEMISES, NIGHT ROBES, CAMISOLES, &c.,
together with a stock of our own manufacture.
Infants' Outfits
and Wedding Trousseaux,
READY MADE AND TO ORDER.
French Coutil Corsets, &c.
BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH ST.

"A DECIDED ADVANCE."
Judge's Report, American Institute Fair.
NEW
WILLCOX & GIBBS
AUTOMATIC
SILENT SEWING MACHINE.
Awarded the grand "Gold Medal of Progress" of the American Institute, November, 1875, and the "Scott Legacy Medal" of the Franklin Institute, October, 1875.
NO OTHER SEWING MACHINE IN THE WORLD HAS AN "AUTOMATIC TENSION," OR ANY OTHER OF ITS CHARACTERISTIC FEATURES.
Call and examine, or send for circular.
HOME OFFICE: No. 658 Broadway,
(CORNER BOND ST.,) NEW-YORK.

AMATEUR WORKERS
in
Rare and Fancy Woods
Can find everything they want, and also our new books of
BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS.
Send three-cent stamp for our new and enlarged catalogue and price-list (third edition just issued) to
GEO. W. READ & CO.,
Nos. 186 to 200 Lewis st., foot 5th to 6th st., E. R., N. Y.

ZERO REFRIGERATOR FOR COOLING. Gothic furnace for heating, [illegible] ranges put in order. LESLEY'S, No. 226 West 23d st.